

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly  
Illustrated

April  
1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON. By ALBERT SHAW.

Including a Character Sketch of the Cabinet; a Discussion of the Larger Group of Executive Offices, and a Comparison of the English and American Cabinet Systems. (With thirty portraits and illustrations.)

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CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

NOTES ON MANY FOREIGN HAPPENINGS.

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In the "Leading Articles of the Month": Edwin Arnold on the Indian Famine, Max Müller's Literary Recollections, and a digest of the most important discussions for March and April of many current themes.

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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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Photographed by flashlight in the Cabinet Room, at the White House, by C. M. Bell.  
 Lyman J. Gage.

Cornelius N. Bliss.  
 Russell A. Alger.

James A. Gary.

# PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

John Sherman. John D. Long.

Joseph J. McKenna.

James Wilson.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1897.

NO. 4.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*An Era  
of Good  
Feeling*

Never since the days of Madison and Monroe has a President of the United States entered upon the duties of his office in such an atmosphere of good-will and confidence as that which surrounds Mr. McKinley. Everybody seems to wish him well. Even those who were arrayed against him in the recent campaign are disposed to have it understood that they shall make no captious criticisms, and shall oppose him only in so far as they must for the sake of conscience and principle. We are not aware that there is an important newspaper in Boston, New York, Chicago or San Francisco that has adopted toward the new administration a tone of aggressive hostility. Further than that, indeed, we do not know of a single important newspaper published in any city—north, south, east or west—that is showing bitterness or spite in its discussion of the new *regime* at Washington. Nor is there even very much of that kind of mild and negative hostility which consists of disparagement by means of faint praise and skeptical suggestion. The country seems, indeed, to have entered upon a veritable era of good feeling. President McKinley's personal qualities give him a singular fitness for precisely such an era. Throughout his congressional career, those qualities secured for him the esteem alike of Republican and Democratic members of the House. Mr. McKinley is tactful, considerate, genuinely frank and sympathetic, always approachable, even-tempered, with a genius for seeing the best side of people and things, and most happily free from any trace of morbid egotism or self-consciousness. There are men so constituted that they can go about the work of life with a cheery forgetfulness of self, their minds being fixed upon the work itself. The new President seems to be a man of that kind of temperament.

*Two  
Extreme  
Types.*

In personal traits and disposition, Mr. McKinley and his predecessor represent absolute extremes. Mr. Cleveland grew more and more conservative, unapproachable, sensitive and self-conscious. In every message, document and public utterance of Mr. Cleveland, there was always revealed that somewhat painful sense of his own personal responsibility. The Executive had

become constantly more hedged in and mysterious. The old public path across the White House grounds was barred up. Extra policemen, unwonted sentries, and undreamed of contingents of secret service men and detectives were requisitioned to keep the person of the President the better guarded against the intrusion of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Thurber, as private secretary, seemed for four years to be chiefly occupied in mystifying reporters and correspondents as to Mr. Cleveland's comings and goings, and in excluding callers from his presence,—senators and representatives being excluded along with the unofficial herd. The process was successful; for at length the public ceased to intrude, and the callers,—including the senators and congressmen,—kept scrupulously away from the White House. Every President must work out his own method for himself; and all reasonable people are ready to believe that Mr. Cleveland's method was, in his judgment, the one which enabled him best to do his duty and serve the country. Mr. McKinley's method, to be successful, must of course be natural to the man. An assumed affability for the sake of popularity will not in the end strengthen the hand or hold of any President. But Mr. McKinley's affability seems to be a part of his nature; and its indulgence does not apparently exhaust his vitality. Instead of interposing all sorts of obstacles between the public and himself as Mr. Cleveland did, Mr. McKinley has adopted precisely the opposite plan. Perhaps he reasons that the great human tide flowing toward the White House must have some eventual metes and bounds, and that the most logical plan will be to remove every barrier in order that the flow may the sooner spend itself. Furthermore, the President gives himself the pleasure and benefit of a long walk through the public streets every afternoon. His face thus becomes familiar, and the public will the sooner learn to understand that in those hours when he is not visible he has a right to deal uninterruptedly with affairs of state. He has already shown that he can systematize his work, keep certain hours for certain duties, assign tasks to his advisers, and make good use of the services of other men. It is, there-



fore, not rash to predict, from the beginning already made, that Mr. McKinley will prove an efficient administrator, while keeping in touch with the public, and retaining that remarkable popularity which belongs to a man of his wholesome and normal personality, with his apparent forgetfulness of himself.

*Inauguration  
Courtesies.*

The good-will which all men instinctively entertain toward Mr. McKinley was not lacking on the part of his predecessor. A more courteous transfer of the reins of executive authority has never been witnessed in any country. The whole process was exceedingly creditable to the men concerned, and also to our institutions and our people. There was the ring of genuineness in Mr. Cleveland's cordial reception of Mr. McKinley, while every member of the new Cabinet would unquestionably bear the strongest testimony to the fine spirit and practical helpfulness with which the retiring Cabinet officers made over their portfolios. There was no emptiness or sham in the courteous expressions of mutual respect that passed between the members of the old and the new administration. The outgoing Cabinet heads had nothing to conceal or gloss over. Every man had performed his duty with fidelity and could give a good account of his stewardship. Furthermore, every one of these retiring ministers perceived that he was making way for a man of calibre and of character. Everything possible was done to make the transition pleasant and easy. Mr. Carlisle could not have been more helpful and courteous if Mr. Gage had been his own personal choice for a place from which he was voluntarily retiring. Mr. Olney in like manner placed his valuable services wholly at the convenience of Mr. Sherman. Secretary Lamont's welcome to General Alger was hospitality itself. Mr. Wilson personally inducted Mr. Gary into the mysteries of the Postal service, and thus without exception each one of the eight new Cabinet officers was without jar or friction brought into relationship with the great, smoothly-running machine of national administration.

*A  
Gentle  
Transition.*

It is highly interesting to note the fact that the Republican administration superseded the Democratic by the change of only ten men—namely, the President, the President's Secretary and the eight Cabinet officers. Furthermore, it was perfectly evident to all observers that the whole machinery of administration could have been carried on for an indefinite time without any further appointments, except as vacancies were created by death or by voluntary withdrawal from the public service. It is proper enough that a considerable number of places should change with the incoming of a new administration; but, under circumstances like those existing this year, the public service requires no haste in appointing new men to office. Any one intimate with the tone of party discussion during the past twenty-four years must

recognize certain great advances that have come about in our public life. For example, in no quarter has there been any serious doubt thrown upon the honesty and general efficiency of public administration during recent years. There has been no talk of "turning the rascals out." Mr. McKinley's Cabinet will not have to search the books for evidence that Democratic administration under Mr. Cleveland was not honest and decent. It is an immense relief to have lived through that whole period, and to feel that in the United States, as in England, while there may be great and vital differences of opinion about topics of legislation and matters of large policy, there is no question seriously raised about the common honesty and good faith of either great party in carrying on the ordinary business of the country. There was some attempt to make scandal about the placing of loans by Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury; but the great public never believed for a moment that the Cleveland administration was purposely sacrificing public to private ends. We had an honest government under President Harrison, and we had an honest government under Mr. Cleveland. Everybody of normal intelligence believes that we shall have an honest government under Mr. McKinley. In fact we have always had honest and upright men in the presidential chair, but there have been times when party feeling and prejudice have gone to such lengths that public confidence has been sadly shaken.

*"Spoils"  
and Party  
Spirit.*

In our opinion the spoils system, more than anything else, was responsible for those excesses of partisanship. Next to the spoils system, was the survival of sectional prejudice, and the existence of various questions and issues growing out of the Civil War. Recent tendencies are steadily making for the disappearance of the old sectional line of cleavage, and partisanship is fast disappearing from the domain of the public service. The thing which in other days made the large postmasterships, collectorships, pension agencies, and internal-revenue posts so much scrambled for by politicians, was the patronage that they carried with them. For in those halcyon days of looting and plunder, the postmaster of New York might turn out not only all the office force, but also all the letter-carriers, in order to make room for perhaps two thousand political adherents of his own or of his faction, while the collector of the port had a like authority. But those times are gone forever; and with the disappearance of political henchmen from the rank and file, there seems more and more an incongruity in having mere patronage-disbursing politicians at the top. If there is anything perfectly clear at the present moment in the United States, it is the overwhelming character of that public opinion which would have Mr. McKinley make his appointments on the ground of conspicuous fitness for the duties of the places to be filled. Mere partisanship at the present moment happens to be

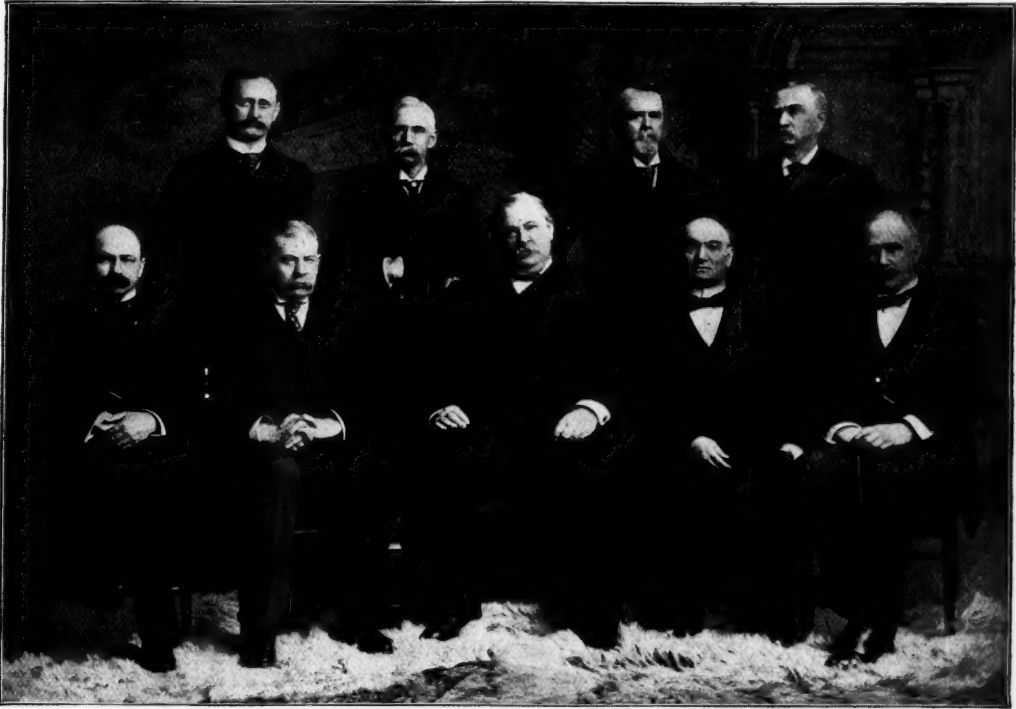


Photo by Bell, Washington.

Mr. Lamont. Mr. Francis. Mr. Olney. Mr. Wilson. Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Herbert. Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Morton. Mr. Harmon.

## THE LATEST PICTURE OF MR. CLEVELAND AND THE RETIRING CABINET.

at a very low ebb, while genuine patriotism is a strong and pervasive sentiment.

*Now for  
Steps  
Forward.*

It is therefore a most auspicious moment for the exercise of great forbearance on the part of the new administration in the matter of removals from office, and for the perfecting of the administrative machinery for business purposes. A better Cabinet than Mr. McKinley's for just such a task has not been appointed by any president. It is a group of men remarkably familiar with large affairs and transactions, and thoroughly accustomed to the carrying on of business under the most efficient systems. In the whole history of the country, no man ever took the helm of the Treasury Department who was so well trained in the management of great financial matters as Mr. Gage. In like manner Mr. Bliss, Mr. Gary, and Mr. Alger are business men accustomed to the organization and administration of large enterprises. The Cabinet as a whole carries with it an immense prestige and influence, not derived from politics but from personal success and standing in the community. This, then, is the psychological moment for readjustment of public policies along safe, conservative and patriotic lines, in a spirit

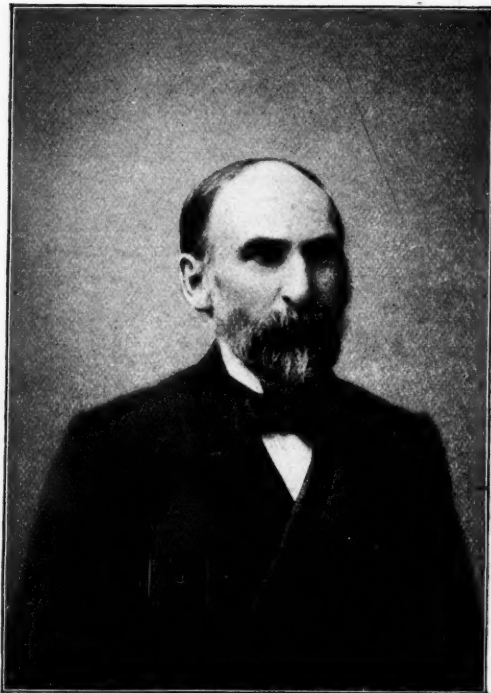
free from all the ugliness and bitterness of party feeling. It is a time for the revision of the revenues, and above all is it a time for the correction of the most serious faults in the currency system. The administration has the confidence of the country, it has courage, it has capacity, and it has no fanatical partisan or sectional feeling whatsoever. It ought therefore to be the instrument for great improvements in our administrative work and in our general economic conditions. If the Senate will but work with the Cabinet, ceasing to obstruct and defy and destroy, and giving itself for a time to the promotion of constructive and useful policies, we ought within a year to enter upon a period of business prosperity and of regained international prestige.

*The Extra Session and the Tariff.* It was well understood that the condition of the revenues would, in Mr. McKinley's judgment, require an immediate session of the new Congress. In his inaugural address the President removed all doubt on that score by declaring March 15 to be the date fixed upon for the special session. The re election of Mr. Reed as Speaker for another congressional term was a foregone conclusion. Since the leading Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the

expiring Congress had been re-elected, it was also well understood that the make-up of that important committee would not be essentially altered, and that Mr. Dingley, having preferred not to go into the Cabinet, would keep his place as Chairman. In anticipation, therefore, of the extra session of the new Fifty fifth Congress, Mr. Dingley and his Republican colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee had been steadily working upon a new tariff measure. They had allowed various interests to appear before the committee at public hearings, and had worked industriously in private sessions. The new bill was ready for presentation to the House as soon as it was convened. This method, evidently, had saved a great deal of time. Four months had elapsed since Mr. McKinley's election, and there had been abundant opportunity for consultation with him upon the main features of the new tariff bill. It was obviously desirable that the new measure should provide fifty or sixty million dollars a year more than the Wilson-Gorman tariff now in force. It was also deemed desirable that the reciprocity features of the McKinley tariff of 1890—which had begun to operate so advantageously, and which were so ruthlessly abandoned by the Wilson bill,—should, so far as possible, be revived. The abrogation of those features was not merely a matter of domestic policy. It seemed, indeed, a rather ill-mannered and wholly unnecessary breach of essential good faith toward the countries which had entered into treaty relations with us in pursuance of the reciprocity plan. Those nations had to a greater or less extent readjusted their domestic revenue laws and arrangements to meet the results of the reciprocity treaties; and the manner in which the policy was abandoned by this country seemed a cheap display of mere party antagonism. It will be quite possible to resuscitate the system.

*The Dingley Measure.*

The very last thing that a long suffering country wants is the principle of party retaliation in a tariff bill. There has been quite too much of that, in times past, on both sides. The greatest care ought to be taken this year to avoid extremes that would provoke reaction. What the business community asks for is the prompt passage of a moderate bill, and then a long period of freedom from tariff agitation. We are not yet prepared to express a set of definite opinions about the new Dingley bill; for its provisions in detail are not to be mastered without considerable study. It is believed by Republican tariff experts that this bill, from their point of view, is the most scientific and the best co-ordinated that the country has ever been asked to adopt. It considerably increases the tariff on sugar, with a view to adding thereby twenty or thirty million dollars to the revenue, while also affording protection for the farmers and capitalists who want to try thoroughly the experiment of developing a great American beet-sugar industry. The bounty system is not to be tried again.



MR. DINGLEY, CHIEF AUTHOR OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

*The Question of Wool.*

The fiercest storm of discussion will rage about the wool and woollen schedules. Four distinct interests are concerned—namely, the producers of wool, the manufacturers of woollen goods, the importers of woollen goods, and the great public that simply asks how the price of clothing is to be affected. Under the present Wilson tariff, the foreign mills and the New York importers have prospered hugely. The farmers who raise sheep complain loudly of the disastrous effects of free wool. The American manufacturers of woollen goods usually secure favorable treatment under all tariffs. The whole question of wool is the most complicated and difficult that the tariff-framers ever have to deal with. The Dingley schedules may be modified, but undoubtedly wool will be taken from the free list.

*The Bill in General.*

The new measure contains some irritating clauses that its framers can hardly expect to enact into law. For instance, public opinion will not consent to the unqualified re-establishment of a high duty upon works of art. There have been serious abuses,—best understood by the custom-house officials,—of the present free-art clause; but surely some line can be drawn that will correct abuses and mollify the indignant friends of American æsthetic progress. The country had no reason to expect from the present Ways



and Means Committee anything but a frankly Republican protective tariff. As such, this bill would seem in the main to be well drawn; although discretion would doubtless call for a somewhat lower average of duties. It has been the effort of the committee to substitute specific for ad valorem rates wherever possible. The measure accords to the President a large discretion in the making of reciprocity treaties. It was expected that the House

in the Senate in favor of some kind of a Republican tariff bill, although the difficulty of bringing the business to a conclusion within a reasonable length of time is fully recognized. The Senate affects to be quite aghast over the robustness of the protectionism that pervades the Dingley bill, and is proposing to amend it with drastic thoroughness and with no particular eagerness to reach a conclusion. It happens, however, that the country has a higher opinion of the disinterestedness and wisdom of the House than of the Senate. The Wilson bill was a mangled and meaningless hodge-podge when it came back from the Senate with six hundred amendments attached to it. Of late years, the lobbyists and selfish interests rely upon the Senate rather than upon the House. One month should be quite long enough for consideration of the Dingley bill in the Senate. Unfortunately there is reason to fear that the debate will run on for three months.



MR. BAILEY OF TEXAS, NEW LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE.

would complete its debate on the Dingley bill and take a final vote on the measure at three o'clock on Wednesday, March 31. Thus the bill would reach the Senate on the first day of April.

*What Will  
the Senate Do?*

The Senate would give the country a most agreeable surprise if, in the matter of this new tariff legislation, it should forego its interminable debating and act in a prompt and business-like fashion. The country is clamoring for the adoption by the Senate of a new set of rules to provide for limitation of debates, do away with filibustering and obstruction, and restore the dignity and high reputation that the Senate once enjoyed. Vice-President Hobart, as the presiding officer of the Senate, can do something, perhaps, to facilitate the transaction of business. It is believed that there will be a working majority

*The Balance  
of Parties  
in the Senate.*

It remains to be seen who will permanently fill senatorial seats to succeed Mr. Call of Florida, Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. The complexion of the Senate as respects a Republican tariff policy is now thought to be about 48 in favor of it and 42 against it. On a future consideration of currency questions, the Republican and sound-money strength is expected to be almost exactly half of the Senate. Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who has secured reelection mainly by virtue of Republican votes in the Legislature, is expected to act in the main with the Republicans,—that is to say, to favor a Republican tariff policy and to abstain from obstructive tactics. He will, it may be assumed, act independently on questions which involve his views of currency, coinage, and banking. It is possible that his attitude will be taken by several other Senators from the west who would consider themselves Republicans but for the money question. Undoubtedly Mr. Hanna, who has by virtue of appointment of the governor of Ohio stepped into the senatorial seat left vacant by Mr. Sherman, has deemed it a prime object in seeking a place in the Senate to use his great organizing talent in helping to bring the Upper House into general conformity with the policies of the new administration. The Vice-President, Mr. Hobart, in his capacity as president of the Senate, is also evidently hoping to be able to exert some influence in favor of business-like methods, and of the orthodox Republican programmes.

*The National  
Balance-Sheet.*

The legislative record of the last Congress is not an important one. It did not even succeed in its closing session in completing the appropriation bills. Several of these were left over to an extra session of the new Congress. They were, however, nearly enough completed to make it proper to state that the last Congress intended to vote \$527,500,000, for the ex-

penditures of the coming year. The appropriation made for the previous year was \$516,000,000. One of the largest appropriation bills sent in the last days of Congress to Mr. Cleveland for his signature was the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the expenditure of some \$53,000,000. This included a large amount for rivers and harbors, and an immense variety of appropriations for all sorts of things. Mr. Cleveland failed to sign this, and two other regular appropriation bills. The government's income, on the average, during the Cleveland administration was not far from \$450,000,000 a year, while the ordinary expenditure was \$500,000,000 a year. The total shortage of the four years was nearly \$200,000,000. This has been paid out of the money which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle secured by the sale of bonds and the increase of the permanent interest bearing debt. The total amount of money obtained from the sale of bonds was nearly \$300,000,000. A great part of the bonds were sold to a New York and European syndicate for about seven per cent. premium. If the government should replenish its revenues, and then use the surplus in the Treasury to buy and cancel those same bonds which were so recently sold for 1.07, it would have to pay probably not a point less than 1.25. Indeed, with the establishment of confidence in the purpose of the United States to maintain the gold standard, those bonds would command even a higher price in the market. They were sold at an exceedingly unfortunate time. There is reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland had vetoed the Wilson-Gorman tariff, with its income-tax appendage and its subserviency to the sugar trust and other special influences, there would never have been any occasion for the sale of bonds in this time of peace. In his attitude toward the Sundry Civil and other appropriation bills, Mr. Cleveland would seem to have reflected upon the action of Congress in voting so much money. But Mr. Cannon, as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has called pointed attention to the fact that the appropriations made by Congress fell many million dollars short of the amounts submitted to Congress, and asked for in the estimates which Mr. Cleveland allowed his own executive departments to prepare and present. In other words, we have the spectacle of the Executive department asking the Legislature to grant certain large sums of money for specified purposes, and then solemnly vetoing the grants with an implied rebuke for extravagance. Mr. Cannon's presentation of the facts may not be entirely impartial, but it has a certain measure of undeniable truth.

*The Immigration Bill Again.* In general legislation, apart from the regular appropriations, the two matters of most sweeping importance that were before the last Congress were the National Bankruptcy bill and the bill providing for an educational restriction upon foreign immigration. The Bank-

ruptcy bill did not reach final action in the Senate, and the Immigration bill, which had passed both Houses in the form finally agreed upon by conference committees, was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland on grounds which struck not merely at details of the bill but assailed every principle upon which it was constructed. He regarded the bill as a tissue of absurdities in the methods it provided for the enforcement of an educational test. But still further, he denied emphatically the value of the educational test in any form, as a principle upon which to sift immigrants. The measure has been promptly reintroduced without change in both Houses, and it is well understood in Washington that it will receive Mr. McKinley's signature and become a law. It is true that the measure would be a very difficult one to enforce if its provisions should be seriously tested in great numbers of instances. But this will hardly be necessary, inasmuch as the chief effect of the bill will be preventive. Its terms will speedily become known to intending immigrants in Europe, and the steamship companies will not be likely to make trouble and expense for themselves by bringing doubtful cases across the sea. Naturally, where doubt exists, they will reject. This being the case, the law ought to work quite smoothly at our own ports of entry. At least, it is worth trying.

*Senator Nelson's Bankruptcy Bill.*

The extra session, besides passing the appropriation bills, which failed of completion at the hands of the expiring Congress, and besides taking up the tariff question, opened the flood-gates at once to new bills and general legislation. If any great matter, next to the tariff bill, deserves prompt handling, it is the subject of a national bankruptcy law. A number



SENATOR NELSON OF MINNESOTA.

of bankruptcy bills are pending, and it is not easy for the laymen to understand all their provisions. The Torrey bill, which has been under discussion for so long, would seem to have as its underlying motive the benefit of the creditor as against the debtor; and its firmest support comes from New England and the Atlantic seaboard. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota has presented a bankruptcy bill which is avowedly intended not to provide further or additional machinery for the collection of debts, but rather to help thousands of active and energetic business men, particularly in the West and South, to obtain a discharge from the debts they are unable to pay, in order that they may take a fresh start. Senator Nelson has as high a sense of honor and integrity as any man in the country; and there is no suspicion in his bill of an attempt to aid rascals to avoid the payment of just debts. But, as Mr. Nelson points out, the very men to whose vigor and enterprise the West has owed its prosperity in the past are the ones most deeply involved in the frightful business reaction against which no ordinary prudence could have guarded, and for the results of which these men cannot be held blameworthy. As matters stand, they can neither pay their debts on the one hand, nor can they on the other hand proceed to do business with their undischarged obligations hanging over their heads. Mr. Nelson declares that in the end the creditors of these men would gain most by their immediate liquidation and relief from old obligations. In some form, a bankruptcy law should be enacted. It would be an important factor in the restoration of good times.

*The Amended Arbitration Treaty.*

All pending measures in either House of Congress lose status and have to be taken up anew when one congressional period succeeds another. Thus the general arbitration treaty with England, which was in the hands of the Senate, had to be considered *de novo* by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and once more reported back to the chamber. Mr. Sherman having gone into the Cabinet, Senator Davis of Minnesota succeeds to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has reported the treaty, with amendments which do not affect its scope, but which greatly alter what are termed its administrative features. Mr. Davis has defended the amendments in a speech of marked ability. The changes require that the approval of the Senate should be obtained whenever, under the treaty, the President proposes to submit a particu-

lar question to arbitration. In designating the arbitrators, the President will not be limited to the membership of the Supreme Court, but may select other jurists of repute. The name of King Oscar is omitted, on the ground that there is no necessity for naming an umpire in advance, any more than for naming the arbitrators. We can see no serious objection to any of these amendments, although, on the other hand, none of them seems to us to be necessary. Mr. Davis' practical point was that about nine-tenths of the senators would have opposed the treaty unless the Senate were to share with the President the responsibility for applying the treaty's provisions to particular cases. After all, it must be remembered that the British prime minister could never, on his part, make application of the treaty, without the full moral support of Parliament. For the prime minister holds executive authority from one day to another only by virtue of parliamentary approval. As the treaty was originally drawn, the American President had a far more complete and isolated power bestowed upon him than could ever be exercised by the prime minister of Great Britain. The amendments proposed by Senator Davis to some extent equalize the situation. The



Photo by Bell.

SENATOR DAVIS OF MINNESOTA.

President of the United States will act in conjunction with his Cabinet by the advice and consent of the Senate. The Prime Minister of England will act in concurrence with his Cabinet, and of necessity, as always, with the approval and consent of the House of Commons. The friends of arbitration need not consider that the treaty has been spoiled or emasculated. Its ratification as amended will be eminently satisfactory.

*Cincinnati Back to His Plow.*

President Cleveland's new home is at Princeton, New Jersey, where he distinguished himself so greatly at the sesquicentennial celebration. It is understood that he will to some extent occupy himself with legal practice. Mr. Olney was invited by President Eliot to fill the chair of International Law in Harvard University, but he preferred to return to his large law practice in Boston. The retiring Postmaster General, the Hon. William L. Wilson, has, however, accepted an educational appointment, and will at the end of the present college year assume the duties of the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. This venerable institution secured the late General Robert E. Lee as its president after the war. Mr. Lamont returns to his business connections in New York; Mr. Harmon resumes law practice in Cincinnati; Mr.



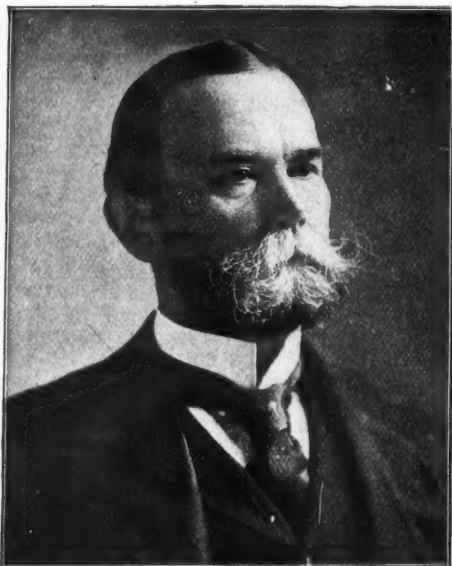


Photo by Bell.

COL. JOHN HAY, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Francis returns to St. Louis; Mr. Herbert, it is reported, will practice law, and Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, will retreat to his Nebraska home, Arbor Lodge. Thus a group of extemporized statesmen who, only a month ago, were engaged in administering the affairs of the foremost nation of the world, have all become plain private citizens once more, and have taken up the ordinary tasks of life as if they had never held exalted stations.

Of the completion of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet we have treated at length in another part of this number of the *RE-*

*VIEW.* The Cabinet selections were promptly and unanimously approved by the Senate, and they have met with very favorable comment from the public at large. It is evidently Mr. McKinley's intention to proceed slowly with other appointments. Apparently, he is determined not to gratify repre-



Photo by Bell.

GEN. DRAPER OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
Proposed for Italian Mission.

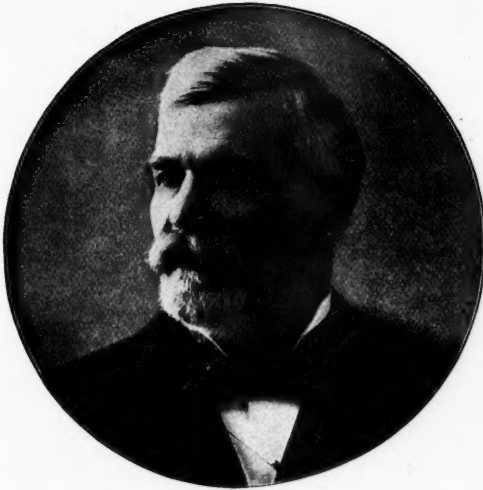
sentatives and senators by finding places for their importunate constituents who have flocked to Washington, until the law-makers have passed the Tariff bill and replenished the public treasury. Early in the month there were great numbers of office seekers at Washington, but their ranks have steadily thinned. A majority of them had no comprehension of the extent to which the Civil Service rules had superseded the old patronage system. It may be suspected that this new Cabinet, which is by no means friendly to the spoils system, finds itself at some points considerably embarrassed and hampered by the effects of Mr. Cleveland's sweeping order of last May. It is doubtless believed that a little more



GEN. HORACE PORTER, AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

freedom and latitude would make for efficiency. But any criticisms they might pass would apply only to a few limited spots in the public service. They have no disposition to bring back the bad old times of head-chopping and patronage. They will be content in the meantime to administer the departments with the men they find already at work. Even such political and discretionary officials as the Assistant Secretaries are not being changed with rapidity.

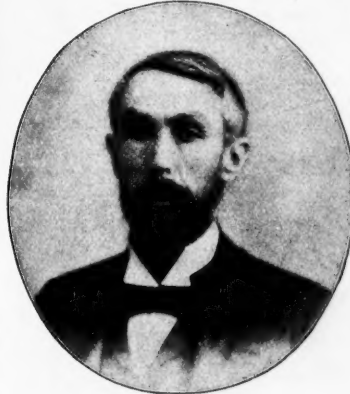
*The Diplomatic Posts.* The narrowing chance for appointment to a good place in the public service at home has naturally had the effect to increase the number of office seekers who would like to go abroad as consuls, or even in a higher capacity. But the President seems to be in no great haste to fit out a brand new diplomatic service. The lower posts in the consular service are now protected under a merit system which the State Department has adopted on its own account; but the more lucrative consulates are available for patronage. The best of these places is the Consul-general-



GEN. WM. M'KINLEY OSBORNE.

ship at London, and this office is always treated as a political plum. It goes to the Honorable William McKinley Osborne, secretary of the National Campaign Committee, who is a cousin of the President, was his boyhood playmate, went into the army in the same regiment, and has been intimately associated with Mr. McKinley throughout their subsequent careers. The post of Consul-general at Paris is another desirable one, and this good gift has been assigned to the Hon. J. K. Gowdy of Indiana, a well-known politician. The designation of Col. John Hay to be Mr. Bayard's successor as Ambassa-

dor at London has been well received at home, and very greatly lauded in the English press. His portraits were published in the illustrated papers of London as the coming Ambassador before it was known here at home that he was to have the place. Col. Hay was one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln, and with Mr. Nicolay, another of Mr. Lincoln's secretaries, he wrote the *Century's* elaborate history of Lincoln and the war period.



PROFESSOR MANATT,  
Proposed for Greek Mission.

He is best known in England by his dialect poems. He is a man of culture and ability and will represent the United States in the most creditable manner. After the war he lived abroad for some years, filling subordinate diplomatic positions. He is originally

from Indiana, but has lived in Washington for many years. Several citizens of New York were aspirants for the London post; but New York is sufficiently recognized in the choice of Gen. Horace Porter for the Ambassadorship at Paris. Gen. Por-



(Drawn by De Lipman for the N. Y. Journal.)

OFFICE-SEEKERS WAITING AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO SEE MR. M'KINLEY.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

ter's qualifications are too obvious to need mention. He has of late been a conspicuous figure in the public eye, and the approaching ceremonies to commemorate the completion of the tomb of Gen. Grant will have brought him further honor and recognition. For Gen. Porter, who was a member of the staff of Gen. Grant, and whose valuable reminiscences of that great commander are now appearing in the *Century Magazine*, was chiefly instrumental in securing the funds with which to erect the magnificent mausoleum on the Riverside Drive. Gen. Draper of Massachusetts is named by rumor for the Italian post, although no announcement has been made as these pages go to the press. The mission to Greece has some special interest by reason of the present crisis in that corner of Europe, and Professor Manatt of Brown University is prominently named for the place. Professor Manatt, who was Consul at Athens during the Harrison administration, is a distinguished classical and archaeological scholar, who has all the other desirable qualifications. In our book notes, by the way, will be found a notice of his new work on the "Mycenean Age," a beautiful volume on old Greek life and art, from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*The Greco-Cretan Situation.*

Since our record closed last month the war-clouds have grown steadily more ominous over the Greco-Cretan centre of disturbance, although the threatened war storm has not yet burst. The chief incidents day by day will be found briefly chronicled in our "Record of Current Events." The six great powers of Europe have managed to appear in the main unanimous, although behind the scenes there has been much jealousy and discord. Although the powers had instructed the Greeks not to land in Crete the troops which were embarked at Athens under the command of Colonel Vassos, and which were transported with the escort of Prince George's little navy, the mandate of Europe was disregarded, and the troops duly took possession of Crete on February 15. These Greek troops, reinforcing the fierce fighting bands of the Christian Cretan insurgents, quickly had the island under their control; and the Mohammedan rulers, with the garrisons of Turkish troops, were driven behind the fortifications of three or four coast towns, where they were besieged by large bodies of insurgents. The Greeks proceeded rapidly to reor-

COL. VASSOS,  
Greek Commander in Crete.

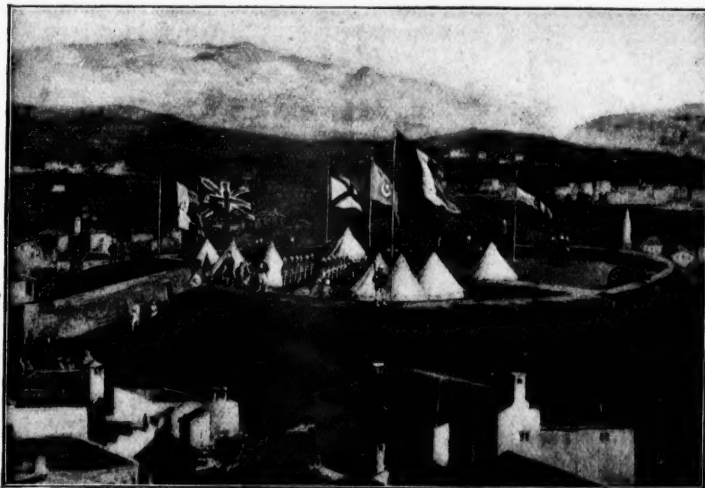
ganize local government throughout the island under Christian officials, and thus the Cretan rescue seemed practically accomplished in a twinkling. The great majority of the Cretan people are of the same race, language, and religion as the people of Greece. Historically, geographically, and by virtue of all the essential facts, Crete is a Greek territory and

ought normally to be joined to the country of the Hellenes. The logic of events has made Crete a worse than useless possession for the Sultan of Turkey, and in any case he can never hope again to exercise actual authority there or to derive any benefit from the island. He is dispossessed forever.

*The Attitude of the Powers.*

But the great powers have set themselves up to maintain, in the face of all the facts of political evolution in southeastern Europe, the outworn legal fiction of the integrity of the Ottoman empire. They therefore informed Greece that her fleet must at once retire from Cretan waters, and that her troops must without delay evacuate Cretan soil. Greece replied that she was willing to withdraw her fleet, but that she could





(From London Graphic.)

FLAGS OF THE GREAT POWERS ON THE BATTLEMENTS AT CANEA.

not leave the Christians of Crete at the mercy of the Mohammedan fanatics and soldiers, in view of recent massacres and disorders. The powers thereupon formulated an absurd plan for bringing a battalion of troops from each one of the different countries represented in the concert of Europe, as a police force to maintain order in Crete. The Greek government was firm, however, and the troops held their ground under their gallant leader, Colonel Vassos. At length the foreign ministers of the great powers, finding their negotiations too cumbersome for the quick movement of events in detail, made over the Cretan situation to the admirals of the great fleets of war ships assembled in the waters between Crete and Greece. Marines were landed, and the principal seaport towns were taken in hand by the admirals.

*Firing on  
the Christian  
Patriots.*

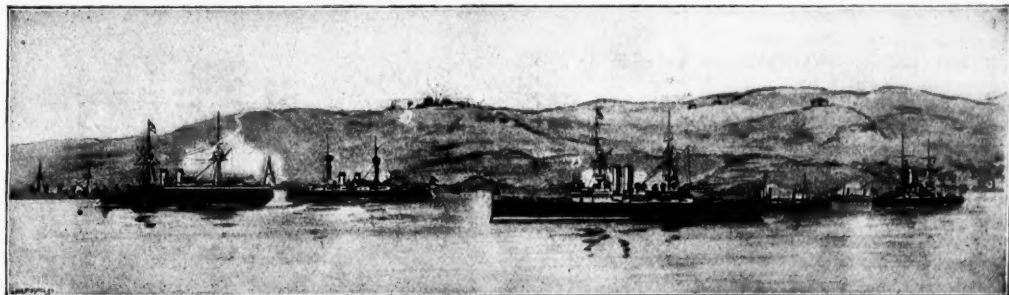
On February 21, to give Greece a warning that Europe's will must be obeyed, the war ships of the powers fired some forty or fifty shots into the camp of the insurgents on the outskirts of Canea. Thus England, with the

great Christian powers of the continent, had put herself in the position of actively making war upon Christian people whose sole offense was that they were trying to defend their lives and homes and the honor of their wives and daughters from the Turk. For the Turk had been doing in Crete what he had done and is continuing to do in Armenia. Meanwhile, the great powers left themselves without excuse; inasmuch as they had fully promised that the people of Crete should no longer be actually ruled by Turkey, but should have a system of autonomous government. Greece very pertinently replied that she had no disposition to force the sovereignty of King George and the Greek government

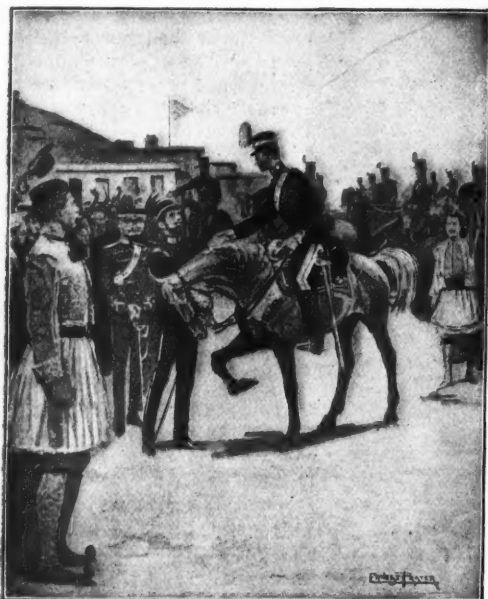
upon Crete, and that in accordance with essential principles of autonomy she was entirely ready to leave it to a vote of the Cretan people whether they would prefer to come under the protection and authority of the government at Athens, or would rather have some form of self-government under guarantee of Europe, or with nominal suzerainty vested in the Sultan at Constantinople. The English government seemed inclined to think this proposition fair and reasonable, but Germany and Russia absolutely repudiated it. As for the Cretans, they have not the slightest doubt what they prefer. They wish to become united with the people and government of Greece.

*The  
Reasonable  
Solution.*

King George and his government have declared their entire willingness to assume the task of practical government in Crete, while allowing the Sultan to retain his nominal suzerainty over the island. Such an arrangement would have nothing anomalous about it, for it would follow the analogy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which for nearly twenty years have been



WAR SHIPS OF THE POWERS BOMBARDING INSURGENTS' CAMP NEAR CANEA.



PRINCE NICHOLAS TAKING LEAVE OF CROWN-PRINCE CONSTANTINE AT ATHENS, TO JOIN THE ARMY.

governed by Austria while nominally belonging to Turkey. Cyprus also has been in the possession of England since the treaty of Berlin, but is comprised, theoretically, in that fictitious entity known as the Turkish empire. Egypt years ago was placed under the full government of the Khedive, with nominal allegiance to the Sultan at Constantinople; and now Egypt is practically governed by England, which acknowledges the authority of the Khedive as a legal fiction, who in turn acknowledges as a second legal fiction the authority of the Sultan. Bulgaria, although in fact a self-governing, popularly-ruled principality, is in theory a part of the dominions of the Sultan. Thus the precedents for the plan proposed by Greece are numerous. The natural and right way to settle the Cretan question for all time is to give the island into the keeping of Greece.

Why, then, are the six great Christian governments of Europe, that could secure Turkey's assent, in the twinkling of an eye, to this natural and righteous solution, making so stubborn an opposition? The answer to this query would require a whole volume of discussion on

the conflicting interests of the great powers in the Eastern question. If Greece is to be permitted to make a raid into Crete and thereby obtain a new province, when, where and by whom would the next grab be made for some coveted portion of disintegrating Turkey? The future disposition of the 61,000 square miles that remain of Turkey in Europe, is a question that awakens intense anxiety. At least six different governments have ambitions and intentions of their own, affecting the future parceling out of that coveted region. Greece on her part, remembering the extent of her ancient northern provinces, proposes to push her boundary line as far up as she can. The Bulgarians believe that the region south of their territory, all the way to the Ægean Sea, should fall to them. Serbia expects to secure new territory enough to double the size of her little kingdom. Austro-Hungary, as against the pretensions of Serbia and Bulgaria, hopes to advance by way of Bosnia, which she now holds, and acquire the port of Salonica. Montenegro, diminutive but warlike and plucky,—subsidized regularly by the St. Petersburg government and under the influence and patronage of the Czar,—expects to acquire a large part of the Albanian coast lying between her present territory and that of Greece. As for Russia, her ambition is greater than that of all these other governments put together, and it is her scheming that blocks the plans of Greece.

Sooner or later Russia expects to acquire Constantinople and the Bosphorus; and, if not to annex the little principalities of the Balkans, she expects at least to hold them all under the sort of moral subjection in which she now holds Montenegro. Russia's is a waiting game. Her agents are scattered everywhere throughout the Balkan states and provinces, and her influence is gradually but surely obtaining control over the des.



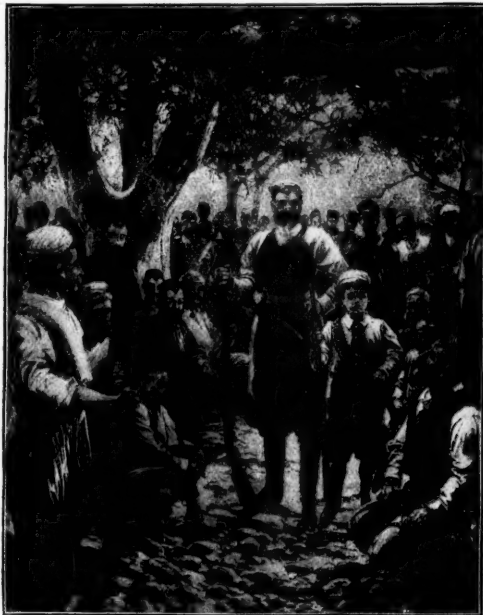


MALEKOS,  
The Fighting Priest of Crete.



MANDEIKOS,  
The Cretan Chieftain.

tinies of the whole Turkish empire. It is the Russian theory that the longer the nominal integrity of the Ottoman empire can be maintained, the larger will be Russia's share when the sham structure goes to pieces. In the attitude of the great powers, German, Russian and Austrian influence has been most unmistakably against Greece, while the English, French and Italian governments have acted with the three arbitrary Kaisers with evident reluctance and misgivings. It is to be remembered that in England, France and Italy, governments rest upon public opinion. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals upset Disraeli's government in 1876 on the question of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The Italian government was not very long ago overthrown on the issues involved in the Abyssinian campaign.



(From Illustrated London News)

A BAND OF CRETAN INSURGENTS.

The French chambers are sensitive to the opinion of the country, and the ministry cannot survive strong disapproval. But Russia, Germany and Austria are governed differently. In matters of foreign policy the three Emperors and their immediate advisers acknowledge no popular or parliamentary control. Germany is the more ostentatiously supporting the Czar, because of the embarrassment in which France is placed. There is an immense public opinion in France that loves liberty, feels a sentimental

attachment for the cause of the Greeks, and sympathizes with the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the views of the English and Italian Liberals. But on the other hand France clings to the outward appearance of a strong alliance with Russia. Germany, which would like to be on good terms with Russia,—to annoy France if for no other reason,—has no troublesome scruples about liberty and the Hellenic cause, and is



OSMAN PASHA,  
Generalissimo of the Turkish Armies.

only too eager to abet the plans of St. Petersburg.

Thus, led by the Kaisers, the great European concert of Christian nations began the blockade of Crete on Sunday, March 21. This blockade was simply directed against little Greece; and its only practical object is the prevention of the landing of provisions and supplies from Athens for the use of Colonel Vassos and his troops. That officer, meanwhile, has taken a strong position in the hills of the interior, and it would be no easy task even for a large body of European troops to dislodge him. He will, of course, be able, with the enthusiastic assistance of the Christian population, to live off the country. The Cretan chieftains have no intention of accepting the vague promises of autonomy made by those European emperors who allow their own people so little influence in their home governments.

But for the hesitancy of the British government, the blockade of Greece would have begun at the same time with the blockade of Crete. In anticipation of a probable blockade of the Piræus and the other seaports of Greece, King George and the Greek cabinet have been making all due preparations. They have sta-

On the  
Greek  
Frontier.

tioned the fleet at points where it can best serve to support the army which has been massed upon the northern frontier. It is not unlikely that before these pages are in the hands of our readers the storm will have burst on the boundary between Greece and the Turkish provinces of Macedonia and Albania. For some weeks past, Turkey has been massing troops along the frontier, while Greece with nervous eagerness has been calling out all her reserves, marching men northward, and transporting both soldiers and supplies by water along both coasts of the peninsula. Turkey, in defiance of treaty stipulations to the contrary, has been fortifying her side of the little Gulf of Arta, which lies between the Greek and Turkish territories on the West coast. It is not unlikely that hostilities may begin at that very point. Single-handed, the Greeks could hardly hope for victory in a war against Turkey. Turkish troops are proverbial good fighters, and the Turkish empire, when compared with little Greece, has an overwhelming population to draw upon. But Greece has some reason, under certain contingencies, to expect assistance from Servia and Bulgaria. Those ambitious young states have been taking constant counsel with one another for some time past, and have been making prodigious efforts to improve their military situation. Bulgaria when on war footing has a formidable army of 200,000 men. Servia also could put as many into the field. These forces, marching from the north, while the Greek forces advance from the south, might entrap and annihilate the Turkish army, in accordance with a plan of campaign that is said to have been already carefully worked out. It is to be presumed that Bulgaria and Servia have come to some informal understanding as to their respective aspirations for Macedonian territory. Inasmuch as no man can tell what a day may bring forth, it would be idle folly to make any predictions. The powers may even yet suppress the Greeks without any fighting; although in that case King George would probably be obliged to abdicate. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the situation on the frontiers of Thessaly and Macedonia may involve some of the great powers in warfare.

A Burning  
Question  
in England.

At last, the Greek situation has been made a party question in England. Mr. Gladstone, from his winter retreat in the south of France, has sent forth a ringing denunciation of the policy of the great powers, and has stirred Liberal England to its very depths. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and its effects show that this venerable statesman, at the age of eighty-seven, who was supposed to be out of politics and ending his days in literary pastimes, continues to dominate the mind and the conscience of the great Liberal party. He cuts loose entirely from the old English policy of protection to the Sultan, repudiates the integrity of the Ottoman empire as a useless and worn-out fiction, denounces the two young despots who rule Germany and Russia, appeals to the spirit

# Ο ΑΓΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

## Η ΑΠΟΒΑΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΡΑΚΑ

### ΝΕΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΣΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

#### 4 ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΟΧΗΣ

#### Ο ΚΟΡΑΚΑΣ ΑΠΕΒΙΒΑΣΘΗ

#### ΑΙ ΠΡΟΚΗΡΥΞΕΙΣ

Ἦλθον ἡμεῖς ἀφ' ἑλπίδος εὐχόμενοι περὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας ἀποβίβαστος τοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν λοχαγὸν τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ κ. 'Αρ. Κόρακα σώματος εἰς Φόδελα. Ὁ κ. Κόρακας ἄρα ἀποβίβασθαις ἐξέβηκε δύο προκηρύξεις μίαν πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ ἄλλην πρὸς τὸν Μουσουλμανικὸν πληθυσμὸν, ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν ἑξῆς, ὅφ' ἦν καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς κ. Εἰσὸς ἐνοίαν, ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἐπίσκοπον Ἑρακλείου ἐγγράφον ἐν ᾧ ἀναπέδωκε τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς ἀποστολῆς τοῦ ἀνακινουμένου αὐτοῦ, οὗ κατὰ τὴν εἰς Κρήτην τὴν διαταγὴν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἐλέγετο ἀγωνιστῇ, ὅπως ἡ πατρίς του ἐπανακτήσῃ τὰς ἐν καὶ εὐνομίας.

#### ΑΡΜΟΣΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

(Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορῖον)

ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ὁ Καραθεοδωρὴς παστὴς θεωρεῖσθαι ἀρμολογῆς ἐν Κρήτῃ.

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου. — Πέλοται ἐφημερίδες θεωροῦσι τὸν διορισμὸν τοῦ Καραθεοδωρῆ παστὴ εἰς τὴν θέσιν τοῦ ἀναστότου αυτοκρατορικοῦ ἐπιτρόπου ἐν Κρήτῃ ὡς προανακρούσμα τῆς πλήρους αὐτονομίας τῆς νήσου.

#### Η ΔΙΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΙΤΑΛΟΥ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΟΥ

#### Η ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΣ

ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ

(Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορῖον)

ΧΑΝΙΑ, 5 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ὁ ἰταλὸς ναύαρχος ἀνέκοινασεν εἰς τὸν προέδρον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὅτι πᾶν κίνημα ἐκ μέρους τῶν τοῦρκων ἢ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν στρατευμάτων κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν Χανίων, τῆς Ρεθύμνης καὶ τοῦ Πράκλειου δὲ ἀποκρούσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν διεθνῶν δυνάμεων καὶ ὅτι ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς κατοχῆς τῶν πόλεων τούτων ὑπὸ τῶν δυνάμεων εἶναι νὰ λυθῇ τὸ Κρητικὸν ζήτημα ἀντὶ αἰματωχίας. Αἱ σημαῖαι τῶν δυνά-

μεων κυματίζουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπαλῶν τῶν τριῶν πόλεων.

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ, 5 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ὁ κυβερνήτης τοῦ πλοίου «Διατὴν» ἀνέκοινασεν εἰς τοὺς προέδρους ἐπὶ ἡ πόλιν διατελεῖ ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τῶν δυνάμεων. Ἄλλος ἀξιωματικὸς διοικεὶ τὰ ἀποβίβασθαι καὶ φρουροῦν τὴν πόλιν ἀγγέλματα.

Σ. Ε. Ἀμφοτέρως ταύτας τὰς εἰδήσεις ἀπομαρτυροῦμεν ἐν τῷ χρεωστῷ ἡμῶν φύλλῳ.

#### Ο ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΣΙΤΕΙΑΝ

#### Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΣΗΜΑΙΑ ΝΑ ΚΑΤΑΒΙΒΑΣΘΗ

[Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορῖον]

ΧΑΝΙΑ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ἑλληνικὰ στρατεύματα κατέλαβον τὴν Ἑσπρίαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν Σιτείας. Οἱ πρόεδροι τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων μετὰ συνεννόησιν πρὸς τοὺς κυβερνήτας τῶν πολεμικῶν πλοίων προσεκάλεσαν τὸν προέδρον τῆς Ἑλλάδος νὰ καταβίσθῃ τὴν σημαίαν του.

Σ. Ε. Ἐκ τῶν εἰδησεων τούτων ἡ μὲν πρώτη εἶναι εὖως ἀπίθανος, διότι ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς στρατὸς εὐρίσκειται εἰς τὸ ἀντίθετον ἀκρον τῆς νήσου ἢ δὲ δεύτερα, ἥτις ἤδη τὴν πρῶτην ἐδημοσίωσεν ὑπὸ τῆς «Ἀκροπόλεως», εἶναι εὖως ἀνέφητος, διότι εἰν ἐννοούμεν τίνα λόγον εἶχεν ἡ καταβίβασις τῆς ἑλληνικῆς σημαίας ἐκ τοῦ κατεστημένου τοῦ προέδρου καὶ ἐν τίνι δικαιώματι ἡ πρὸς τίνα σκοπὸν δὲ ἐλάμβανον αἱ δυνάμεις τὸ μέτρον τούτο.

#### ΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΑΙ

#### ΕΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΚ ΠΑΛΑΤΙΑ

Σήμερον ἔρψαν εἰς τοὺς ἐν Ρόδῳ στρατώνες τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ αἱ δύο πρῶται ταχυδρομικαὶ ἐξ ἑλκίων τὰς ὁποίας εἶχε παραλάβει μετ' ἐαυτοῦ τὸ μετὰ τοῦ ὑπὸ τὴν κ. Βέου στρατοῦ ἀπελθὼν τάγμα τοῦ μηχανικοῦ. Αἱ δύο αὗται περιστέραι, αἵτινες ὡς εἶπομεν εἶναι καὶ αἱ πρῶται ἐλθούσαι διότι ἀνακρίβως ἀνηγγέλην ὑπὸ συναδελφών, ὅτι ἤδη εἶχον φθάσει τρηπῆται — φέρουσι τοὺς ἀρμολογίας.

THE ABOVE IS A SPECIMEN, CONSIDERABLY REDUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY, OF THE DAILY WAR NEWS AND COMMENT IN THE ATHENS "EPHEMERIS."

(See also our cartoon department.)



of modern democracy and the force of sound public opinion, praises the action of Greece with passion and eloquence, and gives the Liberal leaders in England a party cry and a rallying point. A more magnificent utterance had not in his whole public career, which began more than sixty years ago, fallen from the lips or the pen of England's grand old man. Lord Kimberly, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, promptly supported Mr. Gladstone's view and declared it the policy and doctrine of the Liberal party. They have met, respectively, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, with sharp and unqualified rebuke of the present Tory government. Sir William Harcourt has risen to the height of splendid leadership, and has earned the right to the full allegiance of the party. Lord Rosebery may well be allowed, for a time, to amuse himself with his horse racing and his dilettante pursuits. For a time of controversy Sir William is the proper leader; and his masterly qualities as a debater and a parliamentarian make Mr. Balfour, who leads the Tory forces, seem a very slight and trivial figure in comparison. Lord Rosebery's brief period of leadership was a bad day for the Liberal party.

*Famine and  
Plague  
in India.*

The Mansion House Fund, under the charge of the Lord Mayor of London, for the relief of the Indian famine has grown to more than £400,000. The London *Times* says that "the Queen, having reason to believe that the distress arising from the famine is likely to be more widespread than at first anticipated, has forwarded a further donation of £500." Meanwhile, it should be remarked, the people of England are preparing to spend millions of pounds in celebration of the completion of the Queen's sixtieth year on the throne. The number of famine sufferers being relieved was reported in the London *Times* for March 12, as 3,126,000. The plague has been continuing its ravages in Bombay, the number of deaths in the early part of the month averaging about one hundred a day.

*England  
in  
Africa.*

President Kruger of the Transvaal has promptly expended the \$2,000,000 or more that he collected by way of fines from the leaders of the Uitlanders' conspiracy at Pretoria, in the purchase of Krupp guns and other munitions of war. He has sent England a bill of some \$5,000,000, which he asks the British government to pay on its own account, or to compel the South Africa Company to pay, as damages for the Jameson raid. Meanwhile England has done a very wise thing in sending Sir Alfred Milner to Cape Town as British High Commissioner. Mr. Milner was some years ago a brilliant young journalist in London. His rise has been very rapid. He spent several years in Egypt in an official capacity in connection with the British occupation, and has written a very instruc-

tive work upon the nature and results of England's beneficent régime in the land of the Khedive. Sir Alfred Milner is energetic, intelligent, courteous, and tactful, and possesses an exceptional knowledge of the whole African situation. England has been trying to make up for lost time by sending a diplomatic visitor to Abyssinia in the person of Mr. Rennell Rodd. Mr. Rodd goes to visit Menelek with an imposing retinue, and will do what he can to counteract in Abyssinia the powerful influence recently gained there by Russia and France. The West African expedition of Sir George Goldie has been prospering greatly, and the slavery trade in Niger-land will accordingly be reduced to small dimensions in the early future.

*English  
Home  
Politics.*

In English domestic politics the Liberal party has been scoring some decided advances. A number of recent parliamentary by-elections have shown most remarkable gains for the Liberals as compared with the last general election. The question of Greece is also strengthening the hands of the Liberal opposition, who are fighting the policy of the present Tory government. The Tory majority is so strong in the House of Commons that there is no immediate prospect of an upset of the ministry. If, however, an appeal should be taken to the country under present circumstances, the Liberals would stand a very good show of coming into power again. In matters of English legislation, the most important event has been the progress of Mr. Balfour's Education bill, which is nothing more nor less than a measure to disburse about \$3,000,000 a year out of the national treasury to private and voluntary denominational schools. The friends of the public schools, or "board schools" as they are called in England, have been fighting the measure to no avail. The Irish home-rule members, being Catholics almost to a man, are in favor of a grant in aid of the parochial schools. On this question, therefore, they vote with the Tories, who are for the most part members of the English Established Church. The majority in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill was 205.

*Affairs  
in  
Canada.*

Our Canadian neighbors have been taking much interest in the proposed new tariff at Washington, and are anxious for an equitable reciprocity arrangement. They have been subscribing liberally toward the London Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. The Canadian government has wisely gotten around the difficulties that are involved in liquor legislation by agreeing to submit the prohibition question to a popular vote of the whole Dominion. The bitter religious controversies involved in the action of the Catholic bishops in Quebec towards the newspapers and politicians supporting Mr. Laurier's solution of the Manitoba school question, will be thoroughly investigated by a papal ablegate, Mgr.

Merry del Val; and the Pope instructs the Canadian bishops to take no further action until they receive instructions from Rome. The legislature of the province of Quebec has been dissolved, and on the 11th day of May a new election will be held. The Canadians are much stirred up against that passage in Senator Lodge's bill for the restriction of immigration which is intended to prevent Canadian workmen from passing back and forth across the line and holding employment on the American side. If the law should be passed without modification on that point, retaliatory measures would be promptly enforced.

*In South America.*

Looking towards South America, one discovers no news contradicting the earlier statements that the Venezuelan Congress would ratify the arbitration treaty. It is pleasant to note that after ten years of suspension, diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela have been restored. Señor Pietri, who has been the Venezuelan minister at Berlin, has been transferred to London. There has been a rather formidable revolution in progress in the small state of Uruguay. Our advices have not been very definite, but it seems that the rebellion is in the way of being suppressed. There was a general election in Chili on Sunday, March 7, which seems to have been conducted in an orderly way, and the results of which do not greatly interest us. In Central America there is much interest manifested in the possible outcome of diplomatic negotiations over the question of an inter-oceanic waterway; but the novel affair of the moment is the opening of the Guatemalan Exhibition, at Guatemala City, which was to take place on Tuesday, March 30, and to continue for six months. Anything that can promote industrial activity in Central America, and tend to relegate revolutions to a secondary place, ought to be welcomed by the whole world.

*The Cuban Question.*

The last days of Mr. Cleveland's administration were rendered more or less exciting by the constant rumor that Consul-General Lee had sent in his resignation from Havana, because his policy for the protection of imprisoned Americans in Cuba was not supported by the State Department at Washington. Doubtless there was some foundation for the report. It is said at Washington that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have shown a much greater caution in dealing with American citizens since March 4 than before that date. One of the appointments Mr. McKinley has been considering most carefully is that of the successor of General Fitzhugh Lee. Among other suggestions, it has been proposed with much apparent favor that Mr. Herbert Bowen, who has for a long time been United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, should be transferred to Havana. Mr. Bowen has the advantage of knowing the language well, and of understanding fully the condi-

tions prevailing in Spain. It is quite possible that an appointment may have been announced before these pages make their appearance. There have been many rumors to the effect that General Weyler is about to be recalled. It is certain that his conduct has given grave dissatisfaction at Madrid. General Gomez, as leader of the Cuban insurgents, has been maintaining his policy of masterly inactivity. After all, time is his best ally. The insurgents, having nothing to lose, can afford to wait; but the immense Spanish army in Cuba, supported by supplies brought all the way from Europe, is taxing the resources of Spain to the utmost. The rainy season will soon arrive, and the insurgents will spend half a year in recuperation, while Spain must go on paying enormous bills, while her soldiery suffer from fever and pestilence. It is not likely that President McKinley will be called upon to deal with the question of Cuban belligerency before next winter.

*Domestic Questions in Europe.*

Although from this distance the international complications of the great European powers are the ones that attract most attention, there has been no lack of interest on the European continent in pending domestic and social questions. The Austrian parliamentary elections, which were held early in March, resulted in the city of Vienna in tremendous victory for the "Christian Socialist" candidates. They polled 117,000 votes, as against 88,000 votes which were cast for the "Social Democrats." The Christian Socialists are under the lead of the anti-Semitic agitator, Dr. Lueger, who was returned so many times for burgomaster of Vienna. The Social Democrats, as against the Christian Socialists, secured the support of many of the German Liberals, whose attitude heretofore has been moderate, but who considered Social Democracy decidedly the lesser of two evils. France continues to be greatly concerned over the stationary condition of her population, and M. Bertillon has been pushing a project to exempt from direct tax all families having as many as three children. There have been great discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the relief of the unemployed.

*The Obituary Record.*

The obituary record this month includes the name of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose intellectual activity had continued almost to the time of her death at the advanced age of eighty-five. Professor Henry Drummond, the distinguished Scotch scientist and popular religious leader and writer, has passed away in the midst of his usefulness at the age of forty-nine. Among the public men in our list occurs the name of Ex Senator Dolph of Oregon. The religious world will regret the loss of the able and widely known editor of the *Churchman*, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, who passed away after a considerable period of ill health at the age of fifty-nine.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 16 to March 20, 1897.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 16.—The Senate begins consideration of the bankruptcy bill....The House transacts miscellaneous business and sustains President Cleveland's veto of a private pension bill.

February 17.—The Senate adopts the final conference report on the Immigration Restriction bill by a vote of 34 to 31....The House adopts the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

February 18.—The Senate passes a bill providing for a new postal card system. The arbitration treaty with England is considered in executive session, without action....The House decides the contested election case of Hopkins against Kendall of the Tenth Kentucky district in favor of Hopkins (Rep.).

February 19.—A motion in the Senate to postpone further consideration of the arbitration treaty bill after March 4 is defeated....The House begins consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 20.—The Senate passes a resolution of sympathy with Greece in her struggle to secure the independence of Crete....The House devotes the day to discussion of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 22.—The Senate considers the Indian appropriation bill....The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 23.—The Senate adopts a resolution calling for information concerning the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba....The House passes the naval appropriation bill (\$32,165,234), and a bill giving the Governors of Territories power to remove certain officers.

February 24.—The Senate continues debate on the Indian appropriation bill....The House considers District of Columbia bills.

February 25.—The Senate debates the resolution demanding the release of Julio Sanguily from prison in Cuba....The House passes a bill permitting national banks to take out circulation to the par value of their bonds. A resolution calling on President Cleveland for information in regard to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba is adopted.

February 26.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill, with amendments providing for the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah to settlement and substituting United States courts for Indian courts in Indian Territory....The House passes the international monetary conference bill and the bill providing for the conciliation and arbitration of labor troubles between carriers of interstate commerce and their employees.

February 27.—The Senate passes the Post Office appropriation bill....The House passes the bill amending the Interstate Commerce law by forbidding the sale of railroad tickets by any other than an agent of the company issuing the tickets.

February 28.—The Senate only in session; the sundry civil appropriation bill is passed with amendments appropriating \$1,085,156 to pay sugar bounty claims, and making many other additions to the sums appropriated

in the House; one of the amendments provides for opening to settlement the lands recently set apart as forestry reservations by President Cleveland's proclamations.

March 1.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia and naval appropriation bills; the amendment to the latter appropriating \$1,000,000 for a government armor-plate plant is defeated by a vote of 26 to 30; an amendment to reduce the maximum cost of armor-plate from \$400 to \$300 a ton is also defeated....The House disagrees to Senate amendments of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 2.—The Senate passes the fortifications (\$9,717,141) and the general deficiency (\$10,334,939) appropriation bills, and concurs in House amendments to the monetary conference bill....The House agrees only partially to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 3.—The Senate agrees to conference reports on the Indian and sundry civil appropriation bills....The House passes the immigration restriction bill over President Cleveland's veto....Total appropriations of the last session, Fifty-fourth Congress, amount to \$527,591,823; the Indian, agricultural, sundry civil, and general deficiency appropriation bills fail to become laws.

March 4.—Expiration of the Fifty-fourth Congress.... Newly elected Senators are sworn in.

March 5-10.—The Senate meets in special session and confirms President McKinley's nominations of cabinet officers. Marcus A. Hanna (Rep., O.) is sworn in as Mr. Sherman's successor. The arbitration treaty with England is sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

March 15.—Both branches meet, and listen to the reading of President McKinley's message urging the passage of a tariff bill....In the House, Speaker Reed and the other officers are re-elected, and the Ways and Means, Mileage and Rules Committees are appointed. The tariff bill is introduced.

March 16.—The Senate only in session; nominations are received from President McKinley; many bills of the last Congress are reintroduced.

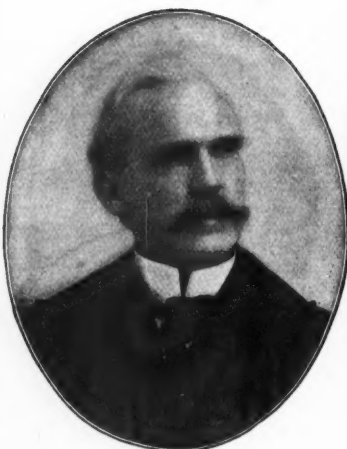
March 18.—The Senate begins debate of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain....The House takes an adjournment to await report on the tariff bill.

March 19.—The Senate confirms nominations made by President McKinley, and discusses the arbitration treaty....The House passes the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills which failed in the last Congress, and adopts an order for taking final vote on tariff bill March 31.

March 20.—The House of Representatives only in session; the agricultural and Indian appropriation bills which failed in the last Congress are passed.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 16.—The Delaware Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 17 to 7, declines to strike out the word "male" from the clause in the new constitution prescribing the qualifications of voters.



JUDGE JAMES H. EARLE,  
New Senator from South Carolina.



GEN. POWELL CLAYTON,  
Appointed Minister to Mexico.



THE MARQUIS OF APEZTEGUIA,  
Chief of the Constitutional Union party in Cuba.

February 17.—The Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists of Michigan effect a fusion and nominate a state ticket to be voted on at the coming election; the "middle of-the-road" Populists nominate a separate ticket.

February 18.—The South Dakota legislature re-elects United States Senator James H. Kyle (Pop.).

February 19.—The Greater New York charter is forwarded by the commissioners to Albany for action by the legislature.

February 21.—Governor Bushnell of Ohio announces that he will appoint Marcus A. Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman.

February 22.—President Cleveland issues orders establishing thirteen additional forest reservations containing 21,379,840 acres.

February 23.—Silver Republicans in Congress issue an address proposing the formation of a new party....Carter H. Harrison is nominated for Mayor of Chicago by the People's party....Michigan Republicans reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform....A movement is announced in New York City to promote the separation of municipal from national and state politics.

February 24.—Charges against the New York City Chief of Police are defeated in the Board of Police Commissioners.

February 25.—The committee of the New York legislature on trusts ends its sessions.

February 26.—Chicago Republicans nominate Judge Nathaniel C. Sears for Mayor.

February 27.—Cincinnati Republicans nominate Levi C. Goodale for Mayor.

March 2.—President Cleveland vetoes the immigration restriction bill passed by Congress.

March 3.—Gold standard Democrats of Michigan nominate a state ticket and adopt resolutions reaffirming the Indianapolis platform.

March 4.—William McKinley is inaugurated President of the United States at Washington, and Garret A. Hobart takes the oath as Vice-President.

March 5.—President McKinley nominates the following cabinet officers: Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger of Michigan; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long of Massachusetts; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson of Iowa; Postmaster-General, James A. Gary of Maryland; Attorney-General Joseph McKenna, of California. The nominations are confirmed by the Senate without delay....Governor Bradley of Kentucky appoints Major A. T. Wood United States Senator till the legislature can fill the vacancy.

March 6.—President McKinley issues a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet on March 15....The members of the new cabinet take the oath of office.

March 9.—The committee of the New York legislature on trusts makes its report.

March 10.—Rhode Island Democrats nominate Daniel T. Church for Governor.

March 11.—The Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives adopts the McKinley tariff schedule on wools and woolens, with certain changes in classification....Chicago Democrats nominate Carter H. Harrison for Mayor.

March 12.—Hon. Washington Hising, postmaster of Chicago, is nominated for Mayor on a municipal reform platform.

March 13.—Republican Representatives in Congress renominate Speaker Reed; the Democratic caucus nominates Representative Bailey of Texas for Speaker....The Kentucky Legislature meets in extra session; a caucus of Republican members nominates W. Godfrey Hunter for United States Senator.

March 16.—Rhode Island Republicans nominate Elisha Dyer for Governor.

March 17.—Mayor Strong of New York City removes from office Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, on charges, subject to the approval of Governor Black.



March 18.—The Chicago City Council votes to increase the Mayor's salary from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, and the Comptroller's from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

March 19.—The Michigan Supreme Court decides that Governor Pingree cannot hold the office of Mayor of Detroit; a special election for Mayor is ordered.... President McKinley nominates Charles U. Gordon for Postmaster at Chicago.

**POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.**

February 16.—The education bill passes second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 355 to 150.... Cecil Rhodes is examined as the first witness by the South African Committee in London.

February 23.—Mr. Rennell Rodd, C.M.G., appointed Her Majesty's special envoy to King Menelik.... Mr. G. H. Murray appointed Chairman of the British Board of Inland Revenue.

February 25.—A law subordinating the High Court of the South African Republic to the Volksraad is passed at Pretoria.

March 4.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is dissolved; it is announced that elections for members of the new Chamber will be held on March 21, and that the new Chamber will meet on April 5.

March 5.—President Krüger warns the High Court of the South African Republic to conform to the law passed by the Volksraad defining jurisdiction.

March 8.—The President of Uruguay receives dictatorial powers to suppress the rebellion in that republic.

March 10.—A decree is issued for the abolition of slavery in the Niger country, to go into effect on the anniversary of the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign.

March 11.—The House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet adopts the government's bill providing for a

gold standard and the cessation of free silver coinage after October 1, 1897.... The Queen of Madagascar is exiled by the French.... General Primo de Révere is appointed to succeed General Polavieja as Spanish Governor of the Philippines.

March 13.—The budget committee of the German Reichstag refuses the naval credits asked by the government.

March 15.—The budget committee of the German Reichstag votes 1,000,000 marks toward the construction of a dry dock at Kiel, and a like sum for strengthening the harbor defenses there.

March 17.—Emperor William of Germany refuses to accept the resignation of Vice-Admiral Hollmann of the Imperial Admiralty.

March 20.—The German Reichstag refuses the naval credits demanded by the government.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

February 18.—France and Brazil sign a protocol referring their boundary dispute to arbitration, with the President of the Swiss Confederation as referee.

February 19.—Greek troops attack the Turks at Platania.

February 20.—British, French and Italian marines occupy the town of Sitia in Crete.

February 21.—Insurgents near Canea, Crete, are bombarded by the foreign squadron.

February 24.—The American, Scott, is released by the Spanish authorities from confinement *incommunicado* in a Cuban jail, at the demand of Consul-General Lee.

February 26.—Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, is released from prison by the Spanish authorities in Havana.

February 28.—Ambassadors of the six powers draw up a collective note to be sent to the Porte regarding the Cretan settlement.



Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Bayard.

Reproduced from the *Graphic* (London.)

**AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S FAREWELL.**

(Lord Mayor of London receiving guests at the Mansion House dinner to Mr. Bayard.)

March 1.—An opinion of the United States Supreme Court defines neutrality, in connection with a judgment declaring the filibustering steamer *Three Friends* subject to seizure.

March 2.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are resumed, Dr. Juan Pietrie, Venezuelan Minister to Germany and Spain, having been appointed Minister to England....Great Britain selects Chief Justice Hannen at Shanghai as arbitrator in the Cheek claims case between the United States and Siam.

March 3.—The Norwegian Legislative Assembly decides to appoint a committee of nine members to consider and report a plan of arbitration treaties with foreign countries.

March 8.—Greece replies to the ultimatum of the powers to the effect that the withdrawal of her troops from Crete is impossible.

March 15.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 356 to 142, approves the government's policy of co-operation with the powers in regard to Crete.

March 16.—President McKinley nominates John Hay and Horace Porter to be Ambassadors to England and France, respectively.

March 17.—The foreign admirals engaged in the blockade of the ports of Crete announce the conditions of the proposed autonomous government of the island.

March 18.—England is stirred by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet attacking the attitude of the powers on the Cretan question....The blockade of Crete by the fleets of the powers is announced officially to begin March 21; a Greek transport, unarmed, in Cretan waters, is fired on and sunk by an Austrian warship....President McKinley nominates Powell Clayton for Minister to Mexico, and William M. Osborne and John K. Gowdy for Consuls-General to London and Paris, respectively.

#### INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

February 16.—The Merchants' National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., with a capital of \$100,000 and deposits of \$200,000, closes its doors because of inability to make collections....The consolidation of the Wakefield Rattan Company and the firm of Heywood Brothers & Co., chair manufacturers, with a combined capital of \$6,000,000, is announced in Boston.

February 19.—The Carnegie Steel Company receives an order for 11,000 tons of steel rails from the Japanese government.

February 20.—A large quantity of armor plate for a Russian battle-ship is forwarded from the works at Bethlehem, Pa.

February 22.—The United States District Court holds the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional.

February 23.—The smiths and engineers are called out from the English shipyards in the northeast coast strike.

February 26.—Negotiations are opened between the Northeastern Railroad Company of England and the striking employees.

February 27.—Many of the Northeastern Railway strikers return to work....The London Chamber of Commerce recommends tariff clauses in all contracts for future delivery in the United States....The Mullanphy Savings Bank of St. Louis, Mo., fails.

March 1.—More than 5,000 garment workers employe in the east side shops of New York City go on strike for an increase of wages.

March 2.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway executes a mortgage to secure its  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. gold

bonds, the entire issue of which (limited to \$50,000,000) is taken by a syndicate at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

March 5.—The Chicago Building Trades Council orders a strike of the 4,000 union hod-carriers of that city.

March 9.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. secure control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

March 10.—The Le Roi gold mine, at Rossland, B. C., is sold to British capitalists for \$5,000,000.

March 11.—The National Building and Loan Association of Milwaukee, Wis., which was incorporated in 1887



THE LATE MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

with a capital of \$5,000,000, passes into the hands of a receiver.

March 15.—The United States Circuit Court, at Boston, orders the public sale of the Atlas Tack Corporation, known as the tack trust, now in the hands of a receiver....The rubber trust cuts prices from 12 to 16 per cent.

March 19.—The legality of the Joint Traffic Association is upheld by a decision of the Appellate Division of the United States Supreme Court.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 16.—The Spanish troops kill many insurgents at Manila in the Philippines....The International Sanitary Conference is opened at Venice.

February 17.—The National Congress of Mothers begins its sessions at Washington, D. C.

February 22.—News is received of the capture of Benin by the British expedition....Ohio River floods cause much damage.

February 23.—Nineteen lives are lost in the Ohio River floods.

February 24.—Six workmen are killed by an explosion in the Nobel explosive works, Scotland.

February 27.—Special agents of the United States Treasury Department at San Francisco seize opium valued at nearly \$400,000, said to have been illegally imported by a Chinese merchant.

March 1.—A portion of the famous Monastery of St. Bernard, in Switzerland, is demolished by an avalanche.

March 2.—Many lives are lost in severe gales off the British Isles.

March 5.—A grain elevator is burned at Peoria, Ill., causing a loss of \$500,000.

March 6.—Great damage is done by floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

March 7.—A terrible storm rages along the Atlantic coast of the United States; the steamship *Ville de St. Nazaire*, of the French Line, founders off Cape Hatteras, and all but four of the 82 persons on board are believed to have perished.

March 11.—Commencement exercises are held at the Carlisle Indian School...A mass-meeting in favor of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty is held in New York City.

March 12.—Prof. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, is placed on the retired list of the United States Navy.

March 13.—A judicial decision in England does away with bookmaking and ring-betting....The British steamer *Normand*, and her crew are lost in the Bay of Biscay.

March 15.—Fire in Mandalay, Burmah, destroys 1,500 houses, rendering 7,000 persons homeless; the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000....A gun explosion on a Russian warship near Canea, Crete, during practice-firing, kills two officers and thirteen men, and fatally injures thirteen others.

March 18.—The death of the Crown Prince of Japan is announced.

March 20.—The clipper ship *T. F. Oakes* reaches the port of New York after a passage of 259 days from Hong Kong....Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., is placed on the retired list.

OBITUARY.

February 17.—Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, a distinguished cavalry officer in the Civil War, 73.

February 18.—Gen. John Cleveland Robinson, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 80.

February 19.—Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of New Jersey, 82....Prof. William Wallace, Oxford.

February 20.—Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter Beebee, a professor in Colgate University since 1850, 76....Rev. Dr. George Richard Crooks, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, 75.

February 21.—Dr. S. Gratz Moses, a well-known St. Louis physician, 85.

February 22.—M. Philippe Élie Le Royer, French statesman, 81....Count Edouard Lefebvre de Behaine, formerly French Ambassador to the Vatican, 68....Jean François Gravelé, better known as "Blondin," the celebrated tight-rope walker, 74.

February 23.—David L. Proudfit, poet and writer of New York City, 54....Luther H. Tucker, editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., 62.

February 24.—George Irvine, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Quebec, 70.

February 26.—Father Hudon, formerly Superior General of the Jesuits of Canada, 74.

February 27.—M. Demetrius Ghika, President Roumanian Senate, 81.

February 28.—Sherman S. Jewett, a well-known Buffalo banker, 82....Prof. Edward Thomson Nelson of Ohio Wesleyan University.

March 1.—Ex-Premier De Burlet of Belgium.

March 2.—Rev. Dr. George Scovill Mallory, editor of the *Churchman*, New York City, 59.

March 3.—Guillermo Prieto, a popular Mexican poet....Nelson Wheatcroft, the actor, 48....William Blake, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor in the New York City Department of Charities, 60.

March 4.—Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York City, 66.

March 5.—Prince Louis de Bourbon, Comte d'Aquila, formerly an admiral in the Brazilian Navy, 73.

March 6.—Rev. Dr. E. Cobham Brewer, a well-known English author, 87.

March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, 85.

March 10.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon, 61.

March 11.—Prof. Henry Drummond, the well-known writer on religious and scientific subjects, 46....Rear Admiral Valion (retired) of the French Navy, 71.

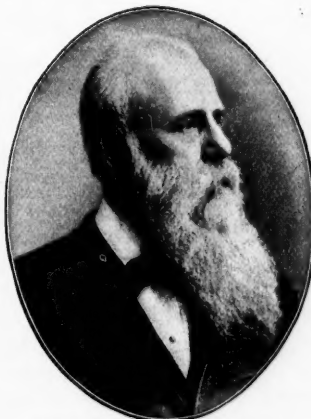
March 13.—William Halsey Wood, eminent architect.

March 15.—Prof. J. J. Sylvester, English mathematician.

March 17.—Col. Alexander Macomb Mason, who achieved distinction in the Egyptian Army, 56....Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, British Lord Justice of Appeal, 75....Signor Grimaldi, Italian statesman....John King, a well-known American railroad man, 65.



ALEXANDER SKOUZES,  
Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs.



THE LATE HON. J. N. DOLPH,  
Formerly U. S. Senator from Oregon.



THE LATE DR. GEORGE S. MALLORY,  
Editor of the *Churchman*.

## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

THE caricature of public men is doubtless at times carried beyond the bounds of propriety. Nevertheless, caricature has become so recognized a weapon in political controversy in all countries, that the public knows how to make allowances; while the persons caricatured most frequently and most atrociously, never seem to wince. A member of the Legislature of the state of New York, Senator Timothy Ellsworth by name, has come forward with a stern determination to suppress all publication of portraits and of personal caricatures in the newspapers and periodicals published in New York, except as written consent is obtained to use the picture. Thus, if Mr. Ellsworth's bill should prevail,—and he declares that it will pass both houses and receive the Governor's signature,—we should not even be allowed to print caricatures of Abdul, the Turkish Sultan, without getting his written consent from the Yildiz Kiosk. The fact is, Mr. Ellsworth's bill is an



"WHY, TIMMY, WE DIDN'T KNOW YOU TOOK IT SO MUCH TO HEART."—From the *Telegram* (New York).

absurdity. It interferes with the reasonable use of illustration, while attempting to suppress what the libel laws already sufficiently provide against. Neither Mr. Hanna nor Mr. Platt has ever complained, so far as we are aware, of the cartoonists' seemingly vicious pencils; and if they can stand it, the Hon. Timothy Ellsworth ought not to care very much. Mr. Bush of the *New York Telegram*, in the cartoon which we reproduce, represents Mr. Platt, Mr. Croker, Mr. D. B. Hill, the Tammany Tiger, and the Republican Elephant, all five of whom figure so often in the work of the caricaturists, as laughing in a group at the serious Mr. Ellsworth. There is never any malice intended in the make-up of this department of the *REVIEW*, which aims to show how the caricaturists of the world are recording history; and we do not believe Mr. Ellsworth would be justified in obliging us to eliminate this popular feature from our magazine. We can hardly believe that he will do so.



DISAPPOINTED OFFICE SEEKERS: "Why, Cleveland gave away all the apples."—From the *Record* (Chicago).

The second cartoon on this page would be legitimate even under the Ellsworth bill, because it portrays no one in particular. It merely represents the disappointment of many office-seekers at Washington this past month who found the "government apple-barrel" empty, thanks to the civil-service reformers. Mr. Hamilton of *Judge*, who has taken delight for some years in exaggerating the obesity of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, relented at the last moment, and bade our worthy ex-President a kindly farewell. The contrast



PUZZLE.—FIND THE REAL "BOSS" OF CHICAGO. The Independent voter between two municipal machines. From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).





GOOD-BYE AND GOOD LUCK.

JUDGE, TO GROVER.—“Here’s to the health of you and your family. May you live long and prosper.”—From *Judge* (New York).



“HE’S OFF.”—From *Judge* (New York).



THE BROKEN MELODY.

SALISBURY (as Signor Sherman tries it on the piano): “What a beautiful thing that would be if that rattletrap instrument did not so rob it of all ‘Harmony.’”

From the *Canadian Magazine* (Toronto).



SALISBURY AND CLEVELAND AS TWIN ANGELS OF PEACE HOVERING OVER A MILITANT WORLD.

From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).

that his two dismissals of Mr. Cleveland present (both of them published in March) is somewhat startling.

The arbitration treaty has continued to provide a subject for the cartoonists, as several subjoined instances will show. Mr. Hunter, in the *Canadian Magazine*, and Mr. Bush in the *Herald*, pay their respects to the Senate for its obstructive tactics. Our amusing contemporary, *El Ahuizote* of Mexico, presents Salisbury and Cleveland as a pair of twin angels of peace hovering over militant Europe.



UNCLE SAM: "My Hands are Tied, John."  
From the *Herald* (New York).

Looking farther from home, the situation in Greece and Crete is the great theme for the European cartoonists, and the specimens which we reproduce are self-explanatory and need no comment. It may be well to remark, however, that we have taken two small car-



THE ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN POWERS.  
From *Akropolis* (Athens).

... συζητήσας, εαν προ-  
ηγουμένως δέν ανακληθώσιν εκ Εγγ-  
της τὰ ἑλληνικά στρατεύματα!

— Έγενε γελιοία ἡ Εὐρώπη —  
εἶπεν ὁ Γουλιέλμος — ἐπιτρέψασι  
ἀποβῶσιν χιλιοὶ Ἕλληνας ὑπὸ τὰ  
κανόνια τῶν στόλων τῆς!

«Πόθεν ἡ προσωπίκη τοῦ αὐτοκρά-  
τορος καταφορὰ κατὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος;  
Ἐπιδέχεται βεβαίως πολλὰς ἐξηγη-  
σεις. Καὶ τοῦ Σουλτάνου τὰ δῶρα,  
καὶ τὰ ἐν Τουρκίᾳ ὠφελήματα τῶν  
ἑρμανῶν, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ νὰ θ-  
πύσῃ τὸν Τσάρον, τοῦ ὁποίου γνω-  
ρίζει τὰς διαθέσεις, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἐπεί-  
χει ἐμπροσθεν κατὰ τῆς Ἑλλά-  
δος καταφορὰς ἐνεκα λόγων δυνατῶν.  
Ἡ κυρία ὁμοῦ ἀφορμὴ εἶνε ἡ πώ-  
γευστις. Τριταίς ἀπαυτοῖς ἐν Γερμα-  
νίᾳ ὑβρεῖς ἐναντίον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐ-  
πλασαν δυσμανίστατον περιέχον, τὸ  
ὅποιο ἐπὶ πολλὰ εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀνα-  
πτυχθῇ τοιοῦτος μισῆλληνισμὸς τοῦ  
αὐτοκράτορος.

«Πρὸς τὴν Γερμανίαν συμπτᾶται  
ἡ Αὐστρία. Εὐτυχῶς ἡ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ  
ἐκκρήξις τοῦ φιλελληνισμοῦ δέν ἐ-  
πέτρεψε εἰς τὸν Οὐμβέρτον νὰ ὑπα-  
κόσῃ, ὡς συνήθως, εἰς τὸ πρῶταγμα  
τοῦ ἐξάλλου ἀπὸ ἀντιελληνισμὸν

μένειν ἐν δυνάμει τοῦ ε-  
γίου, χωρὶς νὰ δύναιτο.  
καὶ οὕτως ἡ Εὐρώπη νὰ κατα-  
τῇ τοιαύτην προσωρινήν τῆς  
ἐκρήξινα.



THE PHILANTHROPHY OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.  
From *Akropolis* (Athens).

From *Akropolis* (Athens).

toons in outline from the daily paper *Akropolis*, published in Athens, and in reproducing them have included some of the reading matter that was adjacent, in order to give a better notion of the typographical appearance of a modern Greek newspaper.



INCONSISTENCY.

THE GREAT EXPONENT OF CHRISTIANITY (to little Greece):  
"One step further and I knock yer bloomin' head off!"  
UNCLE SAM: "Is this the same man who wishes me to sign a treaty of peace, as an example for the rest of the world?"

From *Judge* (New York).



PERSEUS & ANDROMEDA: A NEW GREEK VERSION

From a design by Walter Crane in the *Daily Chronicle* (London).



GREECE RUNS AMUCK.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

DAME EUROPA: "Good doggie! Good doggie! Give it up. Let missis have it!!"—From *Punch* (London).



"INDIS-CRETE."—From *Fun* (London).

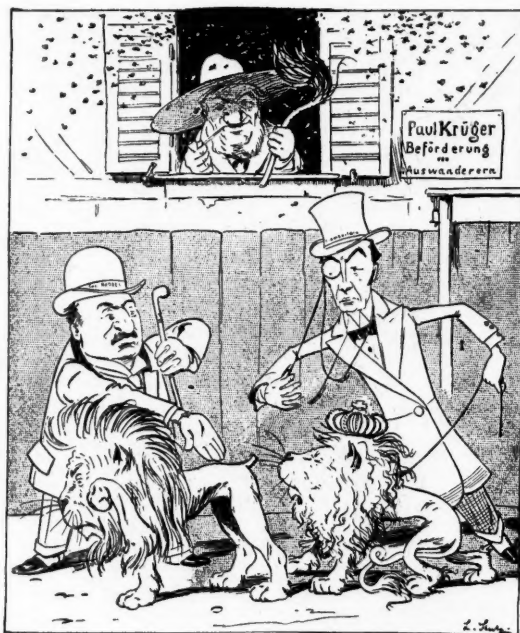


SIR ALFRED MILNER, THE NEW COMMISSIONER AT CAPE TOWN  
Steering between the South African Scylla (President Kruger)  
and Charybdis (Mr. Cecil Rhodes).—From the *South African Star*.



A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY.

JOHN BULL (in a moment of generosity): "Don't throw those crumbs away, Kitty . . . they will do for the Indian famine sufferers."—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).



A GERMAN VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OOM PAUL: "Just try it! You would never think how delightfully one can defend oneself against the vermin of English Uitlanders with the tail of a Cape lion."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



AN INDIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY.

"Britannia to the rescue."—From *Hindi Punch* (Bombay).





From a drawing for the *World*.

THE PRESIDENT READING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

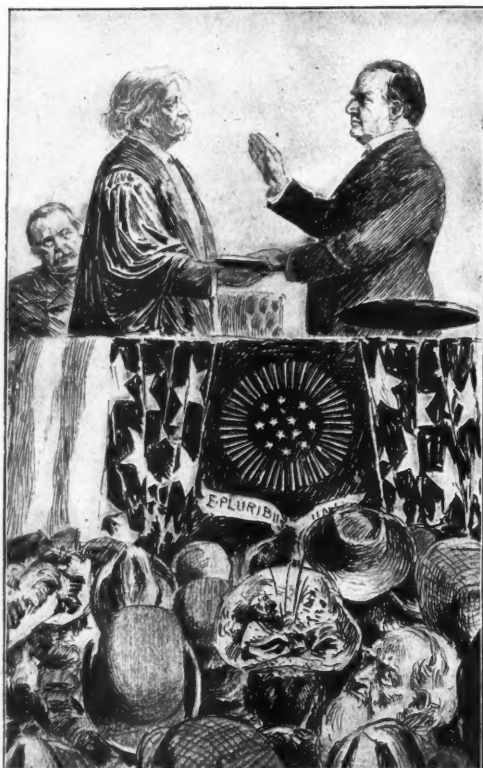
### I. AN EASY TRANSITION.

WHILE there is much in our American political conditions that would seem to call for improvement, and that might well give thoughtful men solicitude, it remains true that there is much which may give us reason for encouragement and congratulation. In France, as Mr. Lowell remarks in his notable work on "Government and Parties in Continental Europe," the situation has been such that never for a hundred years has there been a transfer of governmental authority from one party to another, except as the result of a revolution. There have been more changes of ministry than yearly revolutions of the planet in its orbit, since the present French republic began; but the same general grouping of party elements may be said to have kept its dominance. In the United States we have within the past month witnessed a transfer of executive authority from one great party to another, with no appreciable degree of public disturbance or apprehension of disaster. A change of administration, even where—as in the period from 1861 to 1885—one party continued in power, was never be-

fore so smoothly effected. This in large part is due to that radical improvement in our governmental machinery which we call civil service reform, and which simply means that the technical, professional, detailed, and routine work of the systematized branches of public administration has been placed upon a business basis, and that sensible men of all parties have agreed not to know or care about the politics of a letter-carrier, or the party preferences of a lighthouse keeper who does his duty.

#### ABSENCE OF "SPOILS."

Heretofore, we had in this country considered that "working for the government" ought somehow to be a transient and casual occupation, and that public places ought to fall as perquisites to men who made politics a trade and sought in politics to gain a livelihood. In its very nature, such a system must have been inefficient, and must have grown corrupt. Self-respecting men seek permanence of occupation, and rely upon the intrinsic merit of their service for secure tenure and fair pay. The adoption of a non-partisan plan, which recognizes and protects merit, has wrought striking transformations in the public



Drawn by De Lipman for the New York Journal.

THE PRESIDENT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

offices, and the whole country is a gainer by the elimination of the drones, spoilsmen, ignoramuses and corruptionists. The civil-service acts, beside what they included, made it discretionary with the President to extend the merit system over other wide fields of employment. President Cleveland, in his last year, rendered the country a great service in exercising this discretion in a bold and sweeping manner. Some Republicans are claiming that Mr. Cleveland only invoked the protection of the merit system for certain services after he had filled those services with Democratic employees. But it must be remembered that the civil service enactments at the outset were distinctly favorable to the Republican employees, who held a great majority of the positions then protected. There must be a beginning somewhere, and no one believes that Mr. Cleveland himself cared in the least for any consideration except downright efficiency in the performance of public work.

A PROCESS NOT QUITE COMPLETED.

The change of administration, therefore, does not mean this year anything like the stupendous and disgraceful scrambling for office that in other times was the most conspicuous accompaniment of a new

executive régime at Washington. The largest field in which politics continues to rule public employment is that of the postmasterships. We have now in the United States about seventy thousand post-offices. Something like four thousand of these are important enough to be termed presidential offices, and President McKinley will have the authority to name postmasters for all those places,—nearly one hundred postmasters, on the average, for every state in the union. The remaining sixty-six thousand postmasters will be appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General and his department. It will be one of the greatest triumphs of Mr. McKinley's administration if within the coming four years some plan can be agreed upon for taking the postmasterships entirely out of politics and treating them as purely business or neighborhood matters.

This great transforming process that has done so much to improve political life and governmental efficiency in the United States, has found in Mr. McKinley not only a friend but a champion; and in his career in Congress he made himself a part of the history of the movement, favoring as he did the civil service acts and subsequently supporting the annual appropriations for the maintenance of the Civil Service Bureau. Moreover, Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is made up of men who, so far as we are aware, without exception, are cordial believers in the reform so far as it has proceeded, and in its further gradual development.

OFFICES AND PARTIES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The ups and downs of factional politics in the French Parliament, which result in the overthrow and reconstruction of cabinets more often on the average than every year, would, of course, be absolutely unendurable if they involved any disturbance of the great public services. No changes in office are made except in the political headships. Not a postmaster is disturbed, nor a revenue officer, nor any clerk in a department bureau. Neither does the change of French administration involve necessarily any new appointments nor any transfers in the diplomatic service. All told, a change of ministry in France affects not more than a handful of offices. The French President, not being in fact the administrative or executive head of the government, does not appoint or remove officials on his own initiative, the Prime Minister of the day holding the reins of actual government, and naming his colleagues.

In England, a change of party affects only the ministerial offices,—these positions, as in France, being held by members of Parliament belonging to the dominant party or coalition. Thus when Lord Salisbury came into power, the only changes in office that took place as an immediate consequence were those considered as having a political character, and they were less than sixty in number, being assigned to members of one House or the other of Parliament.

## II. BRITISH AND AMERICAN CABINET SYSTEMS COMPARED.

Under the English system of Parliamentary government, the Prime Minister is the recognized and acknowledged leader of that party which for the time being is in the majority in the House of Commons. If the Prime Minister is a member of the House of Commons, he will also be the leader of the House. If he is a member of the House of Lords, some other member of the Ministry who is a member of the Commons will be assigned the leadership of the governmental forces in that House. Thus Lord Salisbury is now Prime Minister and leader of the House of Lords, with his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, as a very prominent member of the Cabinet and leader of the House of Commons.

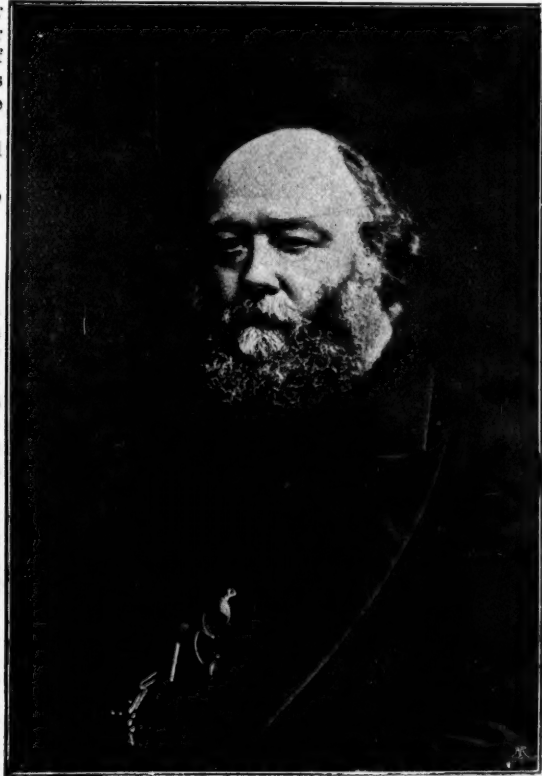
### ENGLISH CABINET OFFICES.

American readers do not always understand the distinction between the English Ministry and Cabinet. The one term is much more inclusive than the other. Included in the Ministry are from fifty to sixty officers; while the Cabinet is a much smaller group, and is made up of the most important of the Ministers. It is practically a matter of option with the Prime Minister whether for the time being he will or will not include in the Cabinet the men who hold certain ministerial positions. There are about ten offices which always carry with them the full Cabinet rank. The men who hold these ten offices are distinguished as the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Colonial Secretary, War Secretary, Secretary for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet included six other Ministers—namely, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Secretary for Scotland, the Postmaster-General, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the First Commissioner of Works. Portfolios are sometimes grouped, Mr. Gladstone himself holding two and his Secretary for India being also at the same time Lord President of the Council. It is sufficient to say that in his Cabinet there were sixteen men, while his Ministry included twenty-five additional officials, making a total of forty-one. Beside these there are some salaried honorary positions (non-ministerial) in connection with the management of the royal household which need not be discussed in this connection.

### THE PRESENT SALISBURY CABINET.

As against Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of sixteen, one finds in Lord Salisbury's present Cabinet a list of nineteen men, about half of whom are in the House of Commons and about half in the House of Lords. For purposes of comparison it may be instructive to note what portfolios are assigned to the members of the present Cabinet. They are. (1) Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs

(Lord Salisbury), (2) Lord High Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), (3) Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), (4) Lord Privy Seal (Viscount Cadogan), (5) Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), (6) Secretary for the Home Department (Sir Matthew White Ridley), (7) Secre-



THE PRESENT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

tary for Colonial Department (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain). (8) Secretary for War Department (Marquis of Lansdowne), (9) Secretary for India (Lord George Francis Hamilton), (10) Secretary for Navy, known as First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. George J. Goschen), (11) First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader in the House of Commons (Mr. Arthur J. Balfour), (12) Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne), (13) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Cadogan), (14) President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Charles T. Ritchie), (15) President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Walter Hume Long), (16) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Lord James), (17) President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Henry Chaplin), (18) Secretary for Scotland (Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and (19) Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings (Mr. Akers-Douglas). There are between thirty-five and forty other offices (held by men most of them



LORD PALMERSTON (1855, 1859).



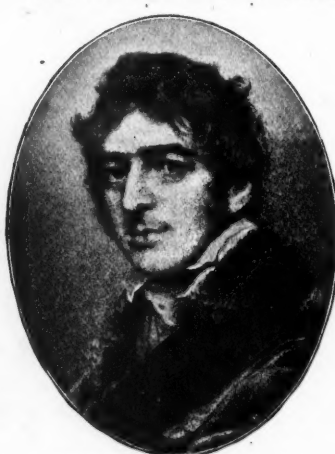
LORD JOHN RUSSELL (1846-52, 1865).



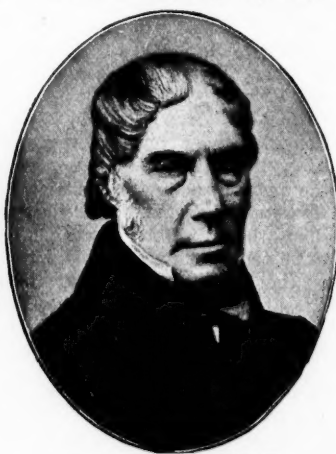
LORD DERBY (1852, 1858, 1866).



SIR ROBERT PEEL (1841-6).



LORD MELBOURNE (1835-41).



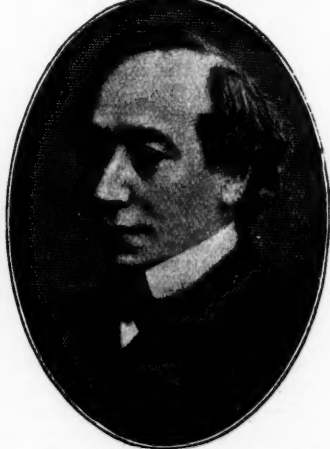
LORD ABERDEEN (1832-5).



LORD ROSEBERY (1894-5).



MR. GLADSTONE (1868-74, 1880-5, 1890, 1892-4).



LORD BEACONSFIELD (1868, 1874-80).

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIME MINISTERS.



younger in political and administrative life) included in the Ministry, but not included at present in the Cabinet. Thus it is Lord Salisbury's policy to distribute the Ministerial portfolios to a larger number of men than were included in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.

#### CABINET AND MINISTRY.

As an illustration of the discretion exercised by the Prime Minister in assigning the Cabinet rank, it may be noted that Mr. Arthur Balfour when first made Chief Secretary for Ireland was not included in the Cabinet. Afterwards, while holding the same office, he was given Cabinet rank. At present his brother Mr. Gerald Balfour holds that office and is excluded from the Cabinet. The Postmaster-General was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, but is not in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Thus at present the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is in the Cabinet, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland is not. But both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have, more than once, included and excluded alternately the incumbents of both of those positions. Taking a series of recent administrations in England, there have been three Postmasters-General included in the Cabinet, and four left out. The Ministerial places never included in the Cabinet are the three Junior Lords of the Treasury,—usually promising young party men in the House of Commons; the Financial Secretary and the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; about a dozen under-secretaries to various departments; the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, and various others.

#### MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

In their capacity as members of Parliament, of course these gentlemen are without salary. But when appointed to Ministerial offices they come into the enjoyment of ample emoluments. The principal secretaries, such for example as the Chancellor of the Exchequer (corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury), the Home Secretary (corresponding to our Secretary of the Interior), the Foreign, Colonial and War secretaries, all receive salaries of five thousand pounds, or about twenty five thousand dollars a year. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, though not in the Cabinet, are members of the Ministry, and receive still higher pay. Then comes a group of Ministers (who may or may not be included in the Cabinet) who receive about two thousand pounds each. These are the Vice-President of the Council (who is in fact the Minister of Education), the President of the Board of Agriculture (who is a ministerial secretary for agriculture), president of the Local Government Board (who supervises the whole *régime* of municipal and local administration throughout the country), the President of the Board of Trade (who is really a minister of commerce), the Postmaster-General and the First Commissioner of Works (who has actual oversight of public buildings and other public works). The group of under-secretaries to the various administrative departments as a rule

receive salaries of about fifteen hundred pounds, or seventy five hundred dollars a year.

#### THE BEST MEN ATTAIN OFFICE.

The English system has at least one great and self-evident advantage. Almost without fail it gives the country the benefit in executive office of the very best complement of talent that the party in power affords. For in England if men are in public life at all they are either members of the House of Lords or else they are members of the House of Commons. And inasmuch as the acceptance of executive office, far from imperiling their seats in Parliament, only makes their parliamentary position the more certainly assured,—while also giving them large salaries as against nothing at all,—there is every possible inducement to strive for the honor of a place in the Ministerial group; and such places can only come through demonstrated ability, capacity and character. As I have remarked, Lord Salisbury manages to make about sixty such places available for his Parliamentary followers.

Inasmuch as Lord Salisbury obviously owes his position as head of the Conservative party, and therefore as Prime Minister, to the general recognition of his right to lead, he is under no embarrassing obligations to reward personal supporters and adherents with fat places. Undoubtedly, in the distribution of Cabinet and Ministerial offices a Prime Minister like Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury is somewhat influenced by personal preference and sentiments of private friendship. But such feelings do not carry an English Prime Minister beyond the point where there would be danger of seriously offending party or public opinion.

#### PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARIES.

But beside the Cabinet and Ministerial chiefs, and those Ministerial Under-Secretaries to whom I have alluded, the English system also provides for all the departments a set of permanent, non-ministerial Under-Secretaries, who serve to break the violence of transition when the government changes from one party to the other. These non-ministerial Under-Secretaries are simply the high officials of the permanent civil service. They supply the balance-wheel that keeps the detailed work of the government from suffering through changes of policy proposed by their ministerial superiors. These officials are the repositories and sources of knowledge, and they see that the great machine of government moves at a fairly regular rate while the party chieftains come and go. It is the same sort of thing, of course, that one finds in France, with differences which belong to the country.

#### A SIXTY YEARS' RETROSPECT.

Since Queen Victoria acceded to the throne sixty years ago, there have been fourteen Parliaments, twenty successive Ministries and ten different individuals holding the office of Prime Minister. Parliaments have averaged a little over four years,

Cabinets have averaged three years, and Prime Ministers have averaged two terms. In the same period of sixty years, we have had in the United States fifteen presidential terms, with sixteen different men holding the office of President. The number of different men holding Cabinet posts in the United States in this period has been far greater relatively than the number of men holding a like number of posts in England, for reasons growing out of the very different systems of the two governments. If our system were assimilated to the English, the party leaders would all be members of one House or the other of Congress. The head of the executive government would be the man most generally recognized as the Congressional leader of the party in power,—Mr. Reed, for example. And the Cabinet places, and other important executive offices, would be assigned to the class of men who now obtain the principal chairmanships of Congressional committees,—these men meanwhile retaining their places in Congress.

#### CONGRESSMEN AND THE CABINET.

It has usually been expected that the President of the United States would offer at least some of the Cabinet positions and other appointive posts to prominent senators and congressmen of his own party. But where such men have for a long time made public life their career, they naturally hesitate about accepting a Cabinet office because of the danger under our system that after four years they may find themselves retired to private life. When men who have for a long time held seats in the Senate resign and enter the Cabinet, they are aware that their political future is subject to all sorts of unforeseen contingencies. They have little reason to expect that a chance will be afforded for them to return to the Senate. In the closing days of an administration they may obtain a judiciary appointment. But public opinion rightly holds that high judgeships should be filled, as a rule, by direct promotion from lower places in the federal judiciary, or from the judiciary of the states.

#### "CABINET TIMBER" IN THIS COUNTRY AND ENGLAND.

Every President, therefore, in making up his Cabinet is confronted by the fact that leading Senators usually cling to their senatorial seats; while it sometimes happens also that members of the other House prefer Congressional life. The very fact, however, that public life affords an uncertain career in the United States, has given us an uncommonly large contingent of fairly qualified men now in private life, who are capable on short notice of assuming public responsibilities. Furthermore, we have our forty-five state governments giving opportunity for training in legislative work and in public administration; so that the number of men who have in some capacity demonstrated their fitness for important public work, is vastly greater than the number that one finds in England.

The English system provides life-long careers for a comparatively small number of men, who may become very highly accomplished in their respective fields of statesmanship. That system makes it practically certain that a given set of men will hold executive office, whenever their party is in power. Thus, assuming that the present Salisbury régime should hold on for some time longer, and should then be replaced by a Liberal government, the merest novice might now safely write down the names of eight or ten men who would certainly be members of the next Liberal Cabinet, and twenty or thirty names of men who would at least belong to the Ministry. If the Democrats, however, should come into power in the United States four years hence, no one would be so rash to-day as to suppose that he could intelligently predict a single member of the next Democratic Cabinet. No men, under our system, have vested rights, so to speak, to Cabinet seats. If Mr. Allison or Mr. Reed had secured the St. Louis nomination, either of them would have composed an excellent Republican Cabinet wholly different from Mr. McKinley's excellent Republican Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1893 was composed mainly of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet which had gone out of office a full six years previous. Lord Salisbury's present Cabinet includes many men who were his ministerial colleagues more than ten years ago, the most important changes being due to the recent absorption of the Liberal Unionists into the Conservative government, necessitating thereby the bestowal of Cabinet places upon Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire and some others.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINETS.

But Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet of 1893-7 did not include a single man who was in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet of 1885-9. This is not to be attributed to capriciousness on the part of Mr. Cleveland in the selection of his official family. It is a circumstance that grows in part out of our political system, and in part out of the peculiar conditions of American life. Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet, like Mr. Harrison's that succeeded it, was made up in part of eminent public men holding the foremost rank in the party, and entitled on any theory to Cabinet rank if they desired to take it. Both Cabinets, on the other hand, contained an element selected, for personal or party reasons, from private life.

Mr. Cleveland's last Cabinet, which retired from office on March 4, was derived in a smaller degree from conspicuous party leaders in Congress and in public life, and in a larger degree from private or non-political sources, than any previous Cabinet in the history of the country. Thus, Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State was taken from a western judgeship and had not belonged to Mr. Cleveland's political party. Mr. Lamont as Secretary of War had been Mr. Cleveland's Private Secretary in his first term, and Mr. Bissell as Postmaster-General had

formerly been the President's law partner, both these appointments being made on grounds strictly personal to the President. Mr. Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Olney as the Attorney-General and Mr. J. Sterling Morton as Secretary of Agriculture, were all of them taken from private life, and while known in their own states were not in the enjoyment of national reputations. Mr. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Herbert as Secretary of the Navy were the only appointments made on conventional lines, Mr. Herbert having for a long time been chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Carlisle having in both Houses of Congress held the foremost place in his party as a leader and a financial authority.

No one excepting Mr. Cleveland himself knows how many names were under his serious consideration when he was engaged in the selection of his last Cabinet, nor does the public know how many men were invited to Cabinet seats who for one reason or another preferred not to accept. The English chief executive finds that the Parliamentary system has of itself performed the sifting process for him, and that in practice he must give more consideration to the assigning of portfolios than to the selection of his ministerial group.

### III. MR. MCKINLEY'S PROCESS OF CABINET BUILDING.

Mr. McKinley had to select a Cabinet of eight members. Naturally he desired it to be as strong, influential and representative as possible. Individual capacity, character and experience had to be considered, and the ability and disposition to work in harmony with colleagues had also to be kept in mind. In a country as great as ours, and as diversified, the President always finds it necessary to take into some account the question of sectional representation. As distinctively a party man, and a believer in party responsibility, Mr. McKinley,—more carefully perhaps than Mr. Cleveland,—felt himself obliged to make a Cabinet which broadly and generally speaking would as a group represent the best prevailing sentiment of the Republican party. Several hundred men, possibly as many as a thousand, were mentioned more or less prominently by politicians and by the party newspapers, as coming within the reasonable range of Cabinet possibilities. Two hundred of these, at the very least, were influentially and carefully presented to Mr. McKinley for his consideration; and probably fifty different names were very carefully weighed by Mr. McKinley before the eight were fixed upon. The newspaper discussion of Cabinet places and possibilities at least served to show that if the country is not supplied with a surplus of trained statesmanship of the highest order, it has a vast supply of men of capacity, versatility and integrity, who have rendered services that entitle them to much confidence

and support, and who could be relied upon for intelligent and honorable public service even if they might fall short of distinguished statesmanship.

#### THE CASE OF MR. HANNA.

While Mr. McKinley's range of selection, therefore, was very wide, circumstances had made it appear probable enough that the compliment of an invitation to take a seat in the Cabinet would be extended first of all to certain men. Mr. Marcus A. Hanna, more than any one else, had been identified in the popular mind with Mr. McKinley's nomination and election; for not only had he worked out the plan of campaign which secured a majority of McKinley delegates in the St. Louis convention, but also as chairman of the National Committee he had been chief strategist in the electoral contest, and had conducted the campaign with a degree of ability which had brought him into as much prominence as Mr. McKinley himself. The country was entirely prepared to accept Mr. Hanna's appointment to a Cabinet place as justifiable from every point of view. That Mr. Hanna would continue to be a trusted adviser of Mr. McKinley was evident enough; and it has always been deemed best that the President's real counsellors should be holding responsible public office. So-called "kitchen cabinets," composed of private individuals who stand nearer to the President than his group of official advisers, are never to be encouraged. It was, therefore, thought in many quarters that it would be unfortunate if Mr. Hanna should remain in private life, while holding the President's confidence in a high degree. But he did not desire a Cabinet position, although it has been understood that Mr. McKinley invited him to accept a portfolio. He is undoubtedly better placed with his new seat in the Senate.

#### MR. SHERMAN AND MR. ALLISON.

Mr. Hanna, like Mr. McKinley, has long been a supporter and friend of Ohio's most distinguished public man, the Hon. John Sherman. It was natural and appropriate that Mr. McKinley should have made haste to offer Mr. Sherman a position in the Cabinet. That eminent statesman, who has served his state and the country continuously at Washington for some forty-three or forty-four years, and who is now nearly seventy-four years of age, would have preferred the familiar and less exacting duties of his place in the Senate, rather than assume the responsibilities of executive office. He did not, therefore, accept at first the position that was so promptly tendered to him. Another distinguished senatorial leader, whom Mr. McKinley at once invited to enter the Cabinet, was Mr. Allison of Iowa,—fitted by a very long and valuable experience for admirable service at the head of any one of the eight executive departments. But Mr. Allison, who had recently been elected to another senatorial term, believed that his own interests, as well as those of the country, would be quite

as well served by his retention of his seat and his chairmanship in the Senate, where tactful and loyal Republican leadership is at the present time so highly essential to the success of Mr. McKinley's administration. How many other Senators may have been asked if they would accept Cabinet places is not known. Certainly several were considered.

#### MR. REED AND MR. DINGLEY.

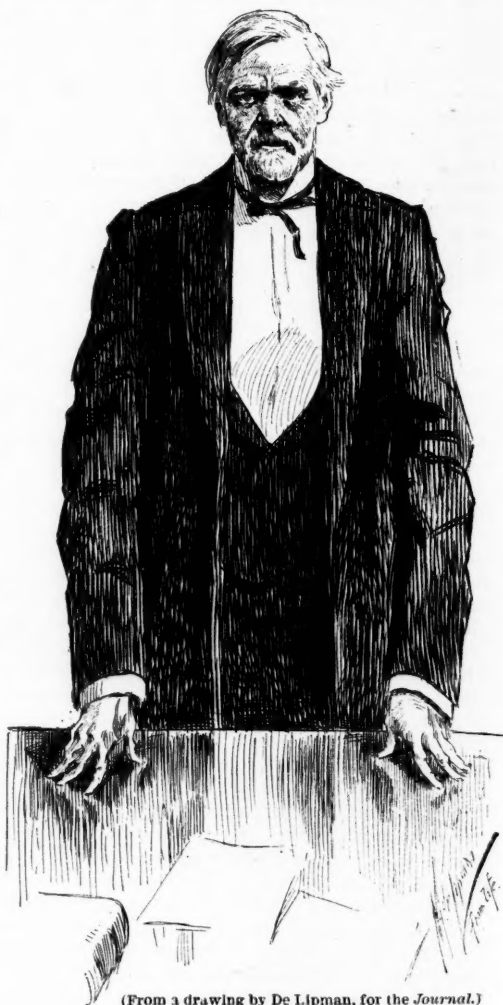
In the other house, the most conspicuous figure is that of Speaker Reed; but inasmuch as his selection for the Speakership of still another Congress was a foregone conclusion,—while his influence as Speaker is a larger one than that of any Cabinet officer, and second in the whole government only to that of the President himself,—it was plain enough that Mr. Reed would not care to exchange his present high post as leader, and in some sense dictator, of the House of Representatives, for an executive position. The next figure of immediate mark and consequence in the House is the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine. The logic of the general situation would naturally have suggested Mr. Dingley for the position of Secretary of the Treasury; and it is well understood that Mr. McKinley tendered him that position. He had known Mr. Dingley intimately when Mr. McKinley himself was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley being associated with him in the framing of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. The Treasury post, however, has for a long time been the dread of men whose physical strength is not superior to any possible strain; and Mr. Dingley's health would not allow him to take a position which had in recent years killed Secretary Manning and Secretary Windom, and had subjected other incumbents to a dangerous ordeal.

#### THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

Mr. McKinley thought it desirable that the seniority of rank in his cabinet should belong to some representative Republican statesman whose name would inspire confidence and whose qualities would be well known to the country. Mr. Sherman seemed above all others to possess the requisite prestige, and he was at length persuaded to accept the Secretaryship of State, it being tacitly understood that Governor Bushnell of Ohio would appoint Mr. Hanna to Mr. Sherman's vacant place in the Senate. The principal doubt raised in the public mind as regards the wisdom of Mr. Sherman's appointment to the post of Secretary of State had reference to his great age. It was objected that the duties of the "foreign office" impose an exceptionally heavy burden upon the Secretary personally, and require, therefore, the possession of exceptional vigor and physical strength. Mr. Blaine accepted the position at a time when his precarious health was unquestionably a disqualification. As his strength steadily failed, the more critical tasks

of the Department of State were performed by President Harrison himself, while the assistant secretaries carried most of the daily burden. In the Cleveland administration, Mr. Gresham, who was well qualified for two or three other cabinet positions, entered as an entire novice upon the management of our foreign relations, and he also was under the disqualification of enfeebled health. The gradual failure of his strength—followed by his death—affected the foreign policy of the first part of Mr. Cleveland's administration somewhat unfortunately.

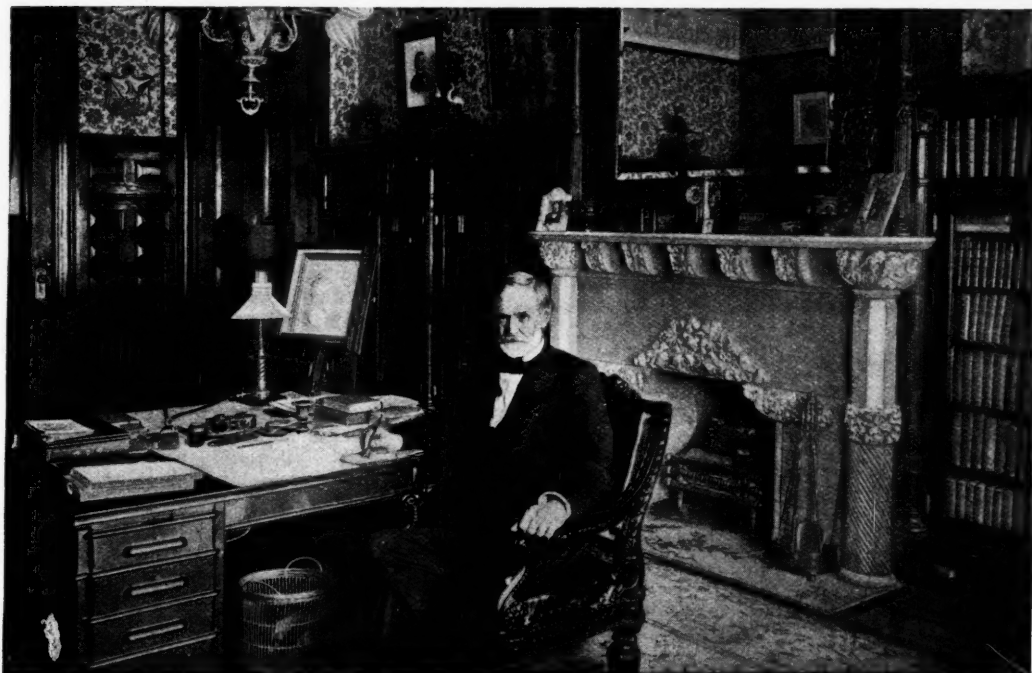
Mr. Olney, as Attorney-General, had under those circumstances been called upon with unusual frequency to render advice and assistance to the Department of State; and he brought to the work of that office, as Mr. Gresham's successor, a very good



(From a drawing by De Lipman, for the Journal.)

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.





HON. JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE, IN HIS LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

knowledge of the situation, together with rugged strength and a marvelous capacity for work. Nevertheless, the past four years have given the world an unusual spectacle, in the fact that this great nation, with its varied and delicate foreign relationships, has entrusted the whole conduct of its external policy first to a Western judge and then to a Boston lawyer, neither of whom, so far as the world knew, had been prepared by any of the kind of public experience which is supposed to qualify a man for the conduct of diplomatic affairs. This is by no means said in disparagement of Mr. Olney's striking and splendid record; but, obviously, neither his appointment nor Mr. Gresham's was in accord with usual precedents.

#### A STATESMAN AT THE HELM.

The appointment of Mr. Sherman places at the head of the State Department the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. While more familiar with public finance than with diplomacy and international law, John Sherman has, nevertheless, for considerably more than forty years, been in the heart and centre of our public life and in constant touch with every aspect of national policy, foreign as well as domestic. His incumbency will command the respect of other nations, and must have its impression upon the diplomatic corps at Washington,—such men of necessity being

influenced by the fact that a statesman of continuous experience as well as of age and high personal dignity holds the foreign portfolio. Mr. Sherman will know how to protect his own time and strength, and will doubtless utilize to the utmost the services of the Assistant Secretaries of State. He will place due reliance upon the permanent organization of the office in Washington, and upon the representatives of the nation who go abroad as ambassadors and ministers. He will also promote harmony by constant intercourse with his friends of both parties who make up his old Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. His administration of the post is sure to be one of great prudence; while, as respects the rank of our nation in the family of nations, and the rights of our citizens to protection everywhere, his administration will be firm as a rock. In his recently published volumes of reminiscences Mr. Sherman has made it clear that he has no restless or aggressive ambitions for the United States, and that he does not much favor the acquisition of new territory, or the pursuit of a policy that would add complications to our relations with other powers. His policy will be steadfast and conservative, with the maintenance of honorable peace as its avowed object, and with no desire for merely brilliant or sensational achievement. The selection of Mr. Sherman met with the very cordial approbation of the whole country, and was regarded in a most

favorable light by the European press. Thus Mr. McKinley had made a safe and dignified beginning. He had satisfied the old traditions of placing at the head of his Cabinet a public man of large experience and calibre.

#### MR. GAGE FOR THE TREASURY.

Unquestionably, however, the country awaited Mr. McKinley's selection of a piece of ministerial timber for the Treasury post, as the crucial test of his success as a Cabinet-builder. When, therefore, —after a protracted and anxious survey of all the

timorous friends of Mr. McKinley feared the appointment of the foremost banker in the United States to be Secretary of the Treasury, because of the supposed prejudice among workingmen and farmers against bankers. But Mr. McKinley made the appointment, and immediately afterwards discovered that, of all men in the country, the wage-earners were the ones best pleased.

#### THE IDEAL CHOICE.

They know Mr. Gage as a man of character, of broad views, of a sincere desire for the welfare of all his fellow-citizens, absolutely devoid of the arts and wiles of the professional politician, and fitted by virtue of great financial knowledge and experience for the work of conducting the national finances. With no political future to consider, it was plain that Mr. Gage would address himself, with all his strength of mind and with a perfect directness of purpose, to the disordered finances of a rich and solvent nation which has been suffering frightfully from bad management. It was also clear to the business community that, with Mr. Gage at the head of the Treasury, the standard of value would be preserved, while every possible effort would be made to bring the public revenues into correspondence with the current expenditures, and that in due season the reform of the currency and banking systems of the country would be taken resolutely in hand.

#### THE RISE OF GEN. ALGER.

It will not be for a great while longer that the country can bestow high political honors upon the men whose qualities and capacity for leadership were so suddenly developed in the war period. Gen. Russell A. Alger, the new Secretary of War, belongs to that type of self-made American public men which will not be so common after this generation passes away, because circumstances will have changed so greatly. A farmer's son in Ohio; an orphan at a very early age; a farm worker—a "hired hand"—in his youth, with snatches of school while helping his younger brother and sister to obtain some education; later a district school-teacher in winter, while doing farm work in summer; then a law student in a country lawyer's office, admission to the bar, and a few months law practice in Cleveland; removal to Michigan to begin life for himself as a business man in a newer country,—such was Alger's early career in brief outline. Then came the war, prompt enlistment, captaincy of his company, rapid promotion, successive transfers from one Michigan regiment to a higher post in another, and a colonelcy in less than two years after the war broke out, when about twenty six years of age. Wounds, capture, imprisonment, escape, resumption of service, the brevet rank of a brigadier-general for distinguished merit, and of a major-general at the end of the war,—such was the next stage in Alger's life-story. He was at home again in Grand



HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

available men in public life, without reaching a conclusion,—Mr. McKinley called from private life a man whose appointment was hailed not merely with approval but with enthusiasm, there was no longer any doubt about the new administration. The President-elect had not been looking for a popular man, but for one who had the requisite qualifications. And it is not likely that Mr. McKinley suspected how much he was enhancing his own popularity when he offered the Treasury portfolio to Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the Chicago banker. The effect on public opinion of this appointment might well have taught a fortunate lesson to any man who, like Mr. McKinley, was about to enter upon a great executive task. Success or failure in the end is certain to depend upon the principles which will have guided him in the choice of men. Some

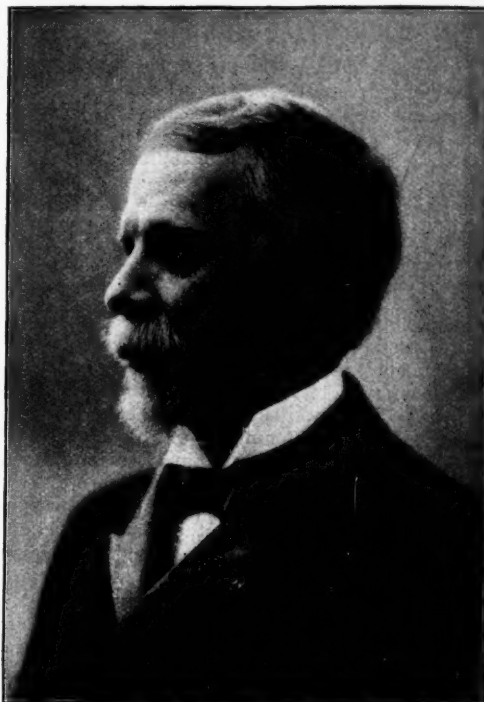
Rapids, Michigan, in 1865, about twenty-nine years old, with the rank of a Major-General of Volunteers, a veteran of sixty-six battles and skirmishes all told, a cavalryman whose name will live in our war history as that of a colonel under Sheridan and Custer, and as one of the heroes of Gettysburg and the Shenandoah. What history but that of our own country can furnish such records?

#### FROM WAR TO BUSINESS.

In 1861 Alger had made a small start as a lumber dealer in Michigan. In 1865, turning his back on military honors, he was once more a lumberman in Michigan. The country furnishes a long list of these careers; but each of them in its turn is entitled to honor. General Alger threw himself into the work of making a fortune with as much energy as he had thrown himself into the war, and he was entitled to succeed. For a number of years he gave himself almost absolutely to business life. It was not until 1884, when he was about forty-eight years old, that he relaxed his attention to private affairs, and entered public life. He had accumulated a large fortune in that period when the immense development of the lumbering interests in Michigan had been measured by the unprecedented demand for pine lumber with which to house the new population of the prairie states beyond. The white pine of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada has in this period since the war been made to furnish habitations for many millions of Americans in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and still other parts of the great West. General Alger had the foresight to see the greatness of the opportunity, both for the manufacturer of lumber and for the owner of tracts of pine land. Concentrated exploitation of this opportunity has given him great wealth. He has been the employer of many thousands of men, and his record as an employer is a clean one. It is said that no men employed by the firms in which he has been a leading spirit have ever precipitated a strike.

#### FROM BUSINESS TO POLITICS.

In 1884 General Alger was the Republican candidate for the governorship of Michigan. The state was doubtful, Democrats and Greenbackers having formed a powerful coalition. Alger was successful, however, and filled the office of Governor of his great state with recognized efficiency. He declined a renomination on business grounds, but came very conspicuously before the public in 1888 as a candidate for the Presidency, and in that connection has also been frequently mentioned ever since. General Alger is a man of tall and slender form, of soldier-like bearing, and of a most sympathetic and attractive personality. He has for a great many years been a personal friend of President McKinley. There were numerous candidates for the appointment to the War portfolio, but of them all General Alger was probably the most conspicuous, and at



GEN. R. A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

the same time the one best fitted for the general responsibilities of a Cabinet adviser.

#### THE WAR SECRETARY ALSO A MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The public at large is accustomed to think of the Secretary of War as a man who has to do with rivalries for promotion among the officers of the Regular Army, and with some details that form the business background of a very small military establishment in a time of profound peace. He is supposed in a vague way, also, to have influence in getting boys appointed to West Point. The fact is that the War Department, beside its work relating directly to the army,—a work that is really large and of deep importance,—has developed into a vast department of public works. Thus, our Secretary of War holds what in England and France would be a second portfolio, that of a Ministry of Public Works and Improvements. A few years ago our government abandoned forever the old and extravagant policy of river and harbor improvement under the system of private contract, and entered upon direct construction by the Department of War through the personal direction of the trained officers of the army's engineer corps. Mr. Alger remarked to the writer a few days ago that he had executive responsibility for the expenditure of at least a million dollars a week. If the United States should

decide to build and own the Nicaragua Canal, it would fall to the lot of Mr. Alger, as Secretary of War, to see that the public money was economically and efficiently applied in the prosecution of that stupendous task. For many years Mr. Alger has been accustomed to the employment of thousands of men in lumber camps and manufacturing enterprises. With a whole Cabinet of strong business men associated with him, who better than General Alger,—through the honest and able engineers of our Army,—could be entrusted with the construction of the interoceanic waterway?

#### NEW ENGLAND'S CABINET TIMBER.

Mr. Dingley's preference for his place in the House made it necessary for Mr. McKinley to select some other man to represent New England in the Cabinet. There is no lack of good men in that corner of the American Commonwealth. Indeed, Maine alone could furnish a whole Cabinet of distinguished and well-qualified Republicans, Vermont and New Hampshire in turn could fit out an admirable one, Massachusetts could equip another, and Connecticut and Rhode Island still another. Imagine a Maine Cabinet, for instance, with Reed for Secretary of State, Dingley for the Treasury, Boutelle for the Navy, and men like Frye, Hale, Milliken, and others for the remaining positions. A Vermont and New Hampshire Cabinet could make Mr. Edmunds Secretary of State, or Mr. Phelps,—who supported Mr. McKinley, and who is much more of a Republican than Mr. Gresham was ever a Democrat. Mr. Morrill, with young Assistant Secretaries, could still hold a portfolio; Mr. Chandler would be at home in his old place, the Navy Department; Mr. Proctor is a recent ex-secretary, and there are plenty of others in the "marble" and "granite" states. Massachusetts, in turn, has men of eminence and calibre in such numbers and variety that Mr. McKinley undoubtedly could have made up three Cabinets with names suggested to him from that good state; and any Republican could fit out a strong Cabinet from the leading Republicans of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

#### MR. LONG AS A TYPICAL MAN.

But in selecting the Hon. John D. Long,—originally of Maine, and afterwards of Massachusetts,—as the New England member of his Cabinet, Mr. McKinley made a choice that the heart and brain of New England must thoroughly approve. Mr. Long most worthily represents the character, capacity, intelligence, culture, and high ideals that belong to New England in her best estate. He has the energy and strength that characterize the sons of Maine, and he has the mental and ethical culture that belongs to the best type of Harvard's graduates. Although an older man than the late Governor Greenhalge, and the late Governor William E. Russell, John D. Long represents that same young element and spirit in Massachusetts public life. He paved the way for the later "Harvard

men in politics" who have served their state so creditably and have set so good an example to college-bred men the whole country over.

John D. Long was born in Maine as long ago as 1838. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857, at the age of nineteen, with very high rank for scholarship, and with the position of class poet. He became master of a typical Massachusetts



Photo by Bell, Washington.

HON. JOHN D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

academy for two years, and then spent two years in the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1861. He began practicing in Maine, but changed his plans in 1862, and returned to Boston, there to make his professional career.

#### HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Having rare gifts as a platform speaker, he took his part in political campaigns; but it was not until 1874, at the age of thirty-six, that he entered official life. He was elected to the State Legislature and immediately attained influence and popularity. The next year he was re-elected and made Speaker of the House,—an experience which was repeated for three successive years, when he was universally looked upon as the most promising young Republican leader in the state, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In the three years that followed he was elected to three successive annual terms as Governor of the State of Massachusetts. In one of these elections his opponent was no less dangerous an adversary than the late General Benjamin F. Butler.



He declined further service in the Governorship, and accepted an election to Congress, where he remained for three terms. He then became a candidate for the United States Senate; but Senator Dawes secured re-election for his final term, to be succeeded later by Mr. Lodge. Mr. Long retired to the practice of his profession, and for eight or ten years had not until last month held public office. His very exceptional ability is recognized by all who have followed his career. His scholarly tastes and associations have never been forsaken, and he stands pre-eminently in Mr. McKinley's administration as the representative of American scholarship. He claims no especial fitness for the Navy portfolio, but no one doubts his ability to master his task rapidly and to utilize intelligently the services of a permanent organization that is full of technical experts.

#### NEW YORK AND THE CABINET.

The factional character of party politics in the State of New York, and the selfish, unscrupulous, and sometimes unpatriotic spirit that has for many a long year disgraced party organizations—Democratic and Republican alike—in that state, always supply a large share of the incidental annoyances that every President of the United States has to encounter. The most malignant opposition that confronted Mr. McKinley's candidacy was that of



HON. C. N. BLISS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

the ruling faction of the Republican politicians of New York. Failing to defeat his nomination, they have assumed to suppose that they might, nevertheless, have a large influence in his appointments, under the covert threat that otherwise they would

embarrass and obstruct his administration in every possible way. For a time the attitude of these politicians made it seem probable that no member of the Cabinet could be appointed from New York. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who had been Treasurer of the National Campaign Committee, and had rendered immense party service, seemed to be the only Republican in the State whose appointment would have been at once agreeable to Mr. McKinley and his friends, and not be construed as an affront to the New York Republican machine. It is true that Mr. Bliss had in very recent times been the foremost opponent of that machine. But as Treasurer of the National Committee he had ignored factions and differences, and had so borne himself as to win the favor and good will of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, who with his political associates were agreed in consenting to the appointment of Mr. Bliss as a member of the Cabinet.

#### BLISS, MCCOOK AND WOODFORD.

Mr. Bliss, however, did not wish to go into official life, and after due consideration declined the proffer which Mr. McKinley had made. Up to the very day before the inauguration, the question of an appointment from New York had remained unsettled. At one time it was reported that Mr. John J. McCook, a well known New York lawyer, had been appointed to the post of Attorney-General, and would accept. But much clamor was raised against this appointment, on the score that Mr. McCook was a chief attorney for great capitalistic combinations of the very kind that the Federal anti-Trust law makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute. It was deemed not feasible, therefore, that Mr. McCook should take the position, although his personal and professional qualifications were admirable. The Republican organization meanwhile had selected General Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn as its candidate for a place in the Cabinet; and attempted virtually to force his appointment upon Mr. McKinley. Perhaps General Woodford's sole disqualification lay in the fact that if he had been appointed it would have been considered that he had been selected for Mr. McKinley rather than by Mr. McKinley.

#### THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

At the eleventh hour, however, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss was persuaded to reconsider and to accept the portfolio of the Interior. Mr. Bliss was born in Fall River, Mass., sixty-four years ago. As a lad he removed to New Orleans. Since boyhood he has been identified with cotton manufactures. While a very young man he entered a Boston house, and in 1866 came to New York City. He has for a long time been one of the most highly esteemed leaders of our chief mercantile community,—a community in which the men that count for much are mostly wealthy business men. Unlike most wealthy New York business men, however, Mr. Bliss has intellectual breadth, culture of mind, taste and spirit,

and a patriotism that encompasses the whole country. Other Republican Presidents have offered him Cabinet portfolios, but he has hitherto held no office, deeming it his duty to remain in charge of his great business interests. He has, however, been widely known as a Republican through long service of the party in national conventions, and in such responsible posts as treasurer of the national organization. He is universally trusted and esteemed.

It has been customary for many years past to bestow the portfolio of the Interior upon a Western



Photo by Bell, Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOSEPH M'KENNA.

man. Mr. Bliss, however, knows the country well, and it does not follow that the great bureaus of the Interior Department may not be advantageously supervised by a man whose home is on the Atlantic seaboard. The organization of the Interior Department is such that it concerns the West quite as much to know who is appointed to be Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Commissioner of Pensions, as to know who holds the Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Bliss is at the head of the great wholesale dry-goods house of Bliss, Fabryan & Co., and is a director in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, besides other like business interests of a large nature.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'KENNA.

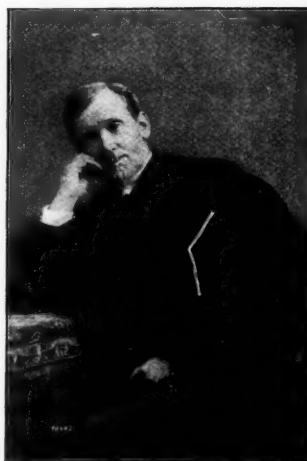
If Mr. McCook had entered the Cabinet as Attorney General, the portfolio of the Interior would have fallen to the lot of Judge McKenna of California, who had already been selected for a Cabinet place without specific assignment. The Hon. Joseph McKenna is a Philadelphian by birth, but while still a lad of twelve he was taken by his parents in 1855 to the Pacific Coast. He was educated at the St. Augustine Institute, Benicia, Cal., and entered while

very young upon the practice of law, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. Like many another of our Western and Southern public men, Mr. McKenna began his public career as a county prosecuting attorney, a position which he held for two or three terms, after which he went into the California State Legislature in the year 1875. Subsequently he ran for Congress, but was defeated twice. In 1884, however, he was successful, and was re-elected term after term until he left Congress in 1892 to become a United States Circuit Judge in California upon appointment by President Harrison. Mr. McKinley knew Judge McKenna in Congress, as he had also known other members of his Cabinet. The appointment of Judge McKenna is highly acceptable to Californians, and there is every reason to believe that he brings legal ability of an excellent order to the Attorney-Generalship, together with the qualities of a judicious and useful member of the President's advisory council.

#### THE SOUTHERN MEMBER.

While the farther South gave unbroken adherence to the Democratic-Populist ticket last November, the Republicans carried West Virginia, Maryland

and Kentucky, while making a brave showing also in Virginia and Tennessee. It was considered quite certain, therefore, that Mr. McKinley would recognize the advance of southern Republicanism by appointing a prominent Republican from some one of these states. A number were recommended for his consideration, but the three most often named were Judge Goff of

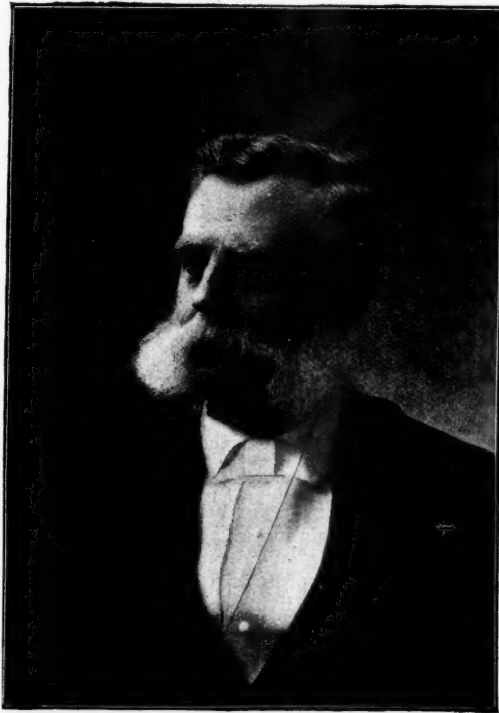


JUDGE M'KENNA AS A MEMBER OF THE U. S. BENCH.

West Virginia, Mr. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, and Mr. James A. Gary of Maryland. Judge Goff, it seems, preferred to remain upon the United States bench, possibly with a view to a senatorship at some time in the early future. Mr. Evans becomes Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. McKinley's choice for the Cabinet fell upon Mr. Gary of Baltimore, who has accordingly entered upon the duties of Postmaster-General.

#### MR. GARY'S CAREER.

As business man and Republican, Mr. Gary belongs to the same substantial type as his colleague Mr.



HON. JAMES A. GARY, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Bliss. His family went from New England to Howard County, Maryland, in 1840, when the present Postmaster-General was seven years old. Cotton manufacturing was the family business, and great cotton mills were established in Maryland by Mr. Gary's father. After his school days were ended (he graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania), James A. Gary went into his father's counting-room in 1854, and became a partner in the business at Alberton, in 1861. The senior Gary died in 1870, when the son became the head of the firm. Mr. Gary's cotton mills are said to be the largest in the world, and he is prominently identified with large banking and other financial institutions in Baltimore, where he resides. He has been a prominent figure for many years in Republican national conventions, and has been a leader in the Republican organization of the state of Maryland. He now holds office for the first time. On different occasions the Republicans of his state had selected him as their candidate for important offices; but those were the days of unbroken Democratic supremacy in Maryland. To the Postmaster-General's work he brings the qualifications of a business man of large grasp, who has perhaps yet to familiarize himself with the problems that the postal service presents.

## THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

It remains to mention the incumbent of the newest Cabinet office. The Hon. James Wilson of Iowa was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. As the oldest of a family of fourteen children he came with his parents to Iowa in 1855, after having sojourned two or three years in Connecticut. He became a farmer and that has always been his vocation. He has a great farm of twelve hundred acres in Tama County, which bears evidence of his practical skill and scientific attainments in agriculture and stock raising. As a boy he was an omnivorous reader and indefatigable student, obtaining some opportunity for study in one of the new colleges of Iowa. Afterwards he had no little experience as a country school-teacher. In 1867 he was elected to the Iowa State Legislature, and served for three successive terms, during the last two of which he was Speaker of the House. After a few years he was elected to Congress and sat for six years, serving throughout on the Agricultural Committee. In his third term, his seat was contested. Mr. Wilson's friends and supporters in Iowa, and the entire Republican membership of the House of Representatives at Washington, believed him to be entitled to the seat. The Democrats were, however, in the majority in that Congress, and finally they attempted to seat his opponent. The matter was deferred until the very closing hours of the Forty eighth Congress in 1885, and the Republicans were using dilatory tactics to prevent Wilson's unseating before the expiration of



HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Congress by limitation. At that time General Grant was dying; and it was desired by Grant's friends to pass a bill restoring him to his old rank in the army. The Democrats would not pass the bill in behalf of General Grant, until they had voted upon the Iowa contest case. In that juncture Mr. Wilson arose and requested his Republican friends to cease all opposition and allow the contestant to be seated, in order thereby to secure the passage of the Grant bill. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Wilson allowed himself to be voted out of his seat. It was a fine act, and is worthy of record.

#### MR. WILSON'S EMINENT FITNESS.

His service in Congress is identified with important measures beneficial to agriculture, and indeed with the creation of the new Cabinet portfolio. At one time, he was for four years a member of the Iowa State Railroad Commission. Mr. Wilson for several years subsequent to leaving Congress remained upon his farm; but some six years ago he took charge of the Government's Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and has also assumed the duties of the Professorship of Agriculture in the College. He has been a constant contributor of late years to the agricultural press of the West, and is in the very closest touch with all phases of the really remarkable practical and scientific work for the advancement of agriculture that has been undertaken in recent years through the Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the farmers' institutes and otherwise. It may be doubted whether there is another man in the United States who unites in his own person so many admirable qualifications for the position of Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. He has the tact and shrewd common-sense of his Scotch ancestry, a high conception of the possibilities of his Department, a remarkable appreciation of the manner in which theoretical and scientific work can be applied directly to farm improvement, and plenty of the political sagacity that is requisite in a member of the President's advisory council.

#### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CABINET.

A study of the Cabinet in *ensemble*, so to speak, would reveal some interesting facts. One of the first things to be noted is the fact that in point of years the Cabinet is so literally well seasoned. Every man in the group is past sixty years of age except Mr. Long, who is fifty-nine, and Mr. McKenna who is fifty-four. It seems to us decidedly to Mr. McKinley's credit that he selected men older than himself to be his counsellors. Mr. McKinley is just fifty-four, and is therefore of the same age as the youngest member of his Cabinet. The average age of the whole group is somewhere between sixty-two and sixty-three years. Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet

was very much younger. The men who laid down the portfolios on March 5 had averaged only fifty-one years of age when their Cabinet was formed.

#### THE OLDEST CABINET IN OUR HISTORY.

Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, therefore, averages from eleven to twelve years older than Mr. Cleveland's. Mr. Cleveland himself, who completed his sixtieth year on the 18th of March, was about five years older than the average of his Cabinet. President Harrison had a Cabinet of rather uniform age, the average at the beginning being about fifty-five years. Some further comparisons with earlier Cabinets are not uninteresting. For example, President Washington's first Cabinet averaged only 38.8 years, Mr. Jefferson's forty-six years making him much the oldest member of that group, while Hamilton, being only thirty-two, was the youngest. President Jackson's first Cabinet averaged less than forty-six years, and the very oldest member of it was only fifty. President Lincoln's first Cabinet—as befitted a crisis so grave and fateful—was made up of much older men, their average age being more than fifty-seven. So far as our inquiries have extended, Mr. McKinley's Cabinet would seem to be of a greater average age than any of its thirty predecessors. But in our day the art of living has so much improved that men are still young at sixty. Mr. McKinley is by no means unappreciative of the usefulness of young men in public life; but he would seem to prefer older men for the Cabinet and, as a rule, younger men for Assistant Secretaries and for heads of bureaus and special services. When the process is completed and the new administration organized throughout, it will be found that Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is brilliantly re-enforced by a group of talented and vigorous men whose age will average about forty years.

#### A CABINET OF NOTABLE BUSINESS MEN.

It is further to be noted that this Cabinet is pre-eminently composed of business men as distinguished from politicians. None of them have been devoid of political experience, and each has political weight in the party councils of his own state. Mr. Sherman, of course, is a veteran public servant, whose long life has been given to practical participation in the official work of carrying on the United States government. Three others besides Mr. Sherman—namely, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Long, and Mr. McKenna—have had Congressional careers and have had large and prominent experience in the legislatures of their own states, Mr. Long having also been one of the most brilliant governors in the history of Massachusetts. General Alger has served as governor of Michigan, and Mr. Bliss might have been governor of New York more than once. Mr. Gary, also, would have been governor of Maryland if the state had not been hopelessly Democratic. Thus, the cabinet has had on the average a fair share of experience in political work and public life. But each member of it has large and responsible private in-



terests, and possesses in that sense a great deal of weight in his own community. It is a Cabinet of men accustomed to large business affairs. It happens to be true also that it is a Cabinet of men of means, several of whom are reckoned as millionaires. But these are to be considered rather as representing the best type of administrative ability, rather than merely as the possessors of large wealth. They are typical men of affairs rather than typical rich men. Their business knowledge is of a kind that ought to be of inestimable value in the conduct of the affairs of the United States government, which in the course of their four years' term must, in the normal order of things, collect and expend more than two thousand millions of dollars.

#### MEN OF THE CITY RATHER THAN THE COUNTRY.

It is worth while to observe further that this is a Cabinet distinctively of city men. Thus Mr. Bliss represents the business men of New York City in the most authoritative sense, while Mr. Gage, more completely than any other one man that could be named is a representative of the best business life of Chicago. Mr. Long, though a lawyer and therefore a professional man rather than a business man, is nevertheless in his practice very closely identified with the large business interests of Boston, and stands for that city very admirably. Mr. Gary represents the manufacturing, banking and commercial interests of Baltimore as typically as New York and Chicago are represented by Messrs. Bliss and Gage. However much or little Mr. McKenna may have been identified with the commercial life of San Francisco, it is certainly true that the substantial business men of that city of all shades of political opinion, have applauded his appointment as that of a man immediately representing the best quality of their San Francisco life and citizenship. General Alger has been identified with the development of the fine city of Detroit for thirty years or more, and is in every sense an exponent of those particular manufacturing and business interests that have played the leading part in the prosperity of the city. Mr. Sherman,—although his legal residence and summer home is at Mansfield, Ohio,—belongs in fact to the beautiful city of Washington, where in the pursuit of his official duties he has had his principal residence for the past forty-two years. The only member of the Cabinet, therefore, who is not of the city rather than the country, is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who is at once farmer, student, scientist, administrator and teacher, and who, in all around capacity, has no superior in the Cabinet, while in fitness for a specific portfolio he has probably no equal. This Cabinet made up of city men is in rather striking contrast on that score with Mr. Cleveland's of 1893, which had Mr. Olney of Boston as its only member who might be considered as identified in any representative sense with the life of a great city. No other cabinet in the history of our country has, to any such extent as

the one now at work, been drawn from the heart of the larger business life centering in our great towns. The change in this respect suggests certain radical changes that are coming about in our social and industrial conditions.

#### NOT A CABINET OF SCHOLARS.

If the new Cabinet may be called a group of men of city manners and exceptional social qualifications, it is not a body of university-bred or strikingly learned men. Mr. Long, with his Harvard education and his literary aptitudes, is the exception. Mr. Gary of Baltimore attended in his early youth the college at Meadville, Pa., where Mr. McKinley also went for a time; but the other members of the Cabinet are not of college training. All of them, however, have been studious men, and we may leave it for our educational friends to say whether or not they would have been a wiser or better trained group if they had graduated from the colleges of their day. Mr. Gage has been a wide reader, and is an economic student and thinker of high repute—as Mr. Handy made plain in the character sketch published in this magazine last month. Mr. Sherman has always been a man of especially studious tastes, and the qualities of his mind are well shown, not only in the two interesting volumes of his "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," but also and even more agreeably in the remarkable volume entitled "The Sherman Letters," published three years ago, and made up of selections from the correspondence between John Sherman and his brother, William T. Sherman, from the year 1837 to the year 1891,—a period of fifty-four years. Besides these volumes, we have Mr. Sherman's financial speeches and reports, particularly those pertaining to the resumption period, when he was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Long is a classical scholar, and has given us among other things a translation of Virgil. Mr. Wilson is remarkably versed in the modern sciences which bear upon agriculture, stock-raising, dairying and food products in general, and has written much upon these subjects, particularly for the Western papers that circulate among farmers.

#### SELF-MADE MEN.

It is to be noted that these prosperous and influential city men were almost without exception poor country boys who made their own way in life chiefly by virtue of energy and pluck. John Sherman's father was an Ohio lawyer and judge, who died leaving very little property to his widow. The large family of eleven children, although aided by friends who were among the very best people of Ohio, had in fact to work out their own careers. John Serman attended good academies while a small boy, but at fourteen he became his own master and found a position as junior rodman in a surveying party. At fifteen he was managing a flatboat expedition of his own on the Ohio River, carrying salt to Cincinnati and apples to the Kentucky farm-

ers as a speculation ; and at seventeen he was reading law and interesting himself keenly in politics. General Alger was in the fullest sense a poor boy who made his own way by dint of pluck, industry and brains. Mr. Gage began life as a poor boy in Western New York, and Mr. Handy told us last month how courageously he fought his own battle. Mr. Wilson, the son of a Scotch emigrant farmer, made his way by farm labor and school teaching, until in the early twenties he had a farm of his own. Mr. Bliss was a Fall River (Mass.) boy when that place was a small town, and after some experience in New Orleans entered business life as a young clerk in a Boston mercantile house. After faithful years as a clerk, he became a junior partner ; and in due time, through his own meritorious work, became the head of one of the great mercantile houses of the world.

Mr. Gary was the son of a prosperous manufacturer, and went into business with his father ; but he was not given a partnership until he had rendered years of efficient service in his father's office. His subsequent business career has been that of a man who was capable of achieving great success, even if his beginnings had been less favorable. If Mr. Long and Mr. McKenna entered upon life under easier circumstances than Mr. Alger or Mr. Gage, they have nevertheless been in the truest sense the architects of their own brilliant professional and political careers. Thus the Cabinet, as a whole, is composed of those typical Americans who have come up to the high places of the land from toilsome beginnings, and whose lives illustrate not only the marvelous richness of opportunity that our incomparable country has afforded, but also illustrate the manner in which the struggle for legitimate success under our American conditions is a process that educates, develops and rounds out men of individual force and of great adaptability.

#### RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES.

It is not improper that the public should feel some interest in the religious affiliations of public men. Mr. Sherman, in his autobiography of two years ago, makes the following very interesting remark : " The writer of this has a firm belief in the Bible as the only creed of religious faith and duty, and willingly accords to every human being the right to choose his form of worship according to his judgment, but in case of doubt it is best to follow the teachings of his mother." Mr. Sherman's mother was a member of the Episcopal Church ; and all of her numerous children, including the present Secretary of State, followed her example and have continued in that communion. Mr. Gage, as set forth by Mr. Handy last month, has long been a prominent supporter of the Central Church in Chicago, over which the late Rev. David Swing officiated for so many years, and which is now in charge of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Mr. Bliss is prominently connected with the Broadway

Tabernacle, which is the principal Congregational Church of New York. Mr. Wilson, General Alger and Mr. Gary, are all, it is reported, Presbyterians by preference. Mr. Long is a Unitarian and Mr. McKenna is a Roman Catholic. Mr. McKinley himself, as is well known, is a Methodist. Probably every member of the Cabinet would heartily agree with the spirit of Mr. Sherman's sentiment as quoted above.

#### V. THE LARGER EXECUTIVE GROUP AT WASHINGTON.

In a discussion of the new administration at Washington, I should by no means consider my tale complete if it were limited to the group of eight men who sit twice a week in regular Cabinet council with the President at the White House.



HON. JOHN ADDISON PORTER,  
Secretary to the President.

Our American custom would not justify me perhaps in carrying too far, as an analogy at Washington, the British distinction between the smaller group known as the Cabinet and the much larger group, including the Cabinet, which is known as the Ministry. As I have remarked in

the early part of this article, the Ministry in England is a body of fifty or sixty men, holding executive offices which change with every transfer of power from one party to the other, and which are deemed, therefore, to possess a political character. Under these changing ministerial officers, or beside them, are ranged the "Permanent Under-Secretaries" and the high bureau officials, about whose party predilections nobody cares, and whose tenure is practically for life. It is obvious that we have at Washington a set of high officials who are usually changed as administrations come and go, who partake of the political faith of the party in power, and who might be considered as belonging somewhat in the English sense to the larger ministerial group.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

First in this group of non-cabinet officials is to be mentioned the "Secretary to the President," a place

for which Mr. McKinley has selected Mr. John Addison Porter, editor and proprietor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Post*. Mr. Porter is a Yale graduate of the class of 1878, has served in the Connecticut Legislature, was in Washington ten or twelve years ago as secretary to one of the Senators from his state, and has recently been a candidate for the governorship. It was at Mr. McKinley's instance that Congress some weeks ago changed the title of the office Mr. Porter holds from that of "Private Secretary" to "Secretary to the President." The change was a proper one, because the new name better indicates the duties of a post which is essentially public and political. A prominent editor filled the place in Mr. Harrison's administration, and Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary was the gentleman who has in his recent administration so acceptably held the portfolio of War.



GEN. O. L. SPAULDING  
(Probably to be First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury).

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIPS OF THE TREASURY.

It is obvious also that to this ministerial group would belong several of the higher officials connected with the Treasury Department. This is notably true of the First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This post, it is said, will be occupied by General Oliver L. Spaulding of Michigan, a gentleman of very high qualifications. General Spaulding graduated from Oberlin College in 1855, taught school for three years, meanwhile studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was appointed in that same year a Regent of the University of Michigan. Like General Alger, he entered the army as a captain, rose rapidly in the service, and came out at the end of the war a general. Unlike General Alger, he has been in public life a great deal of the time since the war, having filled honorable state offices, served for some time in Congress, acted as a special agent of the United States Treasury, and in President Harrison's administration as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His appointment again to the First Assistant Secretaryship is most decidedly in the interest of the public service.

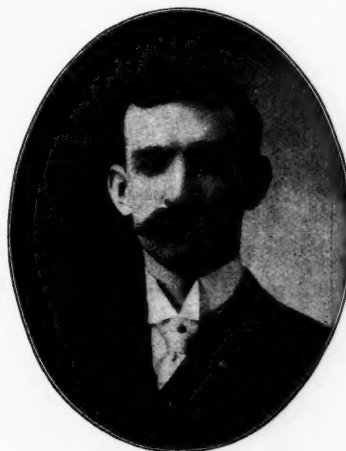
If my observation be not at fault, there would seem to be visible some signs of an evolution in the Treasury Department, by which at least one of the three Assistant Secretaries may be selected or retained from the permanent service of this vast and intricate business machine, and may therefore be

looked upon somewhat in the light of an English "Under-Secretary." It has been rumored, upon pretty good apparent authority, that one of Mr. Cleveland's Assistant Secretaries might have had re-appointment for another four years if he had chosen to remain in official service, and further that one of Mr. Gage's three Assistant Secretaries will be promoted from within the Department, where he has risen from the very bottom of the ladder.

#### CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Few persons, unless familiar by study or experience with the organization of the Treasury Department, have any idea of its great extent and of the large number of its divisions, bureaus and special services, at the head of which there must be men of high ability and character. The Controller of

the Currency, who supervises the national banking system, may always be regarded as belonging to the President's political and ministerial group at Washington. At the expiration of the term of Mr. Eckels, the present Controller, it is understood that the office will fall to the lot of Mr.



MR. CHARLES G. DAWES  
(To be Controller of the Currency).

Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., a young lawyer who has shown a noteworthy talent for finance, and has written a creditable book relating to problems of currency and banking. Mr. Dawes became prominent, just prior to the St. Louis convention, as the brilliant young political strategist who had captured Illinois for Mr. McKinley. He is a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio, lived subsequently at Lincoln, Neb., and for several years past has been a successful lawyer and business man in and about Chicago. He is only thirty-two years old.

#### OTHER TREASURY POSTS.

It has not been Mr. McKinley's policy to precipitate official changes rapidly, and it will doubtless be several months before the positions at Washington which may be regarded as belonging in the political or ministerial group will all be filled by new appointees. An important Treasury appointment that has usually gone to a prominent party man is the Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

The Collectorship of the Port of New York belongs in the group of high political Treasury places, and there are several others that should be included. Beside these, there are several Treasury places the future of which seems to be somewhat in doubt. They may at length assume the fixity of non-political offices, or they may take on the full character of political places, subject to change from one administration to another.

#### ASSISTANTS IN THE "FOREIGN OFFICE."

The Department of State has three Assistant Secretaryships. Its routine work falls to a number of bureaus, the chiefs of which belong to the permanent service. The First Assistant Secretary may well be expected to be a man of known party character and standing, besides having some qualifications for the discretionary conduct of international and diplomatic affairs. The Second and Third Assistants may be of this character or they may, like Secretaries of Legation, be considered somewhat in the light of permanent and professional experts, rather than as members of the President's political group. In that respect our usage is not yet firmly established and varies under different administrations.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR AND NAVY.

The War Department is in the main composed of officials having special qualifications, and possessing no political character.

The Assistant Secretary, however, is presumably appointed on political grounds, as a man who at any time may have to perform the duties of Acting Secretary. Previous to Mr. Harrison's administration, the Secretary of War was without an Assistant. The growth of the department,



HON. PERRY S. HEATH,  
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

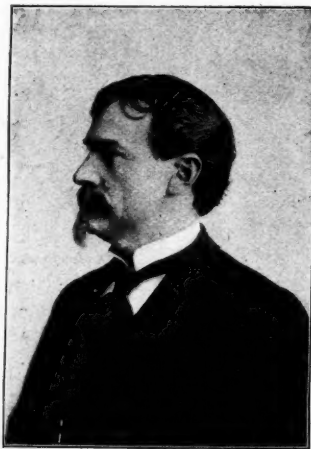
partly by virtue of the large constructive work thrown upon the army engineers, has of late required the services of an Assistant Secretary, and likely enough in the future a second Assistant would be desirable. In the Naval Department there is one Assistant Secretaryship,—always regarded as a highly desirable appointment, and belonging unquestionably to the political group. Otherwise the

Navy Department is made up of experts, specialists, and technical officials who have no political character.

#### IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

There are four Assistant Postmasters General, drawing equal emoluments and subject equally to the direction of the Postmaster-General. His First Assistant, however, who in Mr. McKinley's administration will be Mr. Perry S. Heath of Ohio, naturally stands nearest to the head of the Department, and would be designated as Acting Postmaster-General in case of the absence of the chief. Mr. Heath is of Indiana birth, and after some experience as a newspaper man in that state, he became a

well-known Washington correspondent for western newspapers. Previous to the last campaign, he was for some time the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*. He was one of the most active of the McKinley lieutenants, both before and after the St. Louis convention, and during the electoral campaign was chief of that "Bureau of



HON. H. CLAY EVANS,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

Publication and Printing" which sent out so many millions of Republican and sound-money documents and pamphlets. All of the four Assistants in the Post-Office Department are regarded as having a political character. At the head of the different sections of the postal work are permanent superintendents and chiefs, who are not concerned with the coming and going of administrations.

#### THE BUREAUS OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior is in fact a bundle of distinct bureaus and services, some of which have the very greatest importance, and the heads of which are, obviously enough, ministerial officers without Cabinet rank. There are two Assistant Secretaries, who aid the Cabinet chief in the supervision of the Department as a whole, and they, of course, belong to the group of political appointees. But these Assistants are not as conspicuously members of the administration group as are the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of the Land Office, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioner of Patents is also a very high official in the Interior Department, and his selec-



tion usually has a political bias, although special qualifications for so technical an office must not be overlooked. The Commissionership of Railroads is a well-paid sinecure, which always goes by political favor. The Commissionership of Education, under the able incumbency of Dr. William T. Harris, has come to be regarded as a non-political office. The Hon. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee is Mr. McKinley's selection for the Commissionership of Pensions. Mr. Evans is a very active and prominent Republican of his state who on the face of the returns was elected Governor two years ago, but was declared not entitled to the seat.

#### THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The important office in the Department of Justice, next to that of the Attorney-General, is the Solicitor-Generalship, which always goes to a prominent party man, and is considered only less desirable than the Cabinet place itself. It is reported that the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, a distinguished ex-Congressman and an ex-Commissioner of the Patent Office, will probably be made Solicitor-General.

The Department of Agriculture makes room for one Assistant Secretary, and that place in Mr. McKinley's administration has been bestowed upon Mr. Joseph H. Brigham, a farmer of Ohio. Mr. Brigham served as an officer in the army, and after the war returned to his farm, becoming very prominent in the Grange movement. For some years he was Master of the National Grange. He is a well-known Republican, and was strongly supported for the Cabinet portfolio which fell to the lot of his present superior, Mr. Wilson.

#### SOME NON-CABINET SERVICES.

Several high officials at Washington, belonging to the Executive government, are not attached to Departments represented in the Cabinet. Thus the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission form a distinct group, as do the three Civil Service Commissioners. The Commissioner of Labor, Colonel Carroll D. Wright, although a Republican, was appointed to his office during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and has remained at his post through the two administrations which have followed. His invaluable services will certainly be appreciated by Mr. McKinley, whose taste for statistics is more highly developed than that of any of his predecessors. To Colonel Wright was assigned the task of completing the last census, and it is by no means improbable that the Census Office, instead of being spasmodically revived and amplified every ten years, will become—what it ought to be—a per-

manent bureau attached to Mr. Wright's statistical department and placed under his full direction. A position like that which Mr. Wright holds should be sacredly protected from the intrusion of partisanship, in order that reliable statistical work may be at the service of all parties and all branches of the government. Like the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Survey, or the Commissionership of Education, Colonel Wright's department of statistics should be kept on the high scientific and professional plane, serving each successive administration without thought or concern for party differences.

#### THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

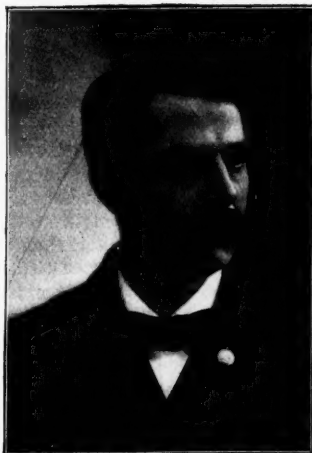
Another of the positions directly subject to the

President and not attached to any Cabinet portfolio is that of the Secretaryship of the Bureau of American Republics. This new office grew out of the Pan-American Congress, the reciprocity scheme, and the general aspirations of the early part of Mr. Harrison's administration. Reciprocity had been made a part of the McKinley act of 1890, and Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State had entered with much zeal upon his western-hemisphere policies. The Bureau produced, in the Harrison period, a large number of very interesting publications relating to the Latin-American Republics, and to inter-American commercial conditions. Under Mr. Cleveland it lapsed into what that gentleman himself might term a state of "innocuous desuetude."

The new Republican tariff bill, now under consideration at Washington, contemplates the renewal of reciprocity treaties with other American countries, and it will be Mr. McKinley's natural policy to promote, in every way that he can, the development of trade between this country and the various republics and island colonies of our western world. For the position of Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, Mr. McKinley has selected Mr. Joseph P. Smith of Ohio, formerly of the State Library at Columbus. Mr. Smith is an intimate personal and political friend of the President, and will come to Washington as in every sense a member of the larger political group that should be considered as belonging to the administration in almost as true a sense as the eight members of the Cabinet.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICES.

Instead of minimizing the importance of these political positions at Washington which lie outside the Cabinet, it would seem to be a wise policy to dignify them as much as possible, and to consider the men who hold them as owing full loyalty to the



MR. JOSEPH P. SMITH  
(To be Secretary of the Bureau of  
American Republics).

administration and as sharers in its political fortunes. Gradually, it would seem worth while that the distinction should grow more clear between the group of perhaps forty such men, who belong politically to the administration, and those high officials at Washington who direct scientific, educational or technical services, and who should, in the main, hold their places without regard to their private political preferences. These political offices ought, also, to become more clearly distinguished from the permanent routine organization of the departments and bureaus. That permanent organization ought to be so complete as to work smoothly from top to bottom without involving the political officials in routine work or drudgery. For it is obvious that general plans and policies require all the time and effort of the discretionary officials who are identified with the political administration. They should have abundant time and opportunity to confer freely with those standing committees of both branches of Congress that are concerned with the affairs of executive departments or bureaus. They ought to be at the full service of Congressional committees whenever their service is desired, and should study to maintain the most courteous and friendly relations with Congress.

## VI. THE CABINET AND CONGRESS.

We cannot in this country either at the present time or in the near future re-shape our governmental system on British lines, where the executive government is merely a great committee composed of the chief members of the majority party in the legislature. Nor will we be likely to incline towards the French system, where the Cabinet, though nominally created by the President of the Republic, is wholly responsible to the Parliamentary chambers. On the other hand, however, we must not allow our system to drift towards the Mexican or South American practice, where the President has become an arbitrary dictator who dominates not only the administrative work of government, but also assumes to dictate legislative and financial policies. Mr. Cleveland, more than any other President we have ever had, exerted his prerogatives at all points to bring closer to the White House that centre of influence which the Constitution makers thought to locate neither in the Executive nor yet in the Legislative branch, but half way between, with the judicial branch as arbiter when a specific dispute should arise.

### POSITION OF THE SENATE.

Every political system has its difficulties. It happens that our American presidential system has thoughtful and able admirers in Europe, just as the British parliamentary system has its admiring coterie of exponents among our American students of government and politics. The chief point of strain and difficulty in the practical working of our system of late has not been found in the separation

of executive from legislative functions. The trouble has been due to the obstructive and growingly non-representative character of the Senate. Legislation is normally represented by the House of Representatives, and executive work is in like manner normally represented by the President and the Cabinet. But the Senate, which lies between, partakes of the functions of both. It shares the treaty-making power with the President, and has a negative control over all important executive appointments. On the other hand, it participates in general legislative work, and it has full power to amend and transform revenue and finance measures, although such measures must come primarily from the House of Representatives. Thus it can alter, block, or destroy the tariff bill which the House, in response to public opinion, is ready to enact; and it can embarrass or totally baffle the President in an exercise of the treaty making power that meets with public approval.

### HARMONY IS INCUMBENT.

The success of Mr. McKinley's administration must, therefore, depend very largely upon its ability to work in harmony with the Senate. Mr. Cleveland would have served his country better if he had exerted himself to maintain more cordial relations with the upper House of Congress. The spirit of the Constitution makes it reasonably incumbent upon Executive and Legislature alike to use every effort, constantly, for the harmonious co working of all the parts of our governmental system. Mr. McKinley evidently appreciates this necessity and duty. The Senators, on their part, possibly feeling some little compunction in view of their recent unbecoming attitude towards the White House, have evidently resolved to turn over a new leaf. Without regard to party, and without any exceptions, they have entered into courteous and suitable relations with the President and the new Cabinet.

Friction is unavoidable in the working of any government; and we shall see some of it at Washington very soon. But it is earnestly to be hoped that we shall not, for a long time to come, have an exhibition of differences so personal, harsh, and notorious as those between the executive and law-making branches in Mr. Cleveland's last two years. Our Constitution intends that the Executive should be independent, but not that he should be isolated or hedged about by secrecy. It prescribes co-ordination between the executive and legislative branches, but not mutual antagonism, nor constant struggle for prerogatives. Mr. McKinley's long experience in the House, where his conciliatory temper was always in evidence, and Mr. Sherman's unrivaled knowledge of the Senate and its methods, will avail much to prevent needless friction and to promote co operation. To end, therefore, as we began, it may be repeated that the new administration enters upon its career in a manner that gives cause for encouragement and congratulation.

# PUBLIC WORK DIRECTLY PERFORMED.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

WHEN we consider the work which is carried on under public authority, or which, like that of quasi public corporations, is properly a subject for public administration, it is a significant sign of the times that among the workers the demand is well nigh universal that it should be performed through the most direct relations between the government and the employees, without the intervention of any middle party, be it contractor or corporation. There is a double reason for this demand, one being that in the profit that goes to the middle party the worker is deprived of a share of his legitimate earnings; and the other is that under the direct plan the worker, as one of the people, has a voice in determining the conditions of his own employment. In France, for example, where the government control of the railways is very strict, and where the companies make unusual provisions for the welfare of their employees—as, for instance, in the establishment of large pension funds—the chief demand at a recent congress of the great national syndicate of railway employees was for the purchase of the railways by the government, accompanied by regulations for employment remarkably favorable to the workers.

Fundamentally, there would seem to be no other difference in the methods of employment than those arising from the two reasons aforementioned. Whether the government employs the workers direct; whether it employs a contractor to do the work, who in turn hires a sufficient number of workers to carry it out; or whether the government makes terms with a private corporation for doing it, endowing it with the requisite powers for the purpose—the principle seems to be the same at the bottom, the work in some way being done under public authority.

## EVILS OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

We have seen, however, examples innumerable of the dangers to free and pure government that come from the activity of corporations endowed with governmental functions and prerogatives. A similar form of evil is that arising from the contract system. There is likely to be a strong temptation toward corrupt arrangements between contractors and public officials to gain for the former undue advantages at the cost of the community. The opportunities thus presented for "jobs" and "deals" form an incentive for unfit men to seek public office. Then again, contractors for public work are likely to be in politics; to have extensive political alliances both among voters and with their friends, the officials, and thus exert a debasing influence on public affairs. A gentleman of national eminence and the widest experience in the planning and execution of

important works in many American cities told the writer that he had never known the penalty clause in a city contract to be enforced, however short of the standard fixed the work might fall. This was due to "political influence." The same gentleman likewise said that, without exception, he had found direct city work to be superior in character and honesty of execution to contract work, and much more worth the money expended, for contract work was not so enduring, and it very frequently had to be done over again.

For the fact that direct public work is not more in vogue, particularly in municipal affairs, the workers have themselves largely to blame. They are, as a rule, too ready to take advantage of their positions as public employees, and to "loaf on the city," regarding public employment as a "private snap." Even in a great city where strict civil service regulations govern the employment of laborers, an official of remarkably high capacity is said to have made himself so unpopular with the men by insisting that they should perform their due amount of work, that their threats to vote against the administration in power forced his retirement.

It is notable that in those departments of government where there is plenty of work that must be done and only a limited number of employees to do it, there is no complaint of indolence. The post office employees, for instance, work hard and faithfully. There is no inherent reason why, in all branches of public work, there should not be a way to secure equal fidelity. The conditions of public employment are, as a rule, so favorable that they should command from the best of workers the best of work.

There is much to be said in favor of the call for an eight-hour day in the public service. An enlightened state of society demands ample leisure for all workers. Only thus can be given the opportunities for recreation and mental improvement that are necessary for the material and moral welfare of mankind and the advance of civilization. But as the different forms of work vary so greatly in arduousness, a fixed period does not seem to be entirely equitable. In some branches of employment six hours, or even five, might be more exhausting than nine hours would be in others.

## WORKMEN AS CONTRACTORS.

A system of public work that has much to commend it is that of "Co-operative Contract," in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing,

but who receives no more than his fellows. They obtain the full profit which would otherwise go to professional contractors, and they share the payment equally. Each worker is interested in seeing that his companions do their full amount of work, and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do not own, the government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system should provide a method whereby direct employment by the government would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving to the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enterprises equal to that enjoyed by private employers.

Another method which might increase the efficiency of workers may be suggested. That is, to reward the workers by a premium, or bonus, which shall be regulated in amount according to the degree of excellence in the performance of their work, as indicated by comparison with certain fixed standards. Another factor should be the time in which the work is done; the shorter the time the greater the reward. In this way the worker gains an individual advantage from the excellence of work which benefits the public at large. A method like this applies to the public employee practically the same principle by which the national government, in the building of its war ships, has obtained from their builders such excellent results in the way of surpassing the required standards of speed. Such a method, applied to a group, or gang, of workers engaged on a given job, or section of a job, taken as a unit, appears to possess merits above any system of reward applied to individual workers. The latter would tend to promote jealousy, suspicion and charges of favoritism. But to reward a whole body of workmen for the excellence of their work would be likely to cause the men to stimulate each other to do their best, and each man would have reason to discourage laziness, shirking and inefficient workmanship on the part of his fellows. The demand for higher standards of workmanship would thus proceed from the workers themselves. This system would also give an incentive to more efficient organization among workers, promote *esprit du corps*, and develop an emulation among bodies of workmen which would result in both mutual and public benefit.

#### COMPARATIVE COST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, in his important study of "Rates of Wages Paid Under Public and Private Contract" (Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, November, 1896), shows that, while the public, as a rule, when employing directly by the day, pays the highest prevailing day's wages for the shortest prevailing day's work, the economical advantages, both in the way of cost and excellence of work, are very strongly on the side of this system as opposed to that of contract. Mr. Stewart finds that the cost of supervision and inspection increases

as the contract price decreases, until it sometimes costs almost as much to make the contractor do his work as it would to do it. He says that the cost of inspection is enormous for cities, still greater proportionately for the federal government, and this cost must be added to the contract price before it can be determined whether or not the contract figure is a low one.

It is often the habit of public authorities to reserve from a piece of work certain portions that require exceptionally thorough and careful treatment and do these directly instead of by contract. This has been the case in the construction of the great Boston subway for local transit. Those portions of the work in the neighborhood of large and high buildings the Transit Commission would not risk in the hands of contractors, but did directly. One important section of the subway was abandoned by the contractors. The Commission took it in hand, is doing it by direct work, and will finish it within the engineers' estimates and in the time specified.

#### BOSTON'S EXPERIENCE.

In Boston a large amount of direct work is done in the various municipal departments, and, as a rule, the results favor this method as against the contract system. In the street department a change was made two years ago in the system of sprinkling the streets. The contract method was practically abandoned, and the work was done by the department directly. In two districts, in 1895, there was a saving of over 36 per cent. by day work over the contract work in 1894. In one of these districts, the South End, the saving was 50 per cent. Not only was the cost less, but the work was much better done. A more intelligent set of men was employed, and they were much better paid. When citizens have complaints to make they can now easily reach the public authorities, but contractors would pay little heed to complaints and it was not easy to reach them. In his study of street cleaning in Boston, Mr. Stewart shows that the average cost of cleaning 11,418.99 miles of streets actually swept was \$15.58 a mile, and that, notwithstanding this low cost, which included much that is charged to other accounts in other cities, Boston paid higher wages than any other city except New York.

The tendency in Boston is naturally more and more toward direct work. Two notable changes are of recent date. Mayor Quincy is a strong believer in the principle that the city should do directly for itself, without the intervention of contractors, as much of its own work as may be found practicable and economical. In 1896 he therefore established in the Public Buildings Department an Electrical Construction Division. An expert practical electrician is in charge, and the division undertakes all the city's electrical work, both in the way of repairs and maintenance. All the materials required are purchased at wholesale at the lowest possible prices and carried in stock. An efficient electrical corps has



been organized. The cost of the work is at least as low as under the contract method, while the quality of work done, and of stock used, is better. These considerations are specially important in electrical work. In the new Boston court house, for example, imperfect insulation causes an annual loss of \$1200 in electricity. To check waste, this division regularly inspects the electric lighting in the various city buildings.

#### A MUNICIPAL PRINTING PLANT.

The second new departure in Boston is the establishment of a municipal printing office—the first in the country. This has just been done, and an existing establishment, thoroughly equipped with a modern plant, has been purchased. In deciding upon this purchase the Mayor acted upon the advice of a specially appointed committee of citizens, including a prominent business man and a practical printer,

who carefully examined the plants submitted. In order to institute a thorough comparison between the cost of municipal and contract printing, each department is to be regularly charged the price for its work that has hitherto been paid under contract.

There are good reasons in favor of employing only resident citizens upon public work when the supply of resident labor is abundant. Even should it be scarce, it is to be remembered that labor is a very mobile quantity, and the attraction of well paid employment would increase the supply. With citizens employed by direct work, say in the construction of a new system of water works, the community retains the money expended and gets its water works at practically no outlay except working energy. But under the contract system, with cheap imported labor, the money expended goes outside.

## CLEANING STREETS BY CONTRACT—A SIDELIGHT FROM CHICAGO.

BY GEORGE E. HOOKER.



DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT,  
New York City Department of Street Cleaning.

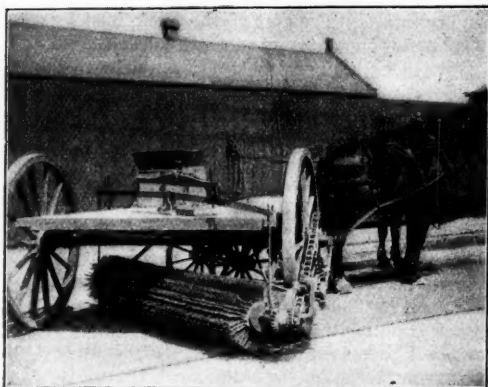
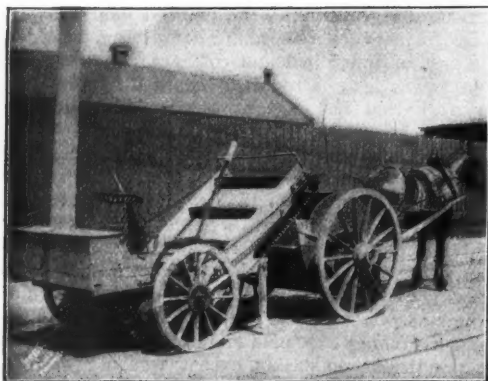
THE two cleanest cities on the Continent to-day are Toronto and New York, and they are both cleaned by direct labor.

New York not only employs and thus directs all its street cleaning and garbage dispatch forces, but it has an organized department, with an adequate and properly adjusted equipment of horses, carts, brooms, stables and stations, and it pays its men \$2 a day and upward for eight hours' work. To be sure, it has had a Colonel Waring, but had Colonel Waring been a contractor or a contractor's superintendent the metropolis would not have been the clean city it is to-day. It is by the method of direct labor, under model conditions of employment, that

this first worthy result of the kind in a large American city has been achieved.

#### CONTRACTS ABOLISHED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, the other of these two exemplary cities, has gone even further than New York in eliminating the contractor. In this enterprising Canadian town, with its 190,000 people, Street Commissioner Jones has, during the last seven years, entirely revolutionized the care of the streets of the city. He has not only organized the execution of this work under a distinct department, but out of the margin thus saved from the annual appropriations for caring for the streets he has actually built and equipped a modest but complete set of workshops, where the entire construction and repair work of the department is executed. Not only are the sprinklers, rotary sweepers, automatic loading carts and snow scrapers, each after a special pattern devised by the commissioner or under his direction, built in these shops, but even the harnesses are made there, the horses are shod there, and it is the truthful boast of the commissioner that every article of manufacture used by the department is produced from the raw material in these shops. It is exceedingly refreshing to find there inventive genius constantly brought to bear to produce appliances, not for sale in the general market, and hence of that crude adjustment which can be used anywhere, but appliances precisely adapted to the particular needs of Toronto, with its own climate, soil, street mileage and pavements. By maintaining thus its own shops and construction staff, as other large business enterprises



APPARATUS MANUFACTURED AND USED BY THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT OF TORONTO.

do, the Street Cleaning Department has produced an equipment such that the commissioner, in some kinds of work, claims now to be accomplishing with four teams and four men what formerly required nine teams and seventeen men. A considerable element of this saving of labor has been due to the automatic loading machines, invented in these shops, which elevate the windrows of litter directly from the street into a dump cart as rapidly as horses can walk.

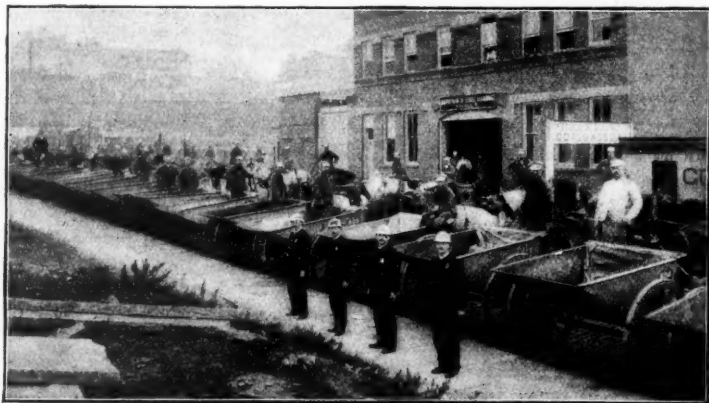
A small corps of skilled mechanics are employed the year round, and by due calculation not only is their entire time utilized, but, what is of more importance, the appropriate equipment for each season is got ready promptly, and the management is thus enabled to be forehanded. One of the chief advantages of these shops is the fact that through them work can be turned out *in time*. The execution of orders for the city is never delayed in the interest of some other equally eager customer. In repair work this is of even more importance than the 50 per cent. saving often effected in its cost; and in the case of emergency work, such as the pointing up of horses' shoes after a sharp freeze, while dependence upon a private shop might entail a wait of several hours for horses and drivers, the department blacksmith can drop all other work and execute this at the important moment.

The Toronto commissioner has certainly accomplished a very brilliant piece of organization, and if European precedents prevailed here his transference to some larger municipality in need of just such organizing ability would naturally be looked for.

The experience of British cities and the superior condition of their streets and alleys, likewise illustrate the value of direct employment in such public work. Mr. Sidney Webb of the London County Council has most admirably pointed out how the movement in the business world toward "the integration of processes," in accordance with which large railway and other enterprises are withdrawing their work more and more from the outside contractor and executing it under their own management, is being followed, and from motives of business sagacity is bound more and more to be followed, by progressive municipalities. He also instances, and indorses on strictly business as well as humanitarian grounds, the maintenance by the London County Council and other public bodies of high terms and conditions of employment for all persons performing public work.

#### THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

Over against the brilliant examples, however, of



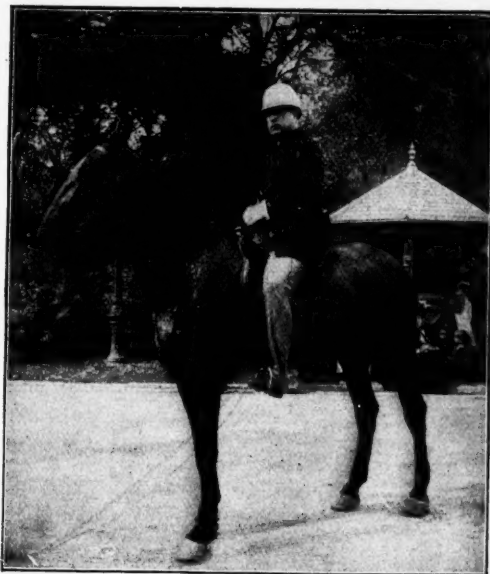
CARTS OF THE NEW YORK CITY STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

these two American cities, and the more mature experience of foreign cities, stands to day in most vivid contrast the actual practice of our ambitious and vaunted metropolis of the West. If Chicago were a small town, or a poor town, a town which had never accomplished any really trying result, such as its own speedy reconstruction after being almost annihilated by fire, or indeed a town of conspicuous humility, then perchance one should speak with hesitation of its shiftless and irresponsible policy regarding the care of its streets. But under the circumstances this policy becomes grimly humorous on the one hand, and positively cruel on the other; humorous because of the peerless absurdity attaching to the chronic spectacle of a great and boastful city undergoing a perpetual deluge of mud or of dust; and cruel because of the acute suffering of an entire public and the shameful treatment, under the prevailing contract system, of the laborers involved.

I. The common claim in defense of contract work, and the only one urged by the Public Works Department—viz., that it is cheaper—is a specious claim. The waste is obvious in maintaining a force of inspectors—practically detectives—whose function is merely to compel the superintending staff to superintend in the interest of the city instead of the interest of the contractor. Exit contractor, exit also inspector. Furthermore, the rapidly increasing volume of evidence, on both sides of the water, is to the effect that public work, under a properly organized department, can be done, and is being done, more cheaply by direct employment than by contract.

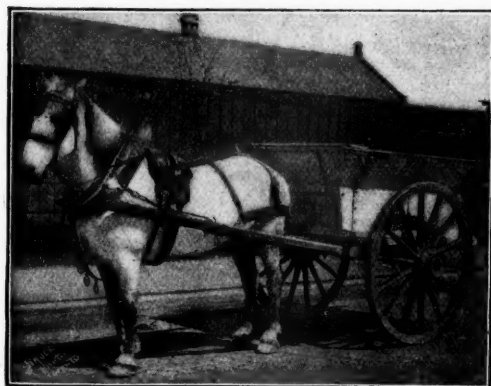
Indeed, as applied to an undertaking of such size as that of cleaning the vast street and alley mileage of Chicago, the customary contract contradicts the very idea of economy. Real economy is not effected by shortening wages, lengthening hours, or paring the quality of work, but only by such continuity of

management, and hence such progressive equipment and organization, as are impossible under interrupted or uncertain tenure. A contract for a longer period, say five years, would mitigate this lack of continuity; but still that device would be a mere half-way measure, warranting only tem-



COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New York City.



CART AND EQUIPMENT.

Manufactured and used by the Street Commissioner's Department of Toronto.

porary investment on the part of the contractor, and leaving the city at the end of the period as unfurnished and helpless as ever. Then in addition the city in entering into such an arrangement would be faced with the practical impossibility of deciding to-day upon fair terms for so long a contract. Almost all the car horses have been withdrawn from public thoroughfares within the past five years. The substitution of power for horse traction in express and freight transit may be equally significant in the next five years, and improvements in paving and in cleaning appliances are likely to be even more important. Indeed, the contract price per mile for cleaning in '96 was one-third lower than in '95, and one of the present candidates for Mayor asserts that by organizing a department this lower figure can, even under present conditions, be nearly cut in half.

II. It is practically a universal fact that the quality of contract work is depreciated. Such efficiency as is obtained must be secured by the difficult and halting method of perpetual nagging by inspectors, with imposition or threats of penalties. How effective this method has been Chicago residents too well know. As for the work of the past summer, when one begins to talk about its quality



A VIEW ON HARRISON ST., CHICAGO.

(Showing litter cast to the sides of the street by the trolley sweepers.)

the subject simply becomes ludicrous. The contractor made his mileage, but the streets were not cleaned.

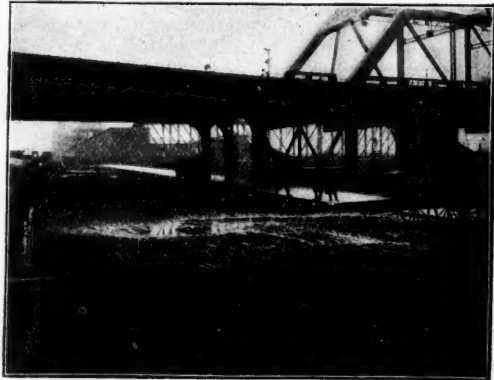
III. This system is itself one of the chief agencies in producing and continuing bad government. It not only involves continual temptation to use money, personal influence or political influence to secure favorable and corrupt contracts from the public, but it is the facile agency of the man who deals in favors and votes, and under it are reproduced or kept alive some of the worst abuses sought to be abolished by the civil service law. On a visit during the summer to the office of the chief contractor for cleaning the city, a pile of perhaps eight or ten letters lying on the desk was stated by the



A NEW YORK FOREMAN OF STREET-CLEANING.

gentleman in charge to be from aldermen on the subject of places, and it was furthermore distinctly stated that the firm was in the habit of according recognition to such overtures.

IV. The contract system, as the executive device of any public department, means a weak department. It means a department largely removed from the details and processes of its own work, and hence not only destitute of inventive activity and progress in method, but dependent upon actual tenders for a knowledge of reasonable prices for work, and therefore an easy victim of colluding contractors. It means also a department in which official incompetence escapes much deserved notoriety and so is tolerated by the public. Only to a department hobbling along upon the crutch of a contractor and so



WEST SIDE CHICAGO MUD AFTER A FREEZE.

diverting attention from itself would the Mayor have had the temerity to appoint as its head a man so absolutely without specific fitness for the place as was a recent head of the Public Works Department of Chicago.

V. Most important of all is the lot, under this system, of the man who actually does the work. He suffers three flagrant wrongs. The first concerns the civil service law. In anticipation of doing its rough work the common laborers took the city at its alleged intention, and enrolled themselves under the new civil service rules. Up to May of last year nearly two thousand men had thus been listed, paying generally an attorney fee of from 50 cents to \$1 each to have their applications made out, and most of them had taken the examination. A considerable number were temporarily employed for the spring cleaning; but soon these were every one laid off, the work was summarily turned over to a contractor, and their pains and confidence were without avail. This course on the part of the city approaches very closely to a breach of that faith which was morally plighted to these men when their suffrages were so urgently solicited two years ago for the new law.

As a second wrong the Italian laborer is left a



victim of the padrone. The latter, a sort of walking employment agency, who because of their weakness has fastened upon the Italians, goes to the contractor, and presumably for a financial or a law, political consideration, secures control of a given number of laborers' places. These he can then peddle out, either for \$3 or \$5 a man, or for votes delivered or to be delivered at his dictation. Add competition between different padrones in this business and you have a picture of what was taking place last summer in this city. Whether fees were exacted is in dispute, and is not easy to be ascertained. That the delivery of votes, however, was a consideration is in no slightest doubt. It would, indeed, be a relief to know that fees passed and were the only consideration. For the extortion of a cash bonus from these men, and the competitive displacement, which often took place, of one crew by another, are a less wrong and menace than the exaction for these jobs of a political return. Their wages were also left indeterminate, and pay day was postponed, and then postponed again, and still again, until the sweepers, in many instances, quitted work in apprehension and disgust, with wages still nearly two months in arrears. Thus some hundreds of men who had had from two to six months of work during the previous year were, in their effort to earn an honest living, played battledore and shuttlecock with by politicians, employment agents and greedy contractors. What private housewife would not blush in abject confusion to learn that her scrub woman or gardener was the subject of such traffic



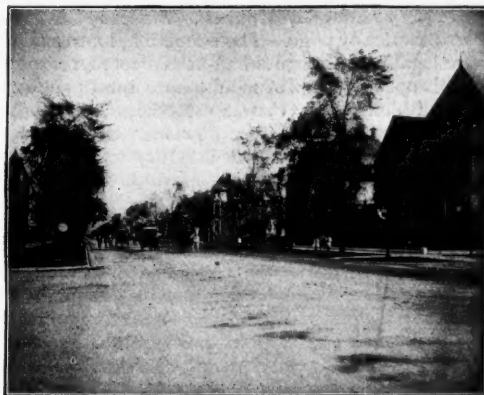
A WEST SIDE CHICAGO BOULEVARD (ASPHALT).

(The Boulevards of Chicago are under the park system, and are cleaned by direct labor.)

and abuse? What shameless irresponsibility it was for the city to have its house cleaning done by such methods!

The third wrong consists in the city's getting its work performed at cut-rate wages. It was possible during the summer to employ hundreds, if not thousands, of laborers here at \$1.25 per day or even less. The city accordingly availed itself to the full of the

situation by utilizing a contractor, who fixed his bid in view of these exigencies of the labor market and of his absolute freedom with respect to them. This bit of public commercialism is in humiliating contrast not only to the practice of New York cited above, but likewise to the rigid requirement of the London County Council and other municipal bodies, that in all public work, whether done by contract



WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.  
(Macadam Pavement.)

or not, standard wages and conditions shall be accorded the workers.

VI. The contract system is a penny-wise pound-foolish plan. There is specific evidence for saying that some of the men thus cleaning the streets of Chicago were, during the previous winter, recipients of public relief for themselves and their families. Indeed, with such wages and such interrupted employment, it is plain that in many cases the only alternative to relief would be their proverbial habit, especially among the Italians, of putting their young children of school age out to work, or keeping them at home from school for lack of clothes or to free the mother for work. Thus while the Public Works Department—seeking like the big clothing manufacturers to get work done without paying a standard wage—uses a middleman who sweats defenseless and necessitous people, another public department, officered, equipped and subsidized by general taxation, is engaged in rescuing some of those who have been worsted in this struggle with the valiant Public Works Department, and still another public department is maintaining truant officers to compel these parents, against their urgent necessities, to send their children to school.

The ethical aspects of this contract system, as it is in operation, are shocking enough, but its shortsightedness and its folly from the practical standpoint of municipal economy are even more glaring. Both here and in other American cities, as the people clearly appreciate its points, they are bound to require its abandonment.

# NATIONAL JEWISH EDUCATIONAL WORK.

BY CHARLES S. BERNHEIMER.

NATIONAL organizations for the promotion of education among Jews of the United States are of very recent development. A decade ago there were practically none. The educational movements were local. Synagogues had been erected, religious schools opened, hospitals and homes for the defective and delinquent classes established, charitable societies organized. The Jewish "Orders," national and interstate, formed lodges to promote a feeling of fellowship and served the purpose of mutual insurance companies. Among their objects was the advancement of education, which they subserved in a general way and by means of local rather than national effort. So, too, they were a potent factor in the establishment and maintenance of beneficial institutions. All these agencies continue to pursue their activities with even more vigor than before owing to the increase of the communities in population and wealth. However, the lodges, while they continue to support beneficial institutions and local educational work, have been supplanted by other agencies, such as social clubs and literary societies, which appeal more strongly to the present generation.

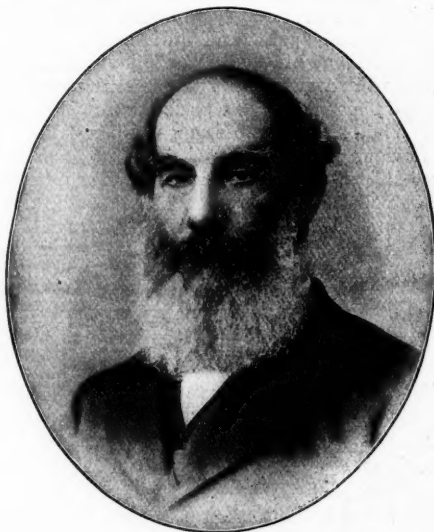
With the progress of the communities throughout the United States a new era has been ushered in. Disconnected efforts are giving way to efforts laid down on a broad, systematic basis. Forces are combining for those purposes which can best be attained by other than mere local activity. The necessity of union is being recognized, not such union as will do away with local work but that which will aid and supplement it; such union as brings together the various workers for the study and practice of common subjects.

## THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, by the establishment of the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, is such a body. The Union was organized in Cincinnati in 1873. Its primary objects were the establishment of a "Hebrew Theological Institute," the advancement of Sabbath schools and the encouragement of congregations. It numbers in its membership ninety congregations situated in various cities throughout the country, and is supported also by private contributions. Mr. Julius Freiberg of Cincinnati is its president.

The Hebrew Union College was opened in 1875. Its purpose is the education of Jewish ministers. Its course is eight years. Students must be graduates of a high school or college and must possess a collegiate degree before graduation. The college has graduated forty-eight ministers, many of whom

occupy pulpits in the leading congregations of the land; also two teachers (women). There are at present sixty-five students enrolled. The graduates of the college are superseding the ministers educated in Europe, who do not possess that facility of speech in the vernacular which is being demanded by the congregations. The college, in the fall of 1896, opened a Semitic department to students and graduates of the University of Cincinnati and colleges of equal standing and to students of theological seminaries located in Cincinnati. A well-equipped Semitic library is an important adjunct



REV. DR. SABATO MORAIS,  
President of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

to the department. Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati is president of the faculty.

The college is regarded as representing the Reform element of the church in this country, nearly all of its graduates being of the Reform party. It should be understood, however, that the word Reform as used here covers a variety of opinions.

The other college for the education of Jewish ministers is the Jewish Theological Seminary, situated in New York City. It represents the conservative wing. The preamble of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, which conducts it, speaks of "The necessity having been made manifest for associated and organized effort on the part of the Jews of America faithful to Mosaic law and ancestral

conditions, for the purpose of keeping alive the true Judaic spirit ; in particular, by the establishment of a seminary. . . . The seminary was established in 1886, in New York City. The course is of the same duration as in the other college. The seminary, however, has not as yet attained the same strength and stability, due, doubtless, to the current



MR. MORRIS NEWBURGER,  
President of the Jewish Publication Society of America.

of Reform influencing American congregations. The seminary has graduated three ministers and one cantor. There are twenty-five regular students entered. Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais of Philadelphia is president of the faculty.

It should be stated that these two seminaries had as a forerunner the Maimonides College, established in Philadelphia in 1867 under the joint auspices of the Hebrew Education Society of that city and of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. A number of students received a theological training therein during the six years of its continuance and two ministers and one teacher were graduated therefrom.

Intimately connected with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations is the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America, established in 1886. Its object is to provide a uniform system of instruction for Sabbath schools by publishing text-books on religious, ethical and historical subjects, and manuals for Sabbath school teachers. It has published several pamphlets and has issued a collection of papers under the title of "Guide for Sabbath School Teachers." Some fifty schools are members of this organization and are represented at its meetings by delegates. The president is Rev. Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati.

#### THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

As representative a gathering of the Jews of the United States as was ever assembled organized the Jewish Publication Society of America in Philadelphia in 1888. The object of the society is : First, to publish works on the religion, history and literature of the Jews, and, secondly, to foster original work by American scholars on these subjects. In pursuance of the first part of this object it has published a sketch of Jewish history, "Outlines of Jewish History," by Lady Magnus ; a detailed history, "History of the Jews," by Prof. H. Graetz, complete in five volumes, to which a supplementary volume containing maps, chronological tables, index, etc., is announced ; a monograph on women of Talmudic times, "Some Jewish Women," by Henry Zirndorf ; a monograph on the Ghettoes of Europe, "Old European Jewries," by David Philipson ; a collection of essays on moral and religious subjects, "Sabbath Hours," by Liebman Adler ; a collection of essays on literary, historical and biographical subjects, "Jewish Literature, and Other Essays," by Gustav Karpeles ; a collection of essays read at the Columbian Exposition, "Papers of the Jewish Women's Congress ;" selections on Jewish subjects from general literature, "Readings and Recitations for Jewish Homes and Schools," compiled by Isabel E. Cohen ; a juvenile tale based on the life of Sir Moses Montefiore, "Think and Thank," by S. W. Cooper ; a story of Russian persecution, "Rabbi and Priest," by Milton Goldsmith ; a novel descriptive of phases of the life of Jews in London, "Children of the Ghetto," by Israel Zangwill ; a pamphlet on "The Persecution of the Jews in Russia," another containing a series of short stories, "Voegel's Marriage, and Other Tales," by Louis Schnabel, and a third, on "The Talmud," by Emanuel Deutsch. By arrangement with another publishing house the society has issued a collection of scholarly essays entitled, "Studies in Judaism," by S. Schechter, and an historical study entitled "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages," by Israel Abrahams. In carrying out the second part of its object the society granted a subvention for Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow's Talmudic Dictionary.

The society has begun a monumental work in the translation of the Hebrew Bible under the guidance of a board of editors. At least three publications are issued every year and furnished without extra charge to the members, who number about thirty-five hundred. The society has sent tens of thousands of books into Jewish homes which have aided in a knowledge of Jews and Judaism. It has enabled Jewish schools and societies to place good material at the disposal of their pupils and readers. It has given the public an opportunity to learn of Jewish thought and history. Mr. Morris Newburger of Philadelphia is president. Hon. Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia is chairman of the Publication Committee.

The society has had two predecessors. In 1845

the American Jewish Publication Society was organized and located in Philadelphia. It published fourteen issues, and went out of existence in 1852. In 1871 a second society of the same name was organized and located in New York City. It published three books.

#### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

There is another society whose purpose is research—research for material relating to the settlement and history of the Jews on the American continent. "The object of this society is to collect and publish material bearing on the history of our country." It is known that Jews in Spain and Portugal participated in some degree in the voyages which led to the discovery of America and that there were Jews from Holland, Great Britain, Jamaica and other countries among the earliest settlers of several of the colonies. There were also a number of Jews in the Continental army, and others contributed liberally to defray the expenses of the Revolutionary War. Since the foundation of our government a number of Jews have held important public positions. The genealogy of these men and the record of their achievements will, when gathered together, be of value and interest to the historian and perchance contribute to the history of our country." This, from a fly-leaf of the "Publications" of the society, indicates its scope. It was organized in New York City in 1892, and has held annual sessions since that year, in Philadelphia, New York City, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. The papers have embraced a mass of hitherto unpublished historical and biographical data. They have appeared in volumes of "Publications" of the society. The society has come into possession of considerable valuable material relating to the trial of Jews, on this continent, by the Inquisition.

A number of laymen as well as scientific historical students have interested themselves in the work and have contributed material. The society has a membership of about two hundred. Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York City is president. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, D. C., is corresponding secretary.

#### THE CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

It was thought by persons interested in Jewish educational work that the Publication Society ought to be supplemented by an organization which would arrange systematic reading, so that the ordinary reader would more clearly understand the works dealing with Jewish history and literature, and that a greater number of persons, with the aid of an intelligent printed guide, would be induced to take up the study of these subjects. It was concluded that these ideas could best be carried out in the formation of a Chautauqua society. Accordingly, the Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized at a convention of Jewish literary and congregational societies of Philadelphia in that city in 1893. In 1896 the name was changed to Jewish Chautauqua Society, the orig-

inal being retained as a sub-title, and the movement was broadened by the election of officers from a number of cities. The society's chief purpose is the promotion of reading and study. It conducts two main courses, one being the general course of the C. L. S. C. with the substitution of a Jewish subject for the religious subject, and the other being solely for the study of Jewish history and religion. In addition there is a course for young people organized under the Young Folks' Reading Union.

A product of the Jewish Chautauqua Society is the outline of a course in Jewish history and literature by Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia College. Two syllabi prepared by him have been



HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,  
President of the Jewish Historical Society.

issued, one covering the period from the return of the Jews from Babylon to the beginning of the Christian era, the other from the death of Herod to the completion of the Talmud. The course will be brought down to a history of the present time. Each syllabus covers a year's work in the course.

The society instituted, in the fall of 1896, a course of Bible readings, in which the Bible is treated as literature. The chancellor of the society, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, prepared a syllabus for this course, under the title of "The Open Bible." The two chief works on which it is based are Montefiore's "Bible for Home Reading" and Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible."

"A Leaflet for the Young Folks' Reading Union" gives suggestions in aid of reading and other useful information for study by juveniles.

The membership of the society numbers over one thousand and in addition many read the courses without becoming enrolled. A large number of circles have been organized throughout the country.



In several one of the local Jewish ministers has assumed the presidency.

#### THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The latest addition to the band of national organizations is the Council of Jewish Women. It is the outgrowth of the Jewish Women's Religious Congress held in Chicago in 1893. At the final session of the congress a permanent organization was formed. Its purposes are: "To bring about closer relations among Jewish women, to furnish by an organic union a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting work of common interest, to further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study, and in behalf of the work of social reform by the application of the best philanthropic methods." The work is done by means of sections, each section usually composing the women of one city. More than fifty sections have thus far been organized, their total membership being about four thousand. Each section holds monthly general meetings at which original papers are discussed. Circles are formed from among the members of the sections for the study of religion and philanthropy, the latter with the view to practical work. About

vember, 1896, at which considerable enthusiasm for the work of the organization was manifested. The



MRS. HENRY SOLOMON,  
President of the National Council of Jewish Women.

president is Mrs. Henry Solomon of Chicago. Miss Sadie American of Chicago is corresponding secretary.

#### NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.

The National Farm School is situated on a farm of 122 acres at Doylestown, Pa. Though non-sectarian it will especially encourage young Jews to become pupils. Its purpose is to teach agriculture and to train superintendents of large farms and of colonies. It is the intention of its projectors to have the school opened this year. A number of young men have already made application to be enrolled as students. Rev. Dr. Joseph Kranskopf of Philadelphia is president.

We have thus passed in review the leading national Jewish educational bodies. The chief purpose of one is research, that of another publication, of a third reading and study for laymen, of a fourth promotion of education and philanthropy among women, of a fifth education of ministers, of a sixth training of agriculturists.

The methods by which they are conducted are the same as among similar organizations; in fact, these Jewish bodies are simply part and parcel of a general movement, occupying a field not traversed by any other body. The theological seminaries are like the seminaries of other churches. The Publication Society is one of the series of publication societies of this country. The Historical Society by the material it has gathered has shown its *raison d'être* among American historical societies. The Chautauqua Society has a formal connection with the general Chautauqua movement. The Council of Jewish Women is a link in the chain of national women's movements. Each, measured by the standard of its class, will not fail.



REV. DR. JOSEPH KRANSKOPF,  
President of the National Farm School.

ninety circles have been established for the pursuit of one or the other of these subjects. The Council has issued the following pamphlets to its members: "The Care of Orphans in Homes," "Charity Organization," "Personal Service," "Duties of Friendly Visitors," and "The Old Charity and the New;" also a pamphlet containing the papers read by Jewish women at the recent meeting of the National Council of Women in Washington, D. C.

The Council of Jewish Women held a convention of delegates of sections in New York City in No-

## ELEMENTS IN THE CHOICE OF A COLLEGE.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PARENTS too often choose a college for a son without special thought or knowledge. To many people a college is a college, as a spade is a spade. But the slightest reflection, or the most superficial knowledge, is sufficient to produce the conviction that colleges differ as fundamentally as any other products of human skill. Certain institutions that bear the name of college advance the student to no higher stage of learning or culture than other colleges require for admission to their freshman class.

It is also evident that too many parents do not select a college with special reference to the conditions or the needs of the son who is going to college. It is too often thought that a college good for one boy must be good for all boys. The truth is not that the college that is one boy's meat is another boy's poison, but the truth is that a college good for one boy may be something less than good or even something more than good for another boy.

Before beginning the discussion of the elements that should constitute the choice of a college, it is not unfitting for me to say it is always to be understood that to the parent selecting a college for a son the college is a tool and not a product. It is an agent and not a result. It represents a certain collection of men who are engaged in the work of teaching students, and it also represents a certain number of books and a certain amount of apparatus which are the conditions or the tools which the teaching force uses in the accomplishment of its purposes. The college is so constantly and so firmly regarded as a thing good in itself that one should be put on one's guard against thinking of the college as other than an agency for securing certain results.

### CITY OR COUNTRY ?

One of the first questions which a parent considers in selecting a college for his boy relates to its location. Nearly all the colleges in the United States are, like the Jerusalem of David, beautiful, for situation. In fact, colleges have usually been planted in certain spots because of the beauty of the proposed location. It is also evident that to the natural beauty of the location their presence makes additions. The situation is usually one of healthfulness. But the special question that the parent has to answer is the question whether he shall send his boy to the college in the country or to the college in the city? About four fifths of all the colleges in the United States are country colleges. Whether the country or the city is the best place for a college is one of those

questions which educators are constantly discussing. The arguments upon each side are not difficult to state. In behalf of the rural location, it is constantly said that the personal expenses of the student are in the country less than in the city. It is also argued that the country promotes freedom from certain moral temptations. The declaration is frequently made that the country gives larger freedom for certain social recreations and forms of amusement. It is constantly and worthily asserted that the association with nature through the country college is more intimate and precious. In behalf of the urban situation, it is argued that the student is able to come into association with the best life of humanity of every kind. The mightiest life of the nation pours into the city. Here the best preachers have their pulpits; here the best lecturers bring themselves and their messages; here the best influences of art and of every form of noble enjoyment cluster; here the association of man with man is more intimate and more formative of the best character. It is also said that the enjoyment of nature is more intense to one who spends a part of his energies and time amidst the works of man than to one who is remote from the most active human interests. The contrast between the works of God and the works of man flings man sharply into the profoundest appreciation of natural scenes.

Between these two sets of arguments it is not necessary for me to be an arbiter, any further than to say that in my judgment for the ordinary boy the college in the city, or the college on the borders of a city, is, on the whole, to be preferred. Probably the absolutely best location is that of a college upon the limits of a great city. In such an environment the student is able to secure communion with nature and also association with great movements and with large life. But upon the choice of a rural or an urban college, the parent should not decide without a careful consideration of the needs of his son. In not a few instances it is well for one who has been born and bred in the city, and who will probably live his life in the city, to spend four years in a distinctly country environment. For him the country college may be the best, in case he is willing to accept of its conditions. But, on the other hand, for one who has been born and bred in the country, the life of the city itself is a very direct aid in giving him the best education. For a boy, country-born and country-bred, to go to a country college does not represent that change of scene and of influence which it is best for him usually to receive.

## SCHOLARSHIP.

A second question which is worthy of most serious consideration relates to the scholarly character of the college. The type of scholarship to which a college is devoted may be of either one or both of two sorts. It may be the scholarship of research, or it may be the scholarship of and for teaching. The scholarship of research is in many ways more important than the scholarship of teaching, but such scholarship belongs more properly to the university than to the ordinary college. It therefore does not fall directly within the circle of our present investigation. But in America these two kinds of scholarship are usually combined. The college that is distinguished for its scientific or linguistic research gains distinction as a worthy place for the teaching of youth. But the scholarship that is devoted to the service of teaching represents an element which is of far greater value to the parent in search of a college than the scholarship of research. It is precisely at this point that American colleges differ from each other by diameters of incalculable length. It is also at this point that most parents are in peril of lacking evidence for just decisions. The evidence that is usually presented to a parent seeking to know the scholarly conditions of a college consists of the evidence made in the formal statements of the college, such as catalogues, or in the statements made by the students themselves. Such evidence is notoriously inadequate. There are catalogues that tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and I am sure that most makers of catalogues desire and design to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but the authorities of some colleges allow themselves to be deceived in respect to the relative worth of the scholarly facilities which they are able to offer to students. The college mind is in peril of provincialism. So great is the work which any college accomplishes for its students, and so great is the work which each teacher accomplishes for his individual students, that both the college and its professors are inclined to believe that they are doing as much as any other college in the world can do for its men. Whereas the fact may be that the scholarly character of one college is richer and higher and nobler than the scholarly character of another college by a degree as great as that which divides the last year in the grammar school from the last year in the high school. To illustrate the difference in the scholarly character of colleges let me set down side by side the courses of study in Harvard College in the academic year 1871-1873 with the course of study in the same college twenty-five years after. At the earlier time the titles of the courses of study in the college occupied eight pages as printed in the catalogue for the following year. In the year 1896-1897 the titles of the courses of study occupy sixty pages. In the year 1871-1873 were offered two courses in political science, five courses in philosophy and five courses in history. Twenty-five years afterward were offered in polit-

ical science,—including economics and government,—thirty courses; in philosophy, twenty-six courses; and in history twenty-four courses. Although certain of these courses are designed primarily for graduates, yet this fact does not appreciably lessen the force of the comparison. The simple truth is that scores of colleges, and good ones, too, are not so rich to day in scholarly resources as Harvard College was twenty-five years ago. The same difference that is made evident between the Harvard of 1871-1873 and the Harvard of 1896-1897 exists in colleges of each of our great states at the present time. Now, the point which I wish to make is that the college that is richest in scholarly resources is, other things being equal, the best college. But, of course, other things are not equal.

In discussing the scholarship of a college the parent must be influenced somewhat by the consideration whether the courses of study are largely prescribed or largely or entirely elective. There can be no doubt that the general system described by the epithet "elective" is to become permanent. The extent to which it should be introduced, and therefore the extent to which its presence in the college should influence the parent, depends very largely upon the degree of knowledge and of maturity that the student possesses upon entering college. If he is mature, and if he has read as much of the ancient and the modern classics at the close of his course in the high school as many a college youth had read fifty years ago at the close of his sophomore year in college, it is well to grant to him a pretty free choice of electives in his college years. But if in the college it is necessary for him to devote his first year and possibly part of his second year to the doing of work that other college men have done in the high school, he should of course be limited to a prescribed course of study in the first semesters. Yet there can be no doubt that the colleges that do offer the largest range of elective studies are the colleges that are richest in scholarship and scholastic resources; for without such wealth of resources they could not offer a great variety and number of elective courses. For the elective system gathers up knowledge from all fields. It makes expensive forays into the fields of learning as it does into the fields of finance.

## MEN BEFORE METHODS.

It is not, however, the simple scholastic resources of the college which have value. The teacher that stands behind the teaching,—the man that was before the scholar and that helps to constitute the scholar,—is more important than the teaching or the scholarship. Therefore in judging of different colleges it is certainly of extreme importance that one should know or know of the teachers. A college that is not rich in scholarly resources may yet have great teachers,—men great to make men. Williams College, for instance, was for many

years a great power in the life of New England and of the whole nation, and of course it is now, but Williams College was not rich in scholarly resources, but Williams College made men largely through that prince of men,—Mark Hopkins. Graduate after graduate of Amherst College has testified that the best thing that Amherst College did for them was Julius H. Seelye. Likewise many a college, poor in purse, meagre in scholastic equipment, has given a most precious life to its graduates through the vitality of its teachers. As the student in college, in making his electives, selects not so much the subject as the teacher, so also the parent choosing a college for the son should be influenced quite as much by the teacher as by the scholarship of the college.

The scholarly and personal character of a college has value in respect to the purpose which the parent may entertain for his son. I presume that most parents when they think of the future of a child, think of it in a very general way: "I want him to be a good boy: I want him to grow up to be a good man," represents the most common thought. But when a parent begins to be specific in his purposes he will probably find that he desires to have his son become either a scholar, or a thinker, or a worthy citizen, or a gentleman. These purposes help somewhat to determine the choice of a college. To make a scholar, the scholarly college is of pre-eminent value; to make a thinker, the college whose faculty is composed of intellectual disciplinarians is of pre-eminent value; to make a good citizen, the college whose faculty is composed of men of vitality and of close touch with life is of pre-eminent value; to make a gentleman, the college whose faculty is composed of men who are noble gentlemen, living in an atmosphere of culture, is of pre-eminent value.

#### RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

To many persons the religious, or the moral and religious, character of a college emerges more prominently than the scholarly character. I think it may frankly be said that most persons entertain a fear of the influence of the college upon their sons. The fear arises possibly not so much from the character of the college as from the fact that the child is going away from his home into new and partially unknown surroundings. The fear would be none the less if he were going to New York into a banker's office on Wall Street than if he were going to New York to enter Columbia College at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. But also the fear may have some basis on the ground that some people think that the college is intrinsically and inherently bad; that is, many parents believe that certain students in the college have a bad influence on each other. It was only yesterday that a mother said to me, "I was so fearful for my boy to come to college, for I was afraid of the bad boys." I replied to her, "We have no bad boys in college," and my remark was true in general. There are fewer bad boys in the American colleges than in any other

gathering of American youth of similar size. The impression that the college has many bad boys arises from the attention paid by the newspapers to the pranks which college boys perpetrate. College pranks, I know, are not signs of regenerating grace; they are signs simply of a surplus of animal spirits. Stealing the tongue of the college bell, sending of the Bible of the college chapel from Cambridge to New Haven, the hooking and the hiding of the gates of professors' houses, are not acts to be commended. They are acts to be condemned, but they are not to be condemned in the same way nor to the same degree that lying or forgery or drunkenness is to be condemned. In a word, the American college represents a moral condition, a moral activity and a moral atmosphere. It represents, too, a condition, activity and atmosphere of a constantly increasing moral vigor and worth. Verdant greenness, moral foolishness, and ethical imbecility are there less frequently exhibited than they used to be. These defects and deficiencies never had that place in American college life which they played in the career of Mr. Verdant Green at the English university. The religious life also of the American college is far more pervasive and vital than it usually receives credit for. Not far from two-thirds of the students in the American colleges are members of Christian churches. The Christian life of the college has changed in these last years. Revivals are far less common than they were. Few colleges now take special means for the promotion of revivals, as many colleges used to do. Few colleges now suspend college work for the sake of securing revivals, as many colleges formerly suspended college work for days if not for weeks together for this purpose. But the absence of revivals does not prove that the Christian life of the students is less vital than two generations ago. On the contrary, the Christian life in the colleges is more vital, more natural and more constant than in the former time. The endeavor is not at the present to make the college man religious, but the endeavor is to make a religious college man; the endeavor is not to make the student Christian, but the endeavor is to make a Christian student.

There can be no doubt but that certain colleges do pay more conspicuous attention to the religious and moral character of their students than do others. But of all colleges it is the supreme concern. The words which the great Sir Walter spoke to his son-in-law as he lay dying:—"Lockhart, be a good man, be a good man"—illustrate what each college has for its highest purpose. It wishes to form the noblest character.

Colleges differ by world-wide differences in respect to their method of securing the highest character. One college attempts to secure this result through a definite and comprehensive system of rules and regulations. It attempts to govern the conduct of the student each day from the hour he gets out of bed in the morning till the hour of his



getting into bed at night. It requires him to partake of his breakfast at a certain specified time, to be in his room and engaged in study between certain specified hours—as well as to be at recitations and lectures at certain times. It forbids him to leave town or to venture into certain districts. In a word, the college is an overseer, a guardian. Other colleges adopt a wholly different method. They adopt the method of the parent in reference to the youth of eighteen or twenty who is of ordinary maturity and of good habits. The college trusts the boy. It receives him as one who has come to college to receive the benefits which college can give. It accepts of him at his best. It receives him as a gentleman. It requires his attendance at recitations. It holds him to a certain standard of scholastic attainment. It sets before him worthy examples in the person of its teachers. It asks him to make the most of every opportunity. Each of these two methods has its advantages. Which is the better, I, for one, have no question. Each method may secure excellent results. Under either method, too, the boy who is determined to be bad will be bad. But under both systems one can give to one's self the advantage of believing, as is said in the *Vicar of Wakefield* (chapter 5) that "Virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarce worth the sentinel."

#### THE DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

The religious character of a college is represented to most people in its denominational character. Christianity has usually as an organized force articulated itself into denominations.

The great majority of the colleges in this country are denominational. It is sometimes asserted that a college cannot be Christian without being denominational. The remark is, however, not true. The value of the denominational college in the early stages of a community is great, but as the country develops its value rapidly diminishes. If one desires that his son shall be trained in certain denominational tenets, it may be worth while for him to send his son to a college of that denomination in the tenets of which he desires his son to be trained. But if he simply desires that his son shall embody and represent what is known as Christian manhood, the denominational relations of the college should have no value. The denominational character is more marked in certain colleges than in others even of the same denomination. Colleges, too, of those ecclesiastical faiths which are the more highly organized are more highly denominational than of those faiths which are more loosely organized. For instance, colleges of the Methodist or of the Presbyterian faith are more clearly Methodist or Presbyterian than colleges which are of the Congregational faith are Congregational. Yale, Amherst, and Williams are sometimes called Congregational colleges, but the Congregational relations of these colleges are far less conspicuous than the Methodist

relations of the many colleges which have the word Wesleyan prefixed as a part or as constituting the whole of their name. For one, I venture to say that the denominational character of a college should have no or only small value with any one who is searching for a first-rate college. The chief, I may almost say the only, element to be considered in this general relation is the element: "Is the college Christian? Does the college through the persons of its professors, through the instruction of its classrooms, through its government and through all its conditions and agencies, tend to promote the formation of that type of manhood which is embodied in the word Christian?" And this type of manhood the best college does desire to promote not for ecclesiastical or for any other narrow reasons, but because the Christian type represents the highest, the fullest and the largest type of manhood.

#### SMALL VS. LARGE COLLEGES.

A fourth element in our question emerges. It relates to the size of the college. Arguments for small colleges and arguments for large colleges abound, and there are worthy arguments for each proposition. But in this, as in other elements, the choice is to be made not simply upon the intrinsic ground of the facts, but upon the ground of the relation of the facts to the boy who is going to college. The advantage of the college of many students is that that part of education which consists in the attrition or formative influence which students give to each other is greater. The men of a large college come from a greater variety of conditions and represent larger and more diverse elements in character. They therefore rub against each other with more severity. The tendency is stronger to produce a more composite type of manhood. The disadvantage of the college of many students is that the teacher is frequently obliged to instruct a larger number of students than he ought. Every college officer knows that the addition of each new student may impoverish the college. The fees paid for his tuition do not meet the cost of his tuition. Therefore as a college increases in the number of its students the tendency of the governing bodies is not to increase the teaching force in a corresponding ratio. The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1896, notes in that college the consolidation of two sections in Spanish which makes a section of over eighty men. This consolidation was made necessary because of illness; but for many teachers a class of even forty students is altogether too large. I recognize, of course, that certain teachers can instruct and educate a section of eighty men better than others can one of twenty. As a rule, a teacher should have no more men in a class than he, so to speak, can hold in his eye. On the whole, the larger colleges are allowing themselves to suffer and their students to suffer because of too big sections. This result is not a necessary one, for, if the college should increase the number of its teaching force in the same proportion in which the

number of its students increases, no evil would result. That the college ought so to do is evident; but it is the fact that the ordinary college does not usually so do. It is also to be said that the advantage arising from the presence of a great number of students is not so great as is usually supposed, for every large college divides itself into cliques or sets of men; and every division may keep itself pretty closely to itself. I have, for instance, known one man in one of our largest colleges to say: "I find college life so lonely!" The advantage of the small college is that the relatively few students and the relatively large number of teachers tend to promote intimacy of relationship between those who sit behind the teacher's desk and those who sit on the benches before it. This advantage is of very great worth. For, as I read the lives of the men trained in American colleges who have rendered great service to American life, I find them far more frequently attributing value to the influences of their teachers than to the teachings themselves. The disadvantage of the small college, be it said, is provincialism. The choice between the large and the small college is therefore one that should be made with great deliberation, having special reference to the character of the boy to whom the education is to be given.

#### THE COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Possibly the first question which a parent asks himself is one as to the cost. Certain colleges to which he might be glad to send his boy he regards as closed because of the expense. In a general way the cost of a college education can be easily settled. Certain colleges exhibit in their catalogues four scales of annual expenses, denominating them, "low," "moderate," "liberal" and "very liberal." The same conditions obtain within the college that obtain out of the college. I consider that for a boy of good habits, of high aims, appreciating properly the purchasing power of money, this is a fair method of estimating what he ought to spend in college: Add together the fee for tuition, the fee for room and for board; multiply the resulting sum by two, and you have what it is best for him to spend. It is best for him to spend this sum to get the best out of the college, to live the most vital life in the college, to have the largest number of interests, to be the most useful and to form a character that shall fit itself most exactly and fully into the conditions which he may be called upon to fill. Many a boy in college spends very much less than what is best for him to spend; he is obliged to spend very much less. Yet it is far better for him to come to college and to be economical,—economical even to the danger point of suffering and of decency,—than not to come at all. Not a few boys also come to college who spend very much more than twice the expense for the three fundamental elements of tuition, room and board. The larger number of boys of lavish expenditures are gravely injured through these extravagances. Upon this basis

which I have indicated, one can go to excellent colleges upon sums not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, and receive the largest benefits. One can go to certain colleges and be obliged to spend at the very least three hundred and fifty dollars; one can get a first-rate education at certain colleges, too, for as small a sum as two hundred; but the basis I have indicated contains the essential elements for making a judgment.

The question of cost has relation also to the aid which the college can give to the man of light purse and of heavy brain, and also to the opportunities for self-support. For every college has scholarships or aid funds which are grants made to the use of good students. Every college also is able to offer to certain men means of self-support. At this point the advantage that the city college enjoys is greatly superior to that possessed by the country college. I know not a few students who, through the grants made by the college in the shape of loans or gifts, or through certain work that the college puts into their hands, are meeting all their expenses. Be it said, too, that most men of this sort are men of the largest ability and the highest promise. In a word, it may be said that, however worth educating or needy of education the rich man may be—and he is worth educating and he needs education—it is of the utmost importance for the best interests of America that the poor boy of ability shall be educated. Many a college president stands ready to help the boy of strong body, of light purse, of pure heart, of good brain and of high purposes to an education. A boy should never give up the hope of a college education on the ground of poverty.

#### EASTERN AND WESTERN COLLEGES.

There is another question frequently emerging which is worthy of discussion. The remark is often heard among families living in the central or remote West that their sons are going East to college. The belief is common and strong that the colleges of the East are better than the colleges of the West. The primary differences prevailing between the colleges of the East and the colleges of the West are the differences that divide the older civilization from the younger. Possibly I may say that the differences between the eastern and the western colleges are not so great by any manner of means as are the differences between the older and the younger civilization. For education does not know latitude and longitude as do certain elements of civilization. Certain facts are clear. Few students go from the East to the West for an education; not a few go from the West to the East. Although more than one-half of the students in each of our American colleges come from towns within the states within which those colleges are situated, and although in not a few instances the larger part of the students come from within a radius of seventy-five miles of the college, yet no small proportion of the students in the colleges of Massachusetts, Connecticut and

New Jersey are drawn from west of the Alleghany Mountains. Certain differences are evident enough. The colleges of the West are more inclined to emphasize the scientific and mathematical studies of the curriculum; and the colleges of the East are more inclined to emphasize the linguistic and philosophical and historical studies. The colleges of the West have more students who are earning their way. The colleges of the East, on the whole, make the larger grants of scholarship and of other beneficiary funds. But it is more fundamental to say that the colleges of the East have, on the whole, more great scholars than the colleges of the West. They also are better equipped in scholastic apparatus; their libraries are larger and more adequate; their means for scholarly investigation are richer. But also it is to be affirmed that the teaching of the undergraduate classes in the best colleges of the West is as good as the teaching of the undergraduate classes in the best colleges of the East. Because of the larger libraries and the more adequate scientific equipment, the facilities available in the colleges of the East for doing graduate work are superior to those afforded by the colleges of the West; but for ordinary undergraduate work the best colleges of several of the western states are as amply equipped as are the better colleges of the Atlantic seaboard. It is held by some that the colleges of the East tend to make the gentleman more than the colleges of the West. Within a few days a man asked me: "Why do the men of the eastern colleges seem so different from the men of the western colleges?" The inquiry represents a superficial observation. The inquirer was probably comparing the type of gentleman formed in the ordinary college of the West with the type of the gentleman formed in the best colleges of the older commonwealths. It is also to be said that the type of the gentleman who emerges from the college depends a good deal upon the type of gentleman that comes into the college. But, given equal advantages before one goes to college, the best colleges of several of the western states are as well fitted to make a gentleman as the better colleges of the older part of the country.

#### SEX IN EDUCATION.

What are the relative advantages for a man,—and in this paper I am discussing only the student who is a man,—of the college which is open to women as well as to men, and of the college that is open to men only; this is a question that the ordinary parent considers with at least some degree of care. It is a question which he does consider with even greater care in reference to the education of his daughter. He debates whether it is best to send his daughter to a college where there are men or to a college where there are women only, but for his son it is usually a minor matter. The question of co-education has sometimes been regarded as a question involving the question of duty. The question of co-education is simply a question of expediency. That

it is wise to give as rich opportunities to women as to men to secure the highest education is evident. The community ought, therefore, to give to women opportunities for securing the highest education by the wisest, most efficient and most economical means and methods. When a community is new and poor—and most new communities are poor—it may seem to be extravagant to found colleges for men only and also for women only. Therefore colleges are founded for both men and women. But when a community becomes richer and larger and many colleges are established, it is certainly open to argument that it may be wise to found colleges for women only and also colleges for men only. Therefore the question of co-education is not a question of duty, but a question only of expediency. It is often, too, a question of taste. That some men are advantaged by association with women in the same class-room is clear. That certain men are harmed from this association is also clear. That the association tends to increase the respect which certain men pay to women is, I believe, a fact of experience. That the association too tends to diminish the respect which certain other men pay to womanhood is also, I believe, a fact of observation. But there is one and only one important element in this condition to which I wish to allude: In the co-educational college and because of the co-educational feature, the life of the men is usually more subjected to rules and regulations than it is in the college for men only. (The same condition applies to women, too.)

#### COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS.

In judging of the worth of a college, the element of the amount of the work demanded of and the severity of the tasks imposed upon the student has great value. It is said that certain colleges are hard to get into, but easy to stay in, and that other colleges are easy to get into but hard to stay in. If one must choose between these two conditions, I am sure that the college that is easy to get into and hard to stay in is the better. The college ought to hold its students up to a very high standard of scholarship; and that college is doing the most for the sons of any home of whom it demands long-continued and severe intellectual labor. One peril besetting the college student is the peril of indolence. One of the best things that a college can do for a man is to aid him in forming the habit of hard work. That college, therefore, which makes it difficult for any man to stay in college who does not spend eight hours each day upon his mental tasks (including recitations), is rendering to that man a service of the utmost value. It is a service the worth of which he will appreciate more and more as he becomes a laborer in this great world of labor. Instead of being obliged to make a choice between the college to which entrance is difficult and abiding in easy and the college to which entrance is easy and abiding in difficult, the choice should be so changed as to relate to the one college to which entrance and



abiding in are both easy, and to the other college into which entrance and in which abiding in are difficult. The peril of American life is mediocrity. The college ought to do much in upholding the highest standards of admission and the highest standards of scholarship and of general excellence.

#### THE DORMITORY SYSTEM AND COLLEGE COMMONS.

A further inquiry, which relates to an important element of college life, is the question whether the student shall room in the college dormitory or in a private family. The American college is modeled more closely upon the English university college system than upon any other educational foundation. Therefore, the ordinary and older American college has dormitories. The newer American colleges have, in respect to the housing of their students, been more inclined to follow the German than the English method. Few state universities have put up large buildings for the housing of their students. It has sometimes been thought that the dormitory system was disappearing from American college life: but recently the University of Pennsylvania has built large dormitories, and in connection with the new buildings of Columbia University houses for students are to be erected. To many men the college dormitory represents an important element in college life. Not only is it a lingering element of the conventual system; but it also embodies a distinct experience. No small share of the good of a college course to the student is the intimacy of the friendships which it promotes. When men have their lodgings under one roof and within one set of four walls, they come into those relations which tend to promote strong friendships. To study the same subjects, to eat at the same table, to sleep and to dream under the same conditions, to love and to hate the same things, represent means for causing men to give inspiration and culture and education to each other. The disadvantage of dormitory life consists simply in the tendency to break up habits of study. This result is a part of that wiping out of individuality which happens when the character is not sufficiently strong to bear attrition or strain. A man living with other men finds that his time is less his own than when he lives alone. This difficulty it is, of course, possible to avoid or to overcome, but it is a difficulty. On the whole, however, I think it is best for a college man, at least for a while, to have that college experience known as "living in the dormitory."

It is also well, I think, for a man to share with his fellows in the college commons. Colleges adopt different means and methods for the feeding of students. In certain instances the colleges take no means for providing for the students; students arrange through private boarding-houses or through clubs for themselves. But whatever interests the students interests the college; and therefore the college is always eager for the students to have good board under the best conditions. College men are usually

poor, and therefore the college, in its eagerness to help them, does whatever it can to secure good board at the cheapest prices. The best condition usually is that in which the men form a club on their own responsibility, but under general college supervision. Through such an arrangement they are able to have the advantage of each other's companionship. They are able, also, to secure food under collegiate conditions, and they are able to secure it at the cheapest price. The price, of course, varies. I am intimately acquainted with colleges at which simple but nutritious board is had at two dollars a week. From this sum the price rises to five or six or more dollars. The average price for board at all colleges would not exceed three dollars and a half a week.

#### THE FRATERNITY QUESTION.

Before the student is admitted to college, he probably has reflected upon the question of whether he shall join a fraternity. Certainly, if he has not been obliged to consider this question before he has received his matriculation papers, he will find himself obliged to consider it soon after he has begun work. The Greek Letter fraternities, as they have come to be known, represent a very large element in American college life. For more than fifty years they have played an important rôle. It is apparent that they are to be permanent factors. Of them are more than fifty, which have chapters in many colleges. There are also local fraternities. The foundation of some of them runs back more than sixty years. Various purposes control and various methods prevail. In some the literary purpose and motive, in some the oratorical, in some the scholastic; but more generally and quite generally the social and friendly method and purpose dominate. College fraternities are becoming more and more simple associations of men who like each other, and who like to be associated with each other. Whether a student shall join one depends very largely upon the student, and also upon the fraternity which he may be asked to join. On the whole, I feel confident that if he can afford the expense,—and the expense in some cases is slight, and in others heavy,—he will get more out of his college life by being a member. He will form more numerous, more ardent and more lasting friendships. The disadvantage of fraternities is pretty closely related to what is called college politics. College politics, on the whole, is quite as bad for the college as what is known as "politics" in the larger world of civil relations is bad for pure democratic government. For the bickerings and squabbings prevailing in college politics consume large amounts of time and strength without rendering adequate results. But the same temptation of going into college politics exists for the man who is not a member of a fraternity.

#### COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

There is a further field of effort which the college man will be invited to enter. This field is repre-



sented by athletics. But, unlike the fraternities, one's entrance into this form of enjoyment is more individual than in the case of the societies. "Shall my son play foot-ball?" is a question which the parent asks himself. For foot-ball represents the specific form of college athletics which emerges most conspicuously before the mind of the college boy and his parent. If the boy be of a strong body and in fairly good health, I should answer without hesitation "Yes." "To what extent shall he play foot-ball?" is another question and one more difficult to answer. Never is it to be forgotten that the primary purpose of the college is to make the thinker, the scholar, the citizen, the gentleman. Never also is it to be forgotten that in securing these four purposes the student is to possess a strong body. Man is so made that usually he cannot become the broadest and keenest thinker, or the largest scholar, or the most useful citizen, or the highest type of a gentleman, unless he have a strong body. In order to secure a strong body, exercise is necessary. In order to secure the best kind of exercise, enjoyment of the exercise is necessary. In order to secure the enjoyment of exercise, the presence of others taking the same exercise is advantageous. All of these various purposes and methods are best met, on the whole, by foot-ball.

But of course foot-ball, or, indeed, any form of athletics, does not exist for itself. It is a means to an end,—a method for making the thinker, the scholar, the gentleman, the citizen. The peril is that the interest which attaches to foot-ball as a means may become attached to it as an end in itself. In this case, it becomes an unworthy part of the college discipline and training. That certain men are injured for college work by their indulgence in foot-ball is at once to be granted. That many men are very much benefited by playing foot-ball is also to be affirmed. The men who are benefited are of the sluggish type. They are the men who need to be taught to think and to act quickly. The men also who are benefited are of the individualistic type. They should be taught to work in co-operation and in harmony with their associates. The American college has put before itself a very important and interesting problem,—to urge the men to participate in sports and in all forms of athletic amusement without participating to an improper extent.

By and for each college the question is to be settled on those grounds which it judges are best for its students to stand upon. That Yale or Princeton becomes more popular with the people by reason of a foot-ball victory, or that Harvard becomes less popular by a defeat, is not to be considered as an element of the question. It is a very open question how far parents are persuaded to send their children to colleges that win in foot-ball, base-ball or boating by these athletic victories. Certainly some parents find reason for sending their sons to colleges that are not victorious in these sports. But each college

is to adopt such rules and regulations in sports as will cause its students to participate generally in these sports, and to do all it can to cause no student to devote too large or too eager attention to any sport.

It is also to be said that the health of American college men was never so good as it is to day. The disease of dyspepsia,—that bane of the student of forty years ago,—is now uncommon. College men are more healthy on the day when they stand together on the commencement platform than on the day when the same men as freshmen gathered together for their first class meeting. This increase in the vigor of the typical college man has been derived in no small degree from the presence of athletics in college life.

In addition to the athletic sports, every well-equipped college has a gymnasium, in which, in all seasons of the year and especially in those seasons in which out-door sports cannot be indulged in, the student ought to be a constant and happy attendant. In certain colleges he is obliged to take exercise; in other colleges exercise is a matter of his own volition. But for four or five times a week, at least a half an hour each time, he ought to spend in the gymnasium. That student who works the hardest and who hopes to make the most out of life ought to be the most severe with himself in demanding that he take constant and adequate exercise in the gymnasium.

The student who thus exercises and who sleeps eight hours each night will have small reason to ask himself a question which he often asks himself, and which parents often ask for their sons; to wit, "How much ought my son to study each day?" The student of good constitution who takes good care of himself can usually work sixty hours a week. But few students do work this amount. Forty or fifty hours a week is very much nearer the average. But for one who is eager and strong and ambitious, and who lives with simplicity, sixty hours a week, or ten hours a day for six days a week, should not be regarded as an exorbitant amount. But for men to exceed this amount, as certain men do,—although to exceed sixty hours a week was formerly more common than it is now,—is to approach the danger line.

#### STUDENT MIGRATIONS.

A question that the parent often asks is this: "Is it well for my son to take his entire course at a single college?" From German university to German university, the German students migrate. In American colleges students seldom migrate. The man who enters a freshman, graduates a senior. The lessening number of the men in a class is usually caused by men dropping out by reason of lack of scholarship, of sickness or poverty, or by going into business. I am inclined to think that the American custom is wise: it is usually well to take the entire course at one college. The man who

enters a class after the first year enters at a disadvantage for the forming of intimate friendships. He never feels himself as being quite a full fledged member of the collegiate family. To be sure he *can* change colleges. Most colleges accept students from other colleges upon the presentation of clean papers, indicating that they were honorably dismissed, and also indicating the amount and quality of the work that has been done. It would, of course, be difficult for a man from a third-rate college to secure admission to Princeton, or to any other first-rate college. It is also to be said that Harvard usually requires men coming from whatsoever college either to stand examinations for admission to a certain class or to fall back at least one year. To change from one college of a certain grade to another college of the same grade is easy; but it is not usually wise.

#### SPECIALIZATION IN COLLEGE.

The student before he enters college, or his parent in his behalf, frequently asks "How early shall a specialty be developed?" The likeness of men to each other in college is one of the significant elements. On the whole, men seem a good deal like each other in their taste for different studies. Of course, there are certain ones who abhor mathematics and also certain ones who are fond of mathematics. Certain ones excel in linguistic studies, and others there are who find the languages difficult. But there does come a time when a man should begin to develop a special affection for his probable work in life. It is fortunate, indeed, that the studies which fit for one of the two or three more common callings fit for the others also. The same preliminary study that fits one for the law fits one also for the ministry, and also for journalism, with a few slight qualifications and exceptions. If a student propose to be a lawyer he should devote a large part of his college time to the study of philosophy, constitutional law, political science and history; if a student propose to be a minister, he should devote his study to the same subjects and in almost the same proportion; if one propose to be a journalist, it would be difficult for him to lay out for himself a better course of study in the last two years of his course than is embodied in these same subjects, though he should emphasize history and social science. Furthermore, if one is to enter into business, he will find the study of history, of economics and of philosophy the best

subjects to occupy himself with. If, however, one is to be a doctor, he should devote himself to physics, chemistry and biology in the last two years. But it is a satisfaction to know that men who propose to be doctors, usually indicate a preference for this most specialized profession as early as the middle of the course and are able therefore with foreknowledge to specialize their work. Therefore, if a student show as early as the beginning of the junior year what his conspicuous ability may be or what may be his particular liking, the time is sufficiently early. If one have no liking at all and no preference for one study above another, the method which Maria Mitchell adopted with reference to the students of Vassar College is as good as any. She reports herself as saying to her students: "When a student asks me 'What specialty shall I follow?' I answer, 'Adopt some one, if none draws you, and wait.' I am confident that she will find the specialty engrossing."

After this long discussion of well nigh a score of the questions which a parent considers in choosing a college, I have only one more inquiry to propose: "What will my son be good for when he graduates?" The answer, father and mother, depends altogether upon your son. He may be good for anything; he may be good,—but seldom does it occur,—for nothing. He probably will be good for something. The college has not, if it has done its full duty to him, fitted him for his profession. It has not fitted him for the ministry: it has only fitted him to fit himself for the ministry. It has not fitted him to practice law: it has fitted him to begin the study of law. It has not fitted him to be a physician: it has fitted him to prepare himself to be a doctor. It has even not fitted him to be a college teacher, as the old college did, but it has fitted him to take graduate work for two or three years in order to become a college teacher. But, what is more important than any of these special works that the college has done, if the college has done its duty to him, and if he has done his duty to the college and to himself, your son is a gentleman. He is also a thinker. He is also a noble citizen. He is also more or less of a scholar. But, supplementing all these elements and mightier than any one of them, the boy who has gone to college a boy and has come out of college a man, is *fitted for life*. For the college is a professional school for life itself. Possibly one would prefer to say, college is life.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

**A**N article written by the late Prof. John Stuart Blackie in 1894 on "Modern Greece" is published in the March *Forum*.

In spite of many disadvantages, says Professor Blackie, the government of King George presents itself to the world in an attitude of stability that gives ground of hope for the future.

#### DIFFICULTIES OF THE REIGN.

"Personally the monarch has known how to maintain his authority firmly in the *via media*, without either asserting his kingly prerogative too stoutly on the one hand, or shrinking timidly before the gusts of political factions on the other. This, under the most favorable conditions, is no small praise; but is especially praiseworthy under the conditions of political life as they exist in the Hellenic traditions, and under the action of the Constitution of 1863, sworn to by the monarch on his acceptance of the throne. These conditions and this Constitution imply three things: universal manhood suffrage; legislation by a single chamber, untempered by the salutary check of an Upper House; and, worst of all perhaps, an army of professional politicians far outnumbering the public need, and living on the pay and place which it is the privilege of the party in power to distribute. Under such a system, the natural nurse of faction, the throne of a king is, of course, no easy seat; and that King George has sat upon it now for more than thirty years without any recurrence of the social earthquakes that shook his predecessors, must be attributed to his own good sense, in the first place, but partly also to his good luck in having united himself to a Russian princess. Greek in her ecclesiastical kinship, womanly and kind in her social relations, and—better even than these qualifications—having presented her royal lord with young princes and a princess, the growth of Greek soil, thus guaranteeing the proud young nation against the degradation and the danger of having to beg from door to door of haughty European courts for a king,—the Greeks have reason to be gratified with their monarch's choice."

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT.

Professor Blackie admits that at the time of writing (1894) the great difficulty with which Greece had to strive was the national debt. Still it was true that the government had something to show for what had been borrowed, as, for instance, many miles of good roads, railways, something of a navy, and a well-developed commerce.

### THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

**A**N article in the current number of the *New World*, by William F. and Louise Fagan Peirce, throws light on the religious organization which has been rather vaguely known to Western Christians as the Armenian Church.

This Church boasts an apostolic origin, and with some show of historical foundation.

"As in every other country, so in Armenia, the reign of Christianity was inaugurated in the blood of martyrdom. The king's daughter, and the saint who turned her from darkness to light, the holy Apostle Thaddæus, perished by the sword of the heathen executioner, at the command of the merciless King of Armenia. But the heavenly courage with which the martyrs met their death and the wonders which attended their martyrdom were the cause of 'many souls believing and giving glory to the Holy Trinity on high.' Then, as now, in Armenia the price of belief was death; the Church which was founded in the blood of Sandukht and St. Thaddæus yielded to the sword of extermination; and the ancient religion of the country, which was a gross mixture of Persian fire-worship and Grecian idolatry, once more became supreme. To St. Gregory, surnamed Lusakavoritch, or the Illuminator, was reserved the apostolic task of planting the cross in Armenia, and founding a hierarchy which remains to the present day."

#### THE FIRST CHRISTIAN NATION.

"Armenia was incontestably the first nation to embrace the Christian faith. In the year 302, eleven years before Constantine had issued even the Edict of Toleration, Tiridates and all his country had become subject to St. Gregory, the first Catholicus of Etchmiadzin. St. Gregory's son and successor was one of the 318 bishops who subscribed the Nicene Creed, and in the Armenian Church the words with which St. Gregory himself sealed his approbation of the Symbol are still rehearsed at every repetition of it. Until the Council of Chalcedon the Armenian Church was in the full odor of orthodoxy. Its bishops if they did not subscribe in person to the decrees of the Œcumenical Councils of Constantinople and Ephesus, certainly accepted the Constantinopolitan addition to the Creed of Nicæa, and anathematized Nestorius as heartily as the bishops at Ephesus, and with a more lasting hatred."

The writers of this article, while admitting that the Armenian Church is schismatic, deny that it is in any true sense heretical, and sustain their position by quotations from the confession of faith. The fact of the separation of the Armenian Church from

the Orthodox Greek Church is explained by them as follows:

"The ground of separation is to be sought in national more than in religious prejudices. The Armenian Church is the vesture in which the lost independence of the Armenian nation has rehabilitated itself, and from which, its sons fondly hope, it will one day emerge, clad in the splendid raiment of rational restoration and integrity. To the Armenian, Church and State are one. He owes to his Church not only devotion, but patriotism and loyalty. The Armenians to-day are dying, like the Dutch under Alva, for country as well as for religion: Defection would bear the double stigma of apostasy and of treason."

#### CHURCH REPRESENTS NATION.

"The Armenian Church is now the sole representative of the ancient monarchy. The people speak a mongrel dialect, but the Church preserves the pure national tongue which they hope will one day be heard again in a restored Armenia. Their bodies may be subject to Turk, or Persian or Russian, but their spiritual allegiance is always paid to one of their own blood. The Catholicus of Etchmiadzin, whatever his sins,—and they are often many,—stands as the visible successor not only of St. Gregory, but of the national civil authorities. Their very calendar, which begins with the year 551 of our era, serves to dissociate them from other Christians."

"The Armenian Church is preëminently the Church of a nation, and though it may be brought into communion with one of the great branches of the Church, all attempts to absorb it will prove futile. The liturgy, written in the ancient Armenian, has not been touched for more than fourteen hundred years, and for many generations it has been almost unintelligible to the people. But they obstinately refuse to sanction any revision or translation into the modern vernacular,—not, as in the Roman Church, upon any doctrinal grounds, and not solely because it would be impious to address our Lord in a language polluted by Mohammedan usage, but chiefly because the sacred speech is also the national speech. The Armenian's national hope is not so unintelligible when one remembers the immortal race individuality of the Jew, with whom the Armenian is in many other regards to be compared. It is seldom that either nation 'has been permitted to enjoy the tranquillity of servitude.' Both have acquired the vices of subject races: they are both sly, cringing and avaricious, but both are elevated and dignified by a national ideal which finds its present realization in a national religion."

#### ARE NOT THE ARMENIANS CHRISTIANS?

The view of these writers, contrary to that of the missionaries, is that the Armenians need not to be "Christianized," but to be educated, and that the points in which the Armenian Church seems to us

to deviate from a purer faith are very generally the natural results of ignorance and oppression.

"The Armenian people number about 4,000,000, of whom fully 75 per cent. confess the orthodox Gregorian faith. The remainder are divided about equally between the Roman Church and the Protestant bodies. The Roman missions began in the time of the Crusades, but attained little importance until the eighteenth century. The Protestant missions are of even more recent date. Forty years ago, Layard said that it was difficult to decide which the Armenian ecclesiastic hated most cordially,—the Turks, the Jesuits, or the American missionaries; and things are not much changed to day. The bishops naturally resent any encroachment upon the spiritual authority over the Armenians which has been transmitted to them in unbroken succession since the time of St. Gregory, and, still more naturally, the quiet assumption of Romanists and Protestants alike that they and their people require to be Christianized. The Roman propagandist denies the Christianity of any community which rejects the Papal supremacy, has no cultus of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and entertains no developed views of purgatory; while the Protestant missionary is scandalized by the Armenian's retention of the ancient practices of prayers for the faithful dead and of the invocation of the saints. Each is doubtful of the existence of Christianity in the presence or the absence of certain features of doctrine and practice, and the faithful Armenian can hardly fail to view with some disfavor the dissemination of such views among his countrymen. It is hard that the Armenian, because he is ignorant and uncivilized, and lives in an Oriental and somewhat barbarous country, should be denied the privilege of holding distinctive doctrines,—a prerogative to which every European and American sect lays claim, and the exercise of which no one supposes to debar it from the fold of Christianity."

#### THE CHARTERED COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE REV. JOHN MACKENZIE, the man who, next to Cecil Rhodes, has the credit in England of having done most to advance British interests in South Africa, writes in the *Contemporary Review* on the policy and acts of the famous Chartered Company, whose affairs are now receiving so thorough an overhauling in London. His article is virtually an indictment of all that the Chartered Company has done from first to last. He repeats his original objection to intrusting the responsibilities of government to a company primarily financial, and he points out in detail how here, there and elsewhere this fatal fault, the original sin of the company, has made itself felt. The article will, no doubt, be read carefully by all the members of the South African Committee, and all those



who are interested in the future of the Dark Continent.

#### ITS NATIVE POLICY.

It will be impossible to summarize the whole here, but the chief point, and that which will tell most in England, is his impeachment of the native policy of the company.

"The native policy of the company as to labor was such as to discourage any wholesome human feeling of interdependence between the white man and the dark. The settler had only to address the nearest native commissioner and state what labor he needed. Of course it is in the nature of some men to be kinder than others. I bring no charge of inhumanity against the settlers in Matabeleland in the false position in which they found themselves under the company. So far as I have made out, Englishmen have never been in such a position with reference to labor since the passing of the Emancipation act. For some reasons out-and-out slavery might, in practice, have been kinder; for the slave, like the horse, had always to be looked after; whereas, under the company, a sound man could always be had who would replace a man who had become incapable of work. This system was worked out through the native commissioners, of whom we have already heard in connection with the cattle. If it was not cattle that were wanted at Buluwayo or elsewhere, but men, then the number was given to the induna by the commissioner, and they were to be at once forthcoming. If the induna tried to explain that his people had been working for another white master, and that that white man had asked for more, and the induna would prefer that his people should work for that master, as they had got accustomed to him, the induna was told by the commissioner that he had no business to hire his men to white men; all hiring had to be done through the commissioner on behalf of the government; and that the induna must now produce as many men as government demanded."

#### WHAT THE NATIVES THINK.

He thinks that their conduct and trust in the native police, and in the harrying of the natives' cows, were certain to produce the very evils which subsequently revealed themselves.

"A most reliable and experienced authority on Matabele questions reported to the government that natives, before the war, declared in the bitterness of their hearts, 'Our country is gone; our cattle are gone; our people are scattered. There is nothing left to live for. Our women are deserting us; the white man does as he likes with them. We are now the slaves of the white men—without rights, laws or property of any kind.' The most decisive blow to the character of the British South African Company as an administrator of native affairs is given by the history of their occupancy of Mashonaland."

#### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW?

It is more important, however, to know what Mr. Mackenzie thinks should be done now than for England to wring her hands over such spilt milk as the seizure and the branding of native cattle, especially now that the rinderpest has wiped out the whole herd. Mr. Mackenzie speaks, as usual, with no uncertain sound. Here is his prescription as to what should be done in Charterland:

"It is now high time that the Imperial government should do its own work in those countries in its own way. To overtake that work now, as things are at present, it would be requisite that two Crown colonies should be established south of the Zambesi. One would be in the Protectorate and Khama's country, and its boundaries would be, on the north, the Zambesi; on the south, the Cape Colony; on the east, Matabeleland and the Transvaal; and on the west, German South-West Africa. Another Crown Colony would include Matabeleland and Mashonaland, bounded also by the Zambesi on the north, by the Transvaal on the south; on the east by the Portuguese territories, and on the west by the Crown Colony above described. After the lapse of time, and after peaceful development, these would form two new provinces of the self-governing South Africa of the future.

#### WHAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY.

"The whole of the expense of that first invasion and conquest of Matabeleland might now be assumed by the Imperial government, the whole of the land of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, excepting mining areas, becoming the possessions of Her Majesty's government. But the whole expense of the second war, which cannot even now be regarded as settled, falls justly on the company, inasmuch as the policy and actions of the company were the direct causes of the outbreak.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE COMPANY.

"It is not at all improbable that when this separation takes place, and the control of land and people become the direct responsibility of the Imperial government, and the rich and extensive gold mines of Mashonaland and Matabeleland the sole work of the company, a period of great prosperity will dawn on the country and on the company. With the gold mines and the railway in its hands, and with the Imperial government itself in the country, the shareholders of the company would have greater cause for satisfaction than at present."

#### A Rhodesian Criticism of Mr. Rhodes.

The first article in the *National Review* is entitled "Some Home Truths about Rhodesia," and is written by Mr. W. E. Fairbridge, editor of the *Rhodesian Herald*. His main contention is that Mr. Rhodes has been tempted from the necessary duty of colonial development by the more dazzling but remote schemes of political federation. Says he:

"New colonies cannot be manufactured like a new pattern of bicycle; they can only grow by natural laws of economy and morality being observed, and must grow slowly. We can see even better now why Mr. Rhodes' thought and Dr. Jameson's deed have so largely failed as regards Rhodesia.

#### THE METHOD OF BLUFF AND BRIBE.

"The idea and the task were beyond all immediate realization, and the effort to force the natural course of things by what I cannot help calling the method of bluff and bribe only resulted in failures which we there were the first to realize and investors and speculators afar only some while afterward. . . . Reef gold would not come at the call of so inexperienced and sanguine a set of men as first pegged out claims and floated mining companies. The more honest suffered for their inexperience and impetuosity; the more knowing ones took care to have a second string to their bow, and made small or large fortunes out of their scrip. I regret to say the latter included some gentlemen officially and non-officially attached to Dr. Jameson's administrative staff."

#### THE LAND MADE OVER TO SHYLOCK.

"Money was badly needed, not only by the government, but for the purpose of developing the mines. London and South African speculators and company promoters saw their chance and used it. They would find some money in the shape of working capital for mines, but in return they required enormous gifts of practically freehold acreage. . . . At least one company has, by some means or other, obtained land equal in extent about to the county of Kent. My efforts to find out what that company is particularly bound to do in return for so huge a concession have not been rewarded. There may be agreements, but they would be paper ones, and the Chartered Company is not strong enough to ever enforce them. The best portions of Rhodesia were, however, soon similarly parceled out among other development companies."

As a South African bred and born, and for fifteen years a frontiersman, the writer's sympathies have, he says, been forced latterly rather toward the Boers than to the other side. Mr. Rhodes has his hobby of political federation, but forgets the particular hobbies of Boers and other South Africans who both want "to see South Africa progress without an apotheosis of the financier's methods being called to the rescue."

#### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

What Mr. Fairbridge urges should be done is "the election of settlers to the council, open instead of secret sittings of that body, its extended autonomy at the expense of the powers exercised by the London Board," and also "an Imperially-appointed administrator, proof to chartered fascination of any sort, yet not prejudiced toward the

Charter;" an adequate and native department police force and adequate civil service, assisted by grants from the Imperial exchequer, Imperially-assisted emigration, and a solution of the native questions by means of a larger police force partly supported by Imperial money.

"Rhodesians do not want at present to see the charter taken away; they wish the charter to be reformed. Its existence is threatened much more, however, by the hasty and impecunious handling of the native question than by Salisbury agitations. Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner has, of course, overshot the mark with her Trooper Peter Halket. Englishmen up there, I may tell her, are no worse and no better than Englishmen anywhere else. The book, however, is a caricature of tendencies in pioneer life which require a very just and very strong government to keep within bounds, and to have the latter is the wish of the Rhodesian settlers themselves."

The British taxpayer apparently is to solve the Rhodesian problem by free libations of cash. The writer is careful in the end to state his faith that South African Federation will come to pass, but not in our day.

#### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, who, if any one, should be well informed on everything pertaining to India, lays before the readers of the *North American Review* for March, some of the important facts regarding the Indian famine, in order, as he says, that they may more justly judge the immensity of the tasks undertaken by the British government in India in affording relief—"a self-imposed responsibility without parallel in the history of righteous and capable rule."

The rotation of crops in India was fully explained in Mr. Bear's *National Review* article, from which we quoted last month. Sir Edwin Arnold dwells upon the significance of the lack of sufficient rainfall in a country whose population depends so directly on the products of the soil for support, and whose arable land cannot be greatly increased.

"See what it means, moreover—on what a colossal scale of horror and ruin—this fatal event of a deficient rainfall. To feed only the Northwest and Oudh takes fifteen and a half million acres; to feed Bengal, fifty-four and a half millions; to feed Bom bay, twenty-four and a half millions, and to feed Madras, thirty-two million acres of properly watered lands! The population of these—only a portion, remember, of the vast country—would mount up to at least one hundred and fifteen millions of souls, and, speaking generally, they all depend in less or greater degree upon those timely *kharif* and *rabi* rains."

Sir Edwin Arnold estimates that probably 90 per cent. of India's rural population, or more than 80

per cent. of the total population, is closely connected with the land.

"Now, therefore, the immense problem grows plainer and, alas! darker. All India depends on the rain, and 80 per cent. of her children quite directly—so that when dearth-years come the laborers, the weavers, the potters, and the beggars, making about 40 per cent. of the two hundred millions, begin immediately to famish, the rest quickly following. This is always the case."

The British in India, says Sir Edwin Arnold, rule for the sake of the Indians first, and for revenue, reputation and power afterward. He quotes from a recent Blue Book the declaration that the government still adheres to the principle of "saving life by all the available means in its power."

"In accordance with such an unparalleled vow of duty, never accepted before in the annals of Empire, an all-embracing 'Famine Department,' has long been established, a 'Famine Fund' has been instituted—officers of keen ability and devoted energy watch, inspect, inquire and report constantly and ubiquitously, and the Indian people, so far as it knows or cares anything at all of politics, knows that the British Raj, as no conqueror, or power, or mighty Maharaj ever previously attempted, this British Raj which keeps the *burra choop* for them—the 'Great Peace'—and lets scrupulously alone their religions, their women, their liberties, and their property, stands also self-charged before Heaven with the resolve to rescue them from death and misery at cost, if needful, of the last rupee of the Sirkar's treasure chest, whensoever that wrath or indifference of Indra comes against it."

#### THE AWFUL PROCESS OF STARVATION.

Sir Edwin Arnold describes some of the physical conditions which add to the horrors of famine among India's population.

"Starvation is essentially a slow disease, the fatal crisis of which really arrives early, and oftentimes unsuspected by the victim and his would-be helpers. The physical condition of the Hindu race is not a strong one. Lofty as those Buddhistic doctrines are, which Brahmanic India has adopted from 'The Light of Asia,' about abstaining from the slaughter of animals, and from flesh-food, human bodies are all, I fear, imperfectly fitted by nature for an exclusively vegetable diet, which must, moreover, be consumed in large bulk to get adequate nourishment. The Hindu mothers allow their little naked children to eat boiled rice until the string tied round them appears buried in the skin of the distended stomach, and from youth to age the people are badly prepared internally for the crisis. Under daily stress of hunger the mucous membranes become impoverished and their functions impaired. The little store of fat in the tissues wastes quickly away. The poor, thin blood lacks current and substance to feed the failing limbs; and the man or woman has really died weeks before that day upon which—walking skeletons of

bone and shrunken skin—they have found the government distributor, and, with or without some futile effort to carry a basket of earth or break some *kunkur*, have taken with lean fingers the food which they could no longer digest—food which, as I have said, actually poisons them by setting up in their stripped intestines a wasting diarrhoea. This is how scores, perchance hundreds of thousands, of victims, will this year perish, with the Queen's bounty in their hands and the savor of the goodly nourishment in nostrils already pinched by death. Furthermore, there arrives in the latter stages of the famine-death, after those fiercer pangs of the hungry belly, and those first furies of the starved body, a horrible lethargy, the expression of a brain fed with pale blood deficient in volume and nutrition. In this condition the miserable victim has already really ended his existence, albeit apparently alive. That sad and gaunt spectre which the government officer has just pitifully accepted as a candidate for 'free doles' died last moon in the far off village to which he has clung too long. It was a corpse to which the warm *conje* was so kindly granted. He, patient sufferer, is defunct now almost before that rice broth had cooled which might once have been his salvation."

Sir Edwin Arnold concludes his article as he began it, with an almost fulsome eulogy of the goodness and beneficence of Her Majesty's rule in famine stricken India.

#### IS THE PLAGUE COMING?

BY far the most interesting contribution to the *Revue de Paris* is that concerning the plague, written by Dr. E. Mosny, an authority on the subject. Like most of those who have gone at all into the question, the French medical man is a pessimist, and evidently looks forward to the time when the Black Death will again reign supreme in Europe, notwithstanding all sanitary improvements and precautionary measures. "The enemy is at our doors. Invasion is possible. We must throw up fortifications as soon as we can." He points out significantly that in 1894 certain papers announced that the plague had broken out at Canton. No notice was taken of the matter, and it was not till the epidemic had traveled to Bombay that the western world began to realize that the danger was indeed approaching.

Dr. Mosny gives a valuable summary of what may be called the world's history of the plague. He points out that the first time the plague is mentioned in European history was in the year 542. This mysterious illness was called the Justinian Pest, and it invaded the whole of the Nile delta, the Mediterranean littoral and Persia. In 1270 St. Louis died of the plague, and a hundred years later appeared the awful Black Death, which for four years decimated Europe. There is no doubt that this form of the plague came from China, and fol-

lowed very much the same line of route as has done the epidemic which is now stationed at Bombay. It seems to have had its root in China, and, after going through India, attacked Persia and Russia, Poland, Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Two years later England and Norway were visited by the Black Death. Pope Clement VI. instituted a quaint kind of inquiry into the number of deaths, and the result was noted as fixing a total of 42,800,000 victims. Venice and London each returned 100,000 deaths; Paris, curiously enough, only half that number. Germany lost 1,500,000, and Italy the half of her population. Although we know a great deal about the forms the plague took, practically nothing was put on record as to its causes. Not until 1578 was the question of possible plague infection studied, but certain enlightened Italian physicians consented to draw a cordon round Vicenza, where the plague had again made its appearance. Accordingly the evil was to a certain extent stopped.

Few people are aware that the last great outbreak of plague in Europe was that in London, where in 1665, in a comparatively short time, 68,000 died of the Black Death. France considered herself entirely rid of the dread disease, and yet in 1720 burst out the awful plague of Marseilles, which it is now fairly certain was brought from Syria in a cargo of silk. Forty thousand people died in fifteen months, and from Marseilles the plague swept all Provence, going as far north as Avignon. In 1743 Messina went through much the same experience. The Black Death has only disappeared from Egypt during the last fifty years. During Napoleon's Nile campaign 2,000 soldiers died from this cause alone.

The French physician considers that the plague may be said to be endemic everywhere in Persia, in Afghanistan, in India, and in China. M. Tholozan, the French medical man who was for so long the medical adviser of the late Shah of Persia, made long and elaborate studies of the plague, and these are now proving of the greatest value to the Sanitary Conference. As to how the plague is spread, pilgrimages, caravans, river travel, all contribute to that end, though occasionally it is quite impossible to tell how the epidemic makes its way with such alarming rapidity from one district to another. Often the plague will decimate a town and leave its near neighbor untouched. While 100,000 persons were dying at Canton, there were but 8,000 deaths at Hong Kong; and Bombay, though linked by railways to all the great towns of India, seems to have remained practically the only plague-stricken city.

The French writer sees a certain affinity between the cholera and the plague. He points out that during the Hamburg cholera visitation of 1892 the epidemic began and ended in the town. He goes into the question of what may be called plague vaccination, and evidently has but small belief in its

efficacy. On the other hand, he notes several curious facts; one is that a really rigorous cordon round a building or round a town generally prevents the spread of the plague, and also that running water seems to have an extraordinary effect on the bacilli. In 1665 some 10,000 people took refuge on the Thames, and it is said that not one of them died. The same thing recently occurred at Canton; 80,000 Chinese took to the water on the outbreak of the plague, and among those who did so the mortality was trifling.

## RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND CHINA.

### The Effect of the Russo-Chinese Treaty.

MR. HENRY NORMAN contributes to the February *Contemporary* an article entitled "Russia and England," which is, however, almost entirely occupied with the discussion of the question of how far the new Russo-Chinese Treaty will affect the position of Russia and England in the Far East.

#### WHAT THE TREATY AMOUNTS TO.

The following is Mr. Norman's explanation of the effect of the Treaty:

"The whole of Northern China is virtually placed under Russian protection. Russia is permitted to place in this territory such forces as she chooses, and to raise and drill Chinese levies. She is allowed to develop the mineral, and, *a fortiori*, the agricultural, resources of the country. If Russia finds herself in danger of war in the Far East—a phrase vague enough to cover any situation—she is permitted to fortify Port Arthur and Talienwan, besides the Bay of Kiaochow, near Foochow, which is leased to her. China binds herself never to cede the strategical points to any other Power, and Russia 'shall not permit any foreign Power to encroach upon them.' It is true the treaty speaks of China herself building or redeeming some of these railways and fortifying these ports; but this is, of course, only to 'save the face' of the Chinese, and gives Russia a perfectly free hand. The railways, it will be noticed, are all to be built to Russian gauge. Another glance at the map will show that when these railways are completed—and I believe at least two parties of Russian surveyors have been at work in Manchuria for months already—Moscow will be connected by a direct and uninterrupted line of railway with Port Arthur and Peking. Nor is this all. A Chinese Imperial edict has finally authorized the building of the great Chinese trunk railway from Peking to Hankow, the principal port in the Yangtse, in the very heart of China. At present this line is to be built by the Chinese, and Shêng Taotai has been placed in control. But the Chinese will never build it by themselves, and Russian influence will be brought to bear to procure its completion. When that is done, Russia will positively be able to send troops from any part of Russia by rail, not only to the capital of China, but to the



middle of the great waterway which forms the main artery of the Chinese Empire. Lastly, by restoring the fortifications and docks of Port Arthur, which were destroyed by the evacuating Japanese, Russia will possess an impregnable naval base in such a position that no European expedition could operate against the capital defenses of China without her consent. Absolutely nothing is wanting to give Russia ultimate control over the whole of China north of the Yangtse river."

#### WHAT ENGLAND HAS AT STAKE.

Mr. Norman wrings his hands over the impotence of England. Her diplomats and statesmen seem to be unaware of the risk which they run of losing the whole of their Chinese trade.

"What we risk, therefore, what we have to protect, is a trade of over £32,000,000 sterling per annum, a trade of 67 per cent. of the whole foreign commerce of China, a trade three and a quarter times greater than that of the entire continent of Europe, Russia, and the United States put together. And be this vital consideration never lost sight of in England; if we annexed Manchuria we should throw it open to the enterprise and commerce of all nations on equal terms with ourselves; if Russia annexes it, her first step, as Mr. Agassiz says, will be to close it by prohibitive customs regulations to all trade except Russian. One further reflection: Russia's advance in the Far East means, in the present state of European politics, French advance there also. This is, in fact, rapidly taking place. France has secured the right to prolong her railway Hanoi-Langson in Tonking across the Chinese frontier; and M. Gérard, the French Minister in Peking, has obtained for France the reconstruction and reorganization of the important arsenal at Foo-chow. And French competition against England means the same unfair and exclusive dealing in the south of China as that of Russia does in the north."

#### WHAT SHOULD ENGLAND DO NOW?

The following is Mr. Norman's advice as to what should be done now:

"I want to see an agreement between Russia and England under which the interests of each shall be safeguarded; otherwise, and if this be impossible, an intimation to Russia that, if she proceeds to help herself at our expense, she will have to stop us by force from helping ourselves at her expense. For instance, an ice-free port on the Pacific is one thing, and Mr. Balfour has officially expressed the willingness of the British government to see it secured; but an impregnable naval base at the very gates of Peking, giving Russia the mastery of China for ever, is a very different one. A simple intimation to the above effect would suffice."

Another writer, who does not sign his name, follows Mr. Norman's article with "The Secret History of the Russo-Chinese Treaty," in which he also advises Lord Salisbury as to what England should try to obtain in return for conceding to China the right to levy higher duties.

"Obviously, the first condition on which we should insist is that the effect of our treaties should be extended certainly to Manchuria, if not to the whole of the Chinese dominions, and in this matter both Germany and France should be willing to co-operate with us, as they have nothing to lose and much to gain. Leaving the question of the exact area to which our treaty rights should be extended for consideration by diplomatists, there can be no difference of opinion as to the need of insisting on our treaties being made operative in Fungtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang, where Russia has obtained such recent advantages. This should certainly be one of the items named as the price China must pay for the revision of the tariff. To this she at least can raise no objection, as there will be nothing in such a concession calculated to injure her."

#### A Word on the Other Side.

A Russian, writing in the *Progressive Review*, ridicules the idea of Russia as likely to be a formidable competitor of England in the East. He says:

"To talk of Russia as of a country competing in trade with Japan, not to mention England, simply means to shut one's eyes to figures and facts. The total exports and imports in Japan in 1895 were 265,372,756 dollars. Of this sum Great Britain (the United Kingdom alone) contributed 53,055,202 dollars, and Russia—2,740,404. Now, to compete with Japan means to appropriate this trade for 53,055,202 dollars with England. To do it you have to produce goods for export and money for import for the nice little sum of 53,055,202 dollars. Will the Siberian railway create these goods? Certainly not, if the Russians themselves will not produce it by their energy and education. But these qualities do not come with railways, and I am sorry to say that neither energy nor education can be increased under a crushing despotism, even after having built thousands of miles of railways across Siberia and China. Perhaps it may be interesting to add, as a curious economic fact, that Australian colonies are now sending bacon even to the eastern provinces of Russia. Surely, if Russia is unable to produce her own bacon, having such vast opportunities for this produce she can hardly be held a serious competitor in other branches."

In *Blackwood* the first article in the March number is devoted to an account of poor Stuart, Gordon's staff officer at Khartoum, who perished on his way down the Nile. A writer, modestly concealing his identity under the initials of T. P. W., empties the violence of his wrath upon women in politics. His point is that it is high time for plain sober manful men, and plain sober womanly women, to bestir themselves and discountenance this mischievous heresy. Dr. Louis Robinson has transferred to *Blackwood* his natural history articles, and this month he discourses on the goat, and how he came by his useful qualities.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE IN CHINA?

THE first article in the *Westminster Review* is by Mr. William Robertson, in which he sets forth his view as to England's true policy in China:

"The Court of Peking, and more especially the obstructive local officials, are delighted. The time surely has come for an understanding between France and Great Britain. The whole of the southern provinces lie before them. They have only to unite and they may have what they like.

"Having obtained the fulfillment of the long-delayed promise as to the West River, the next step should be to secure the right of superintending a railway which shall connect a port on the Yangtze with Canton.

"The true policy is to be found by studying the immediate needs of China. These are, first, railways, and, second, an honest, enlightened system of internal taxation managed by a board, or boards, similar to the Imperial Maritime Customs. I think, for the present at least, the two may be combined in one."

## The Rottenness of China.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, on "China's Present and Future," gives a ghastly account of the hideous corruption which has eaten the vitals out of China. He speaks on behalf of the Reform Committee, which has certainly plenty of work to do if it is going to reform the Chinese Empire.

"It is evident that China cannot be reformed by the introduction of material civilization, but only by the extirpation of official corruption. This official corruption becomes worse every year. Things that would have been regarded as shocking even ten years ago are now quite common. Never, until quite recently, was there a fixed tariff of bribes in connection with the granting of official positions. Now, so shameless have the authorities grown, that the late viceroy, Li Han Chang—brother of Li Hung Chang—has actually fixed a regular price for every office in the provinces of the two Kwangs (Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung)."

## Mr. Holt S. Hallett's Advice.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "France and Russia in China," which explains his views as to what should be the English policy in that decaying empire.

"To complete the work of opening China to trade, and to secure the independence of the Chinese Empire, China should be induced by joint pressure brought to bear upon her by the governments of the neighboring powers—or, if their jealousy of each other will not allow them to combine, by nations interested in maintaining her independence and fostering and expanding their own trade—to open the whole of her water ways to steam navigation, the whole of her territory to the unrestricted commerce of the world, and, keeping salt and opium as

government monopolies, to abolish the whole of her other internal taxation on trade, placing the collection of her duties on foreign trade entirely in the hands of the only honest administration that she at present possesses, the Imperial Maritime Customs.

"China without honesty, ability and enterprise breathed into her administration is as a man without a backbone. To advance, as she should do if she wishes to maintain her independence, she must remodel on Indian or Japanese lines her taxation and administrative machinery."

## AN AMERICAN IN BELGIUM.

THE April *Harper's* contains a really capital contribution of the now seldom seen travel sketch variety, by Miss Clare de Graffenried, entitled "From Home to Throne in Belgium." Miss de Graffenried visited Belgium and made a far more thorough study of low Dutch life than would be likely in any tourist trip, for she was busily at work during her stay there in the interest of the Department of Labor of the United States, in which she is a valued worker. Her brightly-written sketch tells of the impression of the typical American which is apt to obtain in France and Belgium. "To many French and Belgians the name American rather implies an olive-skinned creature, passionate, luxurious, often tricky, always spendthrift, possibly immoral, half Spanish, half Indian, and wholly degenerate—a being embodying all that to us is intensely, disagreeably alien. He is supposed to have his front teeth filled with diamonds instead of gold, to divorce eight wives and to shoot whoever opposes his abducting a ninth. Only the grotesque, the eccentric, the abnormal is published about him in the press. The women of our race are frequently conceived of either as mushroom heiresses, the spawn of mining camps, or as sybarites or adventurers; when not tattooed, then enameled and painted; selfish and languid and venal, if not corrupt." Miss de Graffenried finds that this lack of discrimination between North and South America hurts even the financial credit of the more stable portion of the new world. Having lost in Argentine securities, Belgian capitalists are apt to suspect the most conservative investments in securities of the United States.

The educated Belgians are great polyglots. Miss de Graffenried says they are next in facility to the Russians, who find no language difficult after mastering their own. Her acquaintances spoke English, French, German and Flemish, and many of them added Italian and Spanish, besides reading and writing two or three ancient or other modern languages. She found these acquaintances by nature social and hospitable, combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness born of their having Flemish ancestry. Their hospitality "is a rite, not perfum-

tory or self-seeking, but spontaneous and effervescing, resembling the cordial expansiveness that marks our Southern customs." They have excellent servants, the Walloons making the best, but the Flemish yield to no other race in faithfulness. The maids adore copper and brass utensils and are never happier than when scrubbing and polishing the fire-dogs in the library, or the pots and pans of the kitchen array, often assisted on Saturday cleaning-days by the mistress herself in gloves and apron, dusting and burnishing her treasures. In the provinces living costs less than in the towns of the United States. The farmers have lower standards than any of our American people, except the tenement house dwellers in the cities. The farm hands live in squalid surroundings, and eat soup or vegetables and brown bread with sour wine or beer. The sons generally follow the trade of their fathers. They do well in beginning commercial life to get \$6 a month, with a hope of finally rising to \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year. The Belgians do not use type-writing machines at all. Miss de Graffenried received hundreds of business letters from commercial and manufacturing firms, from public officers, teachers, schools and private employers, and out of all there was but one type-written letter. That came from the Bell Telephone Company. Salaries in general are much smaller than American salaries. All specialists, artists, architects, chemists, literary and professional men are poorly paid as compared with Americans, and are glad to do night work at teaching to eke out.

The hotels are good and cheap. There are small, comfortable buildings, where a sitting room and bedroom can be had with *table d'hôte* meals for one dollar per day, and Miss de Graffenried finds that only four francs are necessary for an excellent seat in front of the Coquelins.

She gives an amusing account of the ceremonious manners of the Belgians, who shake hands solemnly at breakfast and on saying good-night, and on entering a room, in spite of the most engrossing occupation. "Men, however hurried, shake hands, invariably clinging to each other's fists as if life and repute depended upon contact of palm with palm. A distinguished alderman who presented me to a brother official in the Hotel de Ville at Liege, shook hands with his colleague at parting, claiming to be pressed for time, but paused at the door for further talk, then recrossed the room, grasped his friend's hand again, 'Au revoir, mon cher,' and turned to go. More words, then another effusive good-by and hand-clasp. This time the door closed on my alderman, but only for a second. His head reappeared, then his body, and flinging a few sentences at monsieur at the desk, who was about to give my business attention, the alderman followed his voice and traversed the room a fourth time solely to shake hands again—'Adieu, mon collègue, adieu!'" Even college students meeting on the street would feel mutually insulted if they did not shake hands with

each other twice and say, in turn, "Mes compliments à madame votre mère." "One afternoon three very agreeable men escorted me to divers schools, museums, and functions and our progress was snail-like, because at each entrance and exit, after I had passed, these gentlemen stood, hat in hand, saluting furiously and each vowing that precedence was due the others, until I wanted to throw out grappling-hooks and drag them along.

"At social functions music is the leading pleasure and pursuit, no evening company being complete without a symphony or concerto, in which young women frequently play violin or 'cello parts. Each member of the family usually is proficient on some instrument, and boys of seven years old are sometimes allowed to sit up to dinner to accompany their big sisters on the violin. Art of all kinds crosses the warp of existence in a way incomprehensible to gain-chasing Americans. In January, 1892, the burgomaster of Brussels, wanting money for the poor, conceived the happy thought during a heavy snow of a 'winter salon' in the King's Park, already fairylike with its crystal-burdened twigs and delicate snow traceries. All the sculptors of the city were summoned with their pupils; the park was turned over to them for a day to decorate, and then opened for charity. Everywhere within were the artist's snow creations—serious, serio-comic, side-splitting. Snow tramps were sleeping on the benches; snow priests lounged and read forbidden literature; snow policemen flirted with snow nursery-maids on secluded seats, while neglected snow babies howled. Punch and Punchinello, ballet-girls and opera-singers, made merry on the frozen ponds with Lohengrin and his swan, Siegfried and Faufner."

#### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

MR. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, the eminent New York lawyer and member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission appointed by ex-President Cleveland, writes in the *March Forum* on the arbitration treaty with England now awaiting confirmation in the United States Senate.

Besides adducing the reasons commonly urged for the adoption of the treaty, Mr. Coudert answers the more important objections which have been raised since discussion was begun in the Senate.

In reply to those who express solicitude lest the Monroe doctrine should be endangered by a general agreement to submit disputes with Great Britain to arbitration, Mr. Coudert asserts that there is no ground whatever for such apprehension in the history of the past. No foreign power, he contends, can properly complain that it has not had full notice of the jurisdiction that we claim over the concerns of the American continent. If Great Britain may properly bring up the Monroe doctrine for review, says Mr. Coudert, she may also attack any other of the fundamental doctrines of American policy—our



Declaration of Independence, or even our present republican form of government.

"This would naturally involve an equivalent right on the part of the United States to insist upon the abolition of the House of Lords as a useless encumbrance, and of royalty itself as an expensive anachronism. If courts of arbitration are formed for the purpose of amusing the world with Platonic discussions, any one of these topics might be appropriately considered; but no one would seriously contemplate the possibility of vesting a court, however eminent, with the right to pass upon questions which affect the fundamental principles of the respective governments. Concrete cases, not abstractions, are the proposed subjects of submission. The establishment of a boundary line, the payment of an indemnity, the restoration of a ship, the liberation of a prisoner—all these are capable of investigation by a tribunal and may reasonably be submitted; but a court of arbitration, no more than the Supreme Court itself, will not take cognizance of a contest which does not involve a personal or a property right."

But Mr. Coudert goes farther, and examines the possible case in which the validity of the Monroe doctrine might be indirectly involved in a boundary question affecting Great Britain and the United States.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE NOT IN DANGER.

"The only contingency in which may arise a discussion involving, in any form, the nature, validity, or effect of the Monroe doctrine is one of boundary—where territory is or may hereafter be claimed by Great Britain on the one hand, and by a Southern American Republic on the other. Even then no dispute involving the interests or the dignity of the United States would arise unless (1) all efforts at settlement by diplomacy had failed between those countries; or (2) arbitration was rejected by one of or both the parties in interest. The attempt of Great Britain to seize the tract in dispute by force of arms might, and probably would, arouse the susceptibility of the United States and call for the application of the doctrine which we are considering. This has already happened in the case of Venezuela and Great Britain; it may happen again. What would the course of action presumably be should a similar situation present itself in the future?"

"There is no misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain as to the character and extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the former in cases of the character supposed. Great Britain has been informed that it is a cardinal principle of American policy—claimed to be reasonable and just—that the United States may, where its interests dictate, interfere to prevent the spoliation of a sister republic. Great Britain is as well informed of this as it is of the abolition of slavery in the South, or of our refusal to abolish privateering. The treaty is made *in view of this knowledge* and with the acceptance of that fact as fully as it is of the fact that

we constitute a Union of Sovereign States. If Great Britain should attempt by force to take territory from Venezuela, Colombia or Peru, the only question would be: *To whom does the territory belong?* This would be a proper subject of arbitration, and would regulate the extent to which this Republic might properly intervene. But there is no ground for supposing that Great Britain would ever claim, or that we should ever yield, a right on her part to bring into controversy a fundamental rule of which she had been duly notified before the treaty had been made. The notice has repeatedly been given, and especially at so recent a date that she cannot plead that time has wrought a change in the views of our government. The terms of our most recent authoritative exposition were plain enough to leave nothing to interpretation, and were indorsed with such unanimity of approval that a pretense of ignorance would be as absurd as it must prove futile. We cannot suppose that the great nation that has ruled the seas for centuries and owns more real estate to-day than most of the others put together is laying traps for her junior in years; but if she is, so be it. We are not likely to suffer. The Monroe doctrine is safe, treaty or no treaty. It is quite as safe, if it is not mentioned by name, as if a timid reservation in terms should be inserted to show that the United States were not really quite sure that this repeated and solemn assertion of right had been heard and seriously considered by the world.

"We should not forget that our Monroe doctrine is, after all, but the European doctrine of the balance of power transplanted to American soil. Great Britain might make a general treaty of arbitration with France or Germany. Will any one seriously contend that she thereby waived, minimized, or imperiled her right to interfere, should Germany attack Holland or France invade Belgium? Such scruples as these do not seem worthy of a great people who know their strength, and propose to deal in good faith with the other nations of the world."

#### Professor Woolsey's Comment.

In the same number of the *Forum* Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, who occupies the chair of international law at Yale, adds his hearty indorsement of the treaty, concluding that such objections as have been raised to matters of detail are overbalanced by the strong probability that the general scheme would work.

"It would prevent war scares, because the popular mind—always ready to take fright or to take fire—would be conscious of various and lengthy processes which must precede war; and the popular interest soon tires. It would tend to prevent war, because it insures a trial of most differences, gathers light upon them from several quarters, prevents action in hot blood, and presupposes peace. Being an experiment, to last for five years only unless proved satisfactory, it is a working basis upon



which to build. It does not imperil the arbitration principle by attempting too much. It is a step—a considerable step—toward a better order of things."

### IS ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY A MYTH?

MR. S. N. D. NORTH, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, contributes to the *Forum* an interesting commentary on the assertion made by Mr. E. E. Williams in his book entitled "Made in Germany," that the industrial supremacy of England, which has long been an axiomatic commonplace, "is fast turning into a myth."

Mr. North bases the first part of his article on certain statistics of England's exports and imports recently collected and grouped by Lord Masham, the great worsted manufacturer of Bradford, better known in this country as Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, the founder of the Manningham mills. These statistics seem to show a decrease in the value of England's exports of manufactured articles, other than machinery of 22 per cent., between the years 1874 and 1894, while during the same twenty years the value of the imports into England of articles manufactured abroad increased about 47 per cent. In machinery alone, among manufactured products has there been an increase of export trade, but this very machinery is used in foreign countries to produce articles which undersell the English make in England herself. Mr. Swire Smith, who was one of the members of the Royal Commission on Technical Education appointed in 1880, states that it seemed to the members of the Commission, as they traveled from factory to factory on the Continent, "as if half our people at home are engaged in making weapons to be used abroad against the other half."

Mr. North next proceeds to analyze some of the figures given in Mr. Williams' book.

"To take some of the more striking items: English exports of iron and steel have declined from £31,190,256 in 1874 to £18,688,763 in 1894; of hardware and cutlery, from £4,403,399 to £1,834,481; of linen from £8,832,533 to £5,443,860; of woollens, from £28,359,512 to £18,728,946; of cottons, from £74,247,625 to £66,554,529. The effect of the last reduction is seen to-day in the wide-spread paralysis of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, where the mills of the joint-stock companies stand idle by the score.

"It is true that some considerable measure of the decline in the value of these exports is represented by the falling prices of recent years; but the returns by quantity tell much the same story; and the fact remains that in every branch of manufactures where the English exports show a decline, those of Germany exhibit an increase, and generally a large increase. What is true of Germany in this respect is true of all the manufacturing nations of western Europe.

"Side by side with this decrease in English ex-

ports has come a large increase in the imports of manufactured articles into England; as, for instance, in woollens, where the imports have grown from £5,600,194 in 1874 to £11,464,015 in 1894. The total increase in manufactured imports is from £76,897,391 in 1874 to £104,489,699 in 1894; and this is confined almost exclusively to articles which England made better and cheaper than any of her competitors could make them in the years immediately following the repeal of the corn laws. It will be noticed that the total value of manufactured articles imported into England is greater than the value of similar imports into the United States."

### THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In 1894, the English Iron Trade Association sent a deputation to Germany, and Belgium, to discover, on the spot, the reasons why those countries were extending their export trade in iron and steel so much more rapidly than England. The report of this deputation emphasized the superior character of the machinery and labor saving appliances found in German and Belgian foundries, showing a remarkable advance as compared with the best appointed works in the Midlands. It attributed this advance to the great attention paid to technical education during the last half century, and concluded with the announcement that German superiority rests upon its merits, rather than upon any adventitious circumstances. Commenting on this report the *London Times* remarked that it was fairly to be inferred that "the days of the South Staffordshire iron trade, with the exception perhaps of the sheet-iron branch, are numbered."

"Four years prior to this report," says Mr. North, "the United States had succeeded in wresting from England the place of honor in the iron industry, by producing a larger quantity of pig-iron. On the basis of the statistics of the last ten years, it will not take more than four years longer for Germany to drive England from the second place—into which the United States has forced her—into the third position.

"Iron is called the barometer of industry; and it is not necessary to follow the exports of England into other lines to establish the point that her foreign trade is declining,—not rapidly, but none the less surely,—while that of Germany is advancing, and advancing at a more rapid rate than the decline in England. It is an elementary mathematical proposition that, if these processes continue, the time is not far distant when German trade will exceed English trade. Shipping returns are a pretty safe test of commercial prosperity; it is, therefore, significant that in 1893 the total tonnage of the sea-going ships which touched at Hamburg for the first time left Liverpool behind, and in 1894 Hamburg surpassed her record of the previous year."

### AN ECONOMIC PARADOX.

In England and Germany respectively, the antagonistic theories of Cobden and List have been in

full operation for fifty years. The principle of free trade, as applied by Great Britain in the circumstances which existed in 1846, has been fully vindicated as Mr. North says, by events.

"On the other hand, Germany, adopting Friedrich List's economic theory at about the same time that England assented to that of Cobden, has seen her consolidated empire emerge as with seven-league boots, from a position of purely agrarian industry into an industrial development so perfect, so homogeneous, so aggressive, that she can meet and beat her English competitors in any market of the world, not excepting England itself."

Mr. North declares, however, that this apparent paradox is self-explanatory. In 1846 Cobden's free trade was right for England, and List's protection was right for Germany. There is, indeed, no hard-and-fast rule, no iron-clad economic law which predetermines the fiscal policy of any nation at any given time. It is purely a question of national expediency.

#### "MADE IN GERMANY."

"The record of German progress during this half-century is certainly not less impressive than that of England,—from certain points of view it is far more significant. Applying the test already employed for England,—the value of the manufactured exports,—we find that German commerce has increased from £36,000,000 in 1850 to £163,000,000 in 1889; the percentage of increase being 350, as compared with 150 per cent. of increase in British commerce. Admitting that these percentages are not a fair test, it must nevertheless be agreed that German progress has been much the faster of the two; and very much faster, when we consider the relative disadvantages under which Germany started in the race. In twenty years Germany had doubled her exports, and lifted herself to a point of vantage equal to that at which England started in 1846. In twenty years more she has attained an industrial development on a par with that of England, in practically every line of manufacturing; in many lines surpassing it. German ambition sets no limit on the progress of the future; for it looks upon the development of the half-century as merely preliminary and preparatory."

#### GERMAN GOODS IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

British statesmen and manufacturers now generally admit that the German can undersell the Englishman to-day, in his own markets, in all great lines of manufacture.

"An examination of the detailed tables shows that Germany has for many years been selling a much larger quantity of manufactured articles in England than England has sold in Germany. These are, in nearly every instance, articles which England makes at home and exports to other countries. The Germans are underselling the English in England; while the German tariff prevents England from underselling the Germans in Germany."

## THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

### Duties on Wool and Raw Sugar.

"GUNTON'S MAGAZINE" has an article by its editor addressed to the new administration on the means of promptly increasing the revenues of the national government. Professor Guntton advocates a material reduction of the free list, especially in the two items of wool and sugar.

"Of course, the McKinley law of 1890 should not and will not be re-enacted. The object of that law, as the title indicates, was to reduce the revenues. The law now to be enacted should primarily be directed to increasing the revenues and therefore calls for different kind of schedules.

"A duty on wool would very properly come under this head. In the last fiscal year of the McKinley law, which ended June 30, 1893, we consumed 168,215,201 pounds of foreign wool. Assuming that we would consume a similar amount under a duty of 10 cents a pound, the Treasury would receive from this source alone a revenue of over \$16,000,000. This would make a liberal contribution toward wiping out the deficit, besides affording stimulating protection to the sheep-raising industry, which is one of the important elements of agricultural prosperity in this country.

"The same would be true in many other lines of industry. There is no reason, for instance, why we should not develop the beet-sugar industry, which a duty on raw sugar would do much to encourage. In 1896 we imported 4,108,179,901 pounds of sugar. A duty of one cent a pound on this would yield over \$41,000,000 and afford protection to a much needed diversification in agricultural products. Indeed, there is no need whatever for turning to duties on non-competing products or to taxing domestic products for the purpose of raising revenue.

"The doctrine so frequently reiterated that tariff duties only protect to the extent that they prohibit, is entirely false, and should not be permitted to have any weight in the discussion. A duty on wool, for instance, would not, and did not prohibit foreign wool, but yielded a revenue from every pound that was imported, and at the same time gave an opportunity for American wool growers to have a competing chance in the domestic market. There was one defect in the McKinley law which should not be repeated in the law of 1897, viz.: an abnormally large free list. There is no good reason why the free list should be large, except as affecting non-competing products."

### An Opposing View.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, on the other hand, calls for currency legislation, and urges Congress to keep hands off the tariff:

"An extra session of Congress that does nothing to arouse alarm would be better than one that undertakes to modify existing tariff laws. The tariff investigations during the session of Congress that

has just closed show that the men representing the interests demanding further protection were influenced in their demands more by the depression that has prevailed since 1893 than by what might be the real needs of their industries in normal times. They were largely the demands of men suffering from panic, and should serve as a warning that times of depression are not the most advantageous for devising really beneficial protective measures. They are an argument for cautious proceedings on the subject during the extra session.

"On the whole, it appears from the action of the last Congress that the country should cease to place its main dependence on legislative relief. So long as it does it will delay real recuperative effort within itself. But when this effort comes the action of Congress will have little effect in either making or marring it."

#### A CANADIAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

"**R**ECIPROCITY Trips to Washington," is the subject of an interesting article by A. H. U. Colquhoun in the *Canadian Magazine* for March.

This writer affirms that the result of the negotiations now about to be begun by representatives of the Canadian government to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States must surely determine for many years to come the policy of Canada in this matter, "since the self-respect of this country, and the common sense of its commercial men, ought to hasten the conclusion that, if we fail to obtain a treaty this year, our future course should leave reciprocity with the United States entirely out of the calculation as a practical question."

The writer describes the various efforts made by Canada during the past half century to obtain reciprocity with the United States, and reaches the following conclusion:

"It seems, therefore, that at least five distinct missions to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty have been taken, not to mention the other offers made in connection with the fishery discussion. Except in the case of Lord Elgin's effort all these resulted in nothing, and the United States authorities have naturally imbibed the notion that we are extremely anxious to obtain trade concessions. The remarks of the Prime Minister at Montreal a few days ago do not indicate that the present government differs vitally from all previous Canadian governments in the nature of the price to be paid. An agreement covering the fisheries and the canals would appear, therefore, to be the most probable outcome, if any, of the negotiations that will take place after President McKinley assumes office this month."

It is interesting to note that the adoption by England of free trade and the abolition of preferential duties with her colonies first led Canada to consider seriously the development of trade with the United States.

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN TRUSTS.

**M.** PAUL-DUBOIS has an article in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Industrial Monopolies of the United States."

A monopoly only becomes dangerous to the state when it acquires control over some absolutely necessary article of common use, such, for example, as oil or matches. There are two ways of creating a trust in America. The first, to which alone the term "trust" should, strictly speaking, be applied, is effected in the following manner: A majority of the shares in each of a number of local companies or firms carrying on the same or allied industries are placed in the hands of a council of trustees, composed, of course, of the best business men available in the various companies and firms, who are thereby invested with absolute power, and the shareholders have nothing to do but to draw their dividends, which are usually large. Of this system the famous Standard Oil Trust was the pioneer. The second method is to fuse all the companies or firms in a particular industry into one big new corporation, which buys up the various small establishments by giving its own shares in payment, or simply buys in the open market a majority of the shares of the various companies. That was the method employed by the Diamond Match Syndicate, the history of which, however, must not be taken as a type of the fortunes of all such syndicates. Of the two methods the first is probably, on the whole, the most profitable, because the council of trustees, having no legal existence, is able to work in absolute secrecy, not subject to any inconvenient control by the shareholders.

#### THE EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

The complete ascendancy of such trusts over an industry injures the state in several ways. In the first place a rise, more or less considerable, in the retail price of the commodity thus "cornered" is almost inevitable. Such rise is bad because it is wholly artificial, and is not the normal result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. Secondly, it crushes out individual liberty and local initiative. Thirdly, though it increases the purchasing power of a comparatively small number of shareholders, it reduces the purchasing power of a much greater number of workers by reducing their wages. M. Paul-Dubois mentions a number of smaller "pools," "combinations," and "rings," in the United States which do not differ substantially from the great corporations, for which they generally pave the way.

Legislation having been found by experience to be practically useless in dealing with trusts, M. Paul-Dubois suggests that the great syndicates should no longer be allowed to work in the dark, that the personal responsibility of the administrators should be clearly defined, and that all control of the trusts should be withdrawn from the states



and centralized in the hands of Congress. Finally, he comes to the comforting conclusion that these syndicates are in time ruined by their abuses, and that, broadly speaking, those trusts prosper most which on the whole deal fairly with the public. Which is all very well; but what about the interests of the public while this survival of the fittest is going on?

#### WHEN CONGRESS SHOULD CONVENE.

REPRESENTATIVE SHAFROTH of Colorado makes a forcible argument in the *North American Review* against the present system under which Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election of its members. The first Monday after the fourth day of March of the year next succeeding the election of Representatives is the date which Mr. Shafroth considers the most appropriate for the assembling of Congress in its first session, while the second session, in his opinion, should begin on the first Monday after the first day of January of the year next succeeding. These are the dates named in the bill which was introduced in the last Congress and will doubtless be revived in the present one. Under such an arrangement a new Congress would meet regularly just after the inauguration of a President. A special exigency has compelled President McKinley to call an extra session of Congress immediately after his inauguration, but every extra session adds heavily to the expenses of government. It ought to be possible to obtain the legislation that a new administration deems necessary within a reasonable time after the election that pronounces in favor of such legislation, and without additional expense. The plan proposed in the bill has every advantage over the present scheme. Mr. Shafroth states four important reasons for the passage of such a measure:

"1. The lower branch of Congress should at the earliest practicable time enact the principles of the majority of the people as expressed in the election of each Congress. That is why the Constitution requires the election of a new Congress every two years. If it were not to reflect the sentiment of the people then frequent elections would have no meaning or purpose. Any evasion of that rule is subversive of the fundamental principle of our government that the majority shall rule. No other government in the world has its legislative body convene so long after the expression of the people. During the campaign preceding a Congressional election the great questions that divide the political parties are thoroughly discussed. Under a republican form of government the people are the final arbiters and it is their prerogative to have their sentiments crystallized into legislation. 'The voice of the people is the supreme law.' It seems trifling with their rights when their mandates cannot be obeyed within a reasonable time.

"It is unfair to an administration that the legis-

lation which it thinks so essential to the prosperity of the country should be so long deferred that the time for electing a new Congress should arrive before the operation of the law can have reasonable trial. Within five months after the McKinley tariff was enacted a new Congress was elected with nearly two-thirds Democratic majority."

"2. The second regular session does not now begin till after the election of the succeeding Congress. Thus the Fifty-fifth Congress was elected in November, 1896, but the Fifty-fourth Congress was permitted to make laws up to the fourth day of March, 1897. An election often changes the political complexion of a Congress, and we have many times had the injustice of a repudiated Congress enacting laws opposed to an expressed popular will.

#### PERILS OF THE SECOND SESSION.

"3. A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the member to be absent nearly all the second session.

"Congressmen are not usually men of means. Their Congressional career has resulted in the destruction of their clientage or business. To a defeated member who has relied upon his salary for support the future looks dark and gloomy. It is then some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in the record in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. If an affirmative vote cannot be had it is often just as important that the member should be absent. If there is ever a time in the history of the man when he will directly or indirectly accept a bribe it is then. There is less chance of detection. He is no longer a political factor. His political enemies no longer watch his course. The opposition newspapers no longer criticise his conduct: 'the secret is his own and it is safe.'

"There are many upright men in Congress who would not be influenced by defeat. But in as large a body as the House of Representatives there must always be some who would yield to temptation. It is a fact that nearly all, if not all, of the legislation that is claimed to have been passed by corrupt influences was enacted during these second regular sessions of Congress."

#### CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

"4. Under the present system a contest over a seat in Congress is seldom ever decided until more than half of the term, and in many instances, until the period of twenty two months of the term has expired. For all that time the occupant of the seat draws the salary, and when his opponent is seated



he also draws the salary for the full term. Thus the government pays twice for the representation from that district. But that is not the worst feature of the situation. During all of that term the district is being misrepresented in Congress. If the House of Representatives goes to work on the contested election cases at the very beginning of the term of office, as it would do if Congress met at that time, these cases could be disposed of during the first session. Thus a great saving would accrue to the government, and the Congressional district for almost all of the term be properly represented."

Mr. Shafroth also exposes the unfairness to the Representative who has barely become familiar with his duties in his first term when the nominating convention of his district is called. He has had no time to "make a record" on which to ask his constituents for renomination. This and many other minor forms of injustice would be removed by the enactment of the proposed change.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REPORTING.

ONE of the official reporters of the House of Representatives, Mr. John Howard White, describes in the *Home Magazine* for March the daily routine of Congressional reporting, which is now, it seems, practically the same in both Houses.

"Each reporter, in regular rotation takes notes of the debates until the matter recorded by him is sufficient to make about a column and a quarter of the printed *Record*. His associate, who is to follow him (for only one is on duty at a time), is on the alert, and at a slight signal takes up the work at the point indicated, and continues it until relieved in like manner, and so on continuously until adjournment. The time required for a 'turn' varies from five or six minutes to fifteen minutes, or longer, depending necessarily upon the character of the proceedings, or the speed of utterance of the speakers.

"When a 'turn' has been completed, as indicated, the notes are taken into the official reporter's office, and are there dictated rapidly into the graphophone (or occasionally divided between two shorthand amanuenses, —though the former method is now generally preferred, being more expeditious and less liable to error), being then transcribed by expert type-writers, on long sheets of paper, with double spacing between the lines for convenience of correction and interlineations. By the time one of the reporters has taken a second 'turn' the first one will have been typewritten and ready for revision; so that between taking the notes, dictating them, and revising copy, his ordinary day is an extremely busy one. He cannot 'take his time' in the dictation or the revision, for the hungry presses at the government printing office are waiting for their prey, and a hundred compositors are calling for 'copy.'"

As the reporters always follow each other in the same order, each attending to his own "copy" and taking an allotted number of pages in every

"round," there is no confusion in the numbering of the type written sheets; the system of paging becomes almost automatic.

"While the constant strain on the mental powers of a reporter in Congress, and especially in the House of Representatives, tells heavily upon his physical condition, so that but for the absolute rest between the sessions no man could long endure the work, yet at the same time all the faculties are quickened and cultivated; the ear especially being sensitive to nice distinctions of sound that are often imperceptible to others; and the fingers become alert and nimble to follow the direction of the will."

#### HOW DEBATES ARE "TAKEN."

One reason for this sharpening of the faculties Mr. White finds in the fact that the reporter is compelled to train himself to remain cool, calm and impassive amid scenes of excitement.

"Unfortunately for his own comfort, however, he cannot always remain 'still' in the House of Representatives and hope to perform his official duties, for it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the House reporting is done standing or moving from point to point in the hall the better to catch the words of some rapid colloquy or heated debate.

"The reporter carries a 'note-book' and a tiny 'non spillable' ink bottle, swung by a ring to one finger, and armed with a trusty steel pen he finds his way to the most advantageous point in the throng, and writes with ease and apparent comfort in positions and under difficulties that would doubtless have discouraged the most enthusiastic peripatetic philosopher. But the mere mechanical skill, and the ability to understand comprehensively the subject, are not the only requirements. He must be alert to catch every important interruption; and amid the excitement of a 'scene' in the House he must retain his nerve and serenity, and never make the unpardonable mistake of crediting the interruption to the wrong man."

It has long been a popular belief that the Congressional reporters do considerable "editing," as well as reporting, for the *Record*. Mr. White asserts, however, that the *Record* contains practically a verbatim report.

"Of course manifest errors in names or dates, or incorrect quotations and references, are 'straightened out' by the reporters. They can appreciate more fully perhaps than any other class of men the true meaning of the word 'heterophemy,' so aptly coined by the late Richard Grant White. But as a rule the language used in Congress is not changed, especially in 'running debate,' question and answer; and for obvious reasons."

Furthermore, Mr. White declares that revision is not frequently necessary. After an experience of nearly a quarter of a century he has found the House of Representatives composed, as a rule, of the very broad-minded and brainiest men in America."

## LONG SPEECHES AND FILIBUSTERING.

"In the House of Representatives abnormally long speeches are now almost unknown. The hour rule prevails, and an hour and a half or two hours is about the extreme limit, where unlimited time is given. Occasionally a verbose member will consume three hours, mainly in repetitions, but such occurrences are rare. This is a strictly utilitarian age; and time is precious. Long speeches are rarely listened to and more rarely read.

"In the Senate, no rule limits the time; and occasionally, though rarely, abnormally long speeches are delivered. The device known as 'talking against time,' a refined method of filibustering is now and then indulged in to delay or prevent a vote. In October, 1893, during the debate on the silver question in the Senate, Mr. Allen of Nebraska, occupied the floor, with scarcely an intermission, for fifteen hours.

This is probably the longest continuous speech on record. Others have occupied as much or more time in the aggregate, but they were broken up into periods of three or four hours a day.

"Filibustering in the House was once the terror of the reporters. Formerly, when the House assembled in the morning, there was no certainty that the session might not be prolonged for twenty-four or forty-eight or any other number of hours. Of course this meant the personal attendance, without sleep or rest, and often without food, of the entire corps—because when the House is in session all must be on hand, none can be spared. In this way sessions have sometimes continued for seventy-two hours, the members of the house engaged in the filibustering relieving each other every few hours. But no such relief could come to the tired out reporters. Fortunately, under wiser rules and more modern business methods, first devised and enforced in the 51st Congress by the present able speaker, Mr. Reed, such proceedings are now, if not absolutely impossible, at least unnecessary, and are seldom attempted."

## MR. GODKIN ON THE NOMINATING SYSTEM.

IN the April *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. E. L. Godkin has an essay in his characteristic style on "The Nominating System" of parties in the United States. He traces the history of the methods of nomination with some detail, and shows how our present system of party nominations has thrown the work of choosing party candidates "into the hands of an idle class which either loves political intrigue or does not look further in politics than salaried offices, and a large portion of which consists of men who either have failed in life or have never had any regular occupation. In their hands the work of nomination has been reduced to a sort of game of considerable complication, beginning with the holding of primaries, either fraudulent or very thinly attended, and conducted solely with the view of turning out a result simply determined beforehand, either by a

small knot of persons turning the 'machine,' or by a single person known as the 'boss,' who directs the whole operation."

Mr. Godkin's opinions of "machines" and "bosses" are so generally and thoroughly known that one can pass to his conclusions concerning the probable betterment of the situation. He is less constructive than usual, and indeed claims it as part of his plan to provide remedies. He says plainly that the present system is in his belief the great canker of American institutions, and that it will before long change the structure of the government.

Mr. Godkin describes Dr. Clarke's plan to divide the voters into small district constituents of the same size and drawn by lot from the total number of registered voters. The idea in this plan is to choose electoral delegates by lot like jurymen, concealing them from the machine and making their acceptance compulsory. Mr. Godkin sees two merits in this, the diminution of the size of the constituents in orderly manner and the concealing from the boss the delegates who would be chosen. But he sees a practical difficulty in its adoption and a theoretical difficulty that it would obscure or hinder the direct action through party organization of the party will of the masses.

"But in considering remedies, we have, of course, to take note of the evils to be remedied. The primary meeting is defective: first, in that the party voters attend it in only very small numbers, and consequently it has ceased to express the party will, or expresses it only very inadequately; second, in that, as we know it at present, it offers no obstacles to the carrying out of arrangements made secretly and beforehand by the boss or managers. The delegates to be elected are generally decided on before the primary meets, and they are rarely persons who represent the intelligence or morality of the party. Any sufficient remedy, therefore, would either furnish inducements to voters to attend the party primaries, or furnish some substitute for the primaries, or in some way prevent such secret selections as are now made by the boss in advance of the meeting."

Another great difficulty of party primaries is that of deciding who has a right to vote. At present it is assumed that a man always belongs to the same party and always votes this ticket under all circumstances. The past years have shown this assumption to be getting weaker and weaker, especially in regard to our very best class of voters.

The one way of obviating this trouble is independent voting. It is interesting to hear Mr. Godkin's frank acknowledgment of the faults of such a policy. He says:

"But this necessarily involves the abandonment of any share in the work of selecting party candidates and shuts the voter up to choice between two on whose nominations he has had no influence. Moreover, it takes out of each party, if it is to be

effective, a large body of the most thoughtful and patriotic of the voters; that is, of persons who still retain a keen sense of the fact that party is an instrument, not an end, and whose aid would be most valuable in raising the character of nominations. I do not think I err in saying that the power of the machine and of the boss over nominations has increased *pari passu* with the growth of independent voting. Each party in getting rid of its more mutinous or recalcitrant members, solidifies the power of the machine, makes insurrection less frequent and renders "kicking," as it is called, more odious. It weeds out of the party management, too, the element most sensitive to public opinions, and most anxious to secure the approbation of the more thoughtful class of the community. What remains is composed of men hardened against criticism, indifferent to all approbation or disapprobation but that of their own fellows, and knowing little of any political virtue except that of fidelity to party friends."

Mr. Godkin's conclusion is not a despairing one. He thinks that the nomination of candidates is just another of those problems of democracy "which are never seriously attacked without prolonged perception and discussion of their importance. The first condition of the successful removal of an abuse is its general recognition as actual. After this comes the search for something to take its place. I think, from what I observe in the press, that this recognition has come or is coming very rapidly, and that we shall before long see the beginning at least of the search. In some states already legislation for the reform of the primary is under consideration. In Michigan a bill now in the legislature proposes to abolish nominating conventions and compel the primaries to nominate, which would strike a serious blow at the power of the bosses if voters could be gotten to attend."

#### GREENBACKS AND THE COST OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE policy of the federal government during the Civil War in suspending specie payments and issuing legal tender notes is reviewed by Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell in the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy*.

Mr. Mitchell's study of the subject has to do chiefly with its bearings on the fiscal interests of the government. The effect of the policy on the economic and ethical interests of the country at large is reserved for future discussion.

The first legal tender act was passed in February, 1862. "The first step being taken, the second and third followed quickly. Within a year from the enactment of the first law, a total issue of 450 million dollars of United States notes had been authorized. This was the currency that later came to be popularly called the 'greenbacks.'

"The legal-tender acts led to a substitution of

paper for a specie circulation. The new money had no value in use. Melt a gold dollar and the bullion was still worth approximately 100 cents. But if a paper dollar was burned there was nothing left but ashes. The value of the new currency was therefore as strictly a derivative value as the value attached to the note of a private individual. So long as the financial credit of the government stood high, the discount upon its notes was small. But as it continued to put out additional issues of its notes, to contract an enormous debt, and to wage a war of apparently doubtful issue, the value of its notes depreciated for the same reason that the notes of a corporation whose affairs were in dubious condition would depreciate. This depreciation, slight at first, increased steadily, with favorable reactions when federal victories seemed to promise an early end to the war. The maximum monthly average was reached in July, 1864, when a dollar note sold for 38.7 cents in gold. After that month the value of the greenbacks gradually rose, under the stimulus of military success, until a month after the surrender of Lee a dollar in currency was worth nearly 74 cents in gold.

#### THE EFFECT ON PRICES.

"When the greenbacks became the sole circulating medium of the country the prices of all articles were necessarily quoted in terms of the paper currency, as before they had been expressed in terms of specie. As the value which the members of the community placed upon the paper currency declined it took more of the poorer dollars to purchase the same amount of commodities. When a man was selling groceries, the less valuable a note of the United States seemed to him the more of these notes he would ask for his goods. Thus the depreciation of these greenbacks brought about a very sudden and a very great rise of prices. This rise is succinctly shown in Professor Falkner's price tables. Taking prices in 1860 as equal to 100, the average price level was 100.6 in 1861. By the beginning of 1863 it had risen to 117.8. Then the effects of the depreciated currency began to be fully felt and the rise became more rapid. In 1863 prices were 148.6, in 1864, 190.5, and in 1865 the maximum of 216.8 was reached. Prices had more than doubled in four years."

#### DEPRECIATION AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Mitchell proceeds to examine the effect of this depreciation of the currency upon the cost of the war to the taxpayers of the country. He states the problem in this form: "By how much was the sum which the nation owed at the close of the war greater or less than the sum which it probably would have owed had no legal-tender paper currency been issued—that is, had the specie standard of value been maintained?"

To solve this problem Mr. Mitchell first makes an estimate of the increase of government expenditures, caused by the depreciation. He then estimates the in-

crease of revenue due to the same cause. The difference between the two sums should, of course, be the difference in the public debt caused by the adoption of the greenback policy.

In making these estimates, Mr. Mitchell prefers to use the depreciation of paper money in relation to gold, rather than the rise of prices in currency, as a basis for computing the prices which the government would have had to pay for commodities if specie payments had been maintained. This method, he says, gives more conservative results. Measured in this way, the expenditures for the last half of the fiscal year 1862 are found to have been increased by depreciation of the currency to the amount of \$5,300,000. For the fiscal year 1863 the increase was \$129,000,000; for 1864, \$195,300,000; for 1865, \$428,800,000, and for the first two months of the fiscal year 1866, \$6,200,000. Thus the total sum by which expenditures were increased, from the beginning of depreciation (January 1, 1862) to the date when the public debt reached its maximum amount (August 31, 1865) was \$849,700,000 (taking into account the increase in the pay of the army in 1864.)

The total increase of receipts caused by depreciation is found by Mr. Mitchell to have been \$238,000,000. There was, however, a saving to the government of \$71,600,000, effected by the redemption of the debt payable in lawful money. Still the balance against paper money remains very large—considerably more than half a billion.

#### THE LOSSES OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Mitchell shows that no class of citizens suffered so great hardships from currency depreciation during the Civil War as the soliders on the field of battle and their families at home dependent on the soldier's pay for support.

"At the outbreak of the Civil War the pay of privates in the army was what it had been since 1854, eleven dollars per month. In 1862, with the suspension and the issue of inconvertible paper money, the depreciation commenced. As it proceeded the purchasing power of the soldier's pay steadily declined. From thirteen dollars in 1861 its value declined until it would purchase less commodities than would ten dollars in specie by the end of 1862. In 1863 it was less than nine dollars for the first six months; but the series of great victories in July, Gettysburg, the surrender of Vicksburg, and Port Royal, improved the credit of the government and increased the value of its notes. Accordingly the value of the soldier's pay appreciated until it reached ten and one-third dollars in August. An other relapse followed and by December it was but eight and one half dollars. The next year, 1864, the fall continued. By April it had gone so far as to reduce the specie value of the pay to seven and one-half dollars. At this stage of affairs the distress of the army had become such that Congress undertook to alleviate it. Rejecting a proposition to pay the thirteen dollars a month in gold, or in an amount

of paper equivalent at the market rate to thirteen dollars in gold, it added three dollars to the pay. This raised the stipend to sixteen dollars per month in greenbacks.

"This increase took effect May 1, 1864. The immediate result was to increase the specie value of the pay for that month to nine dollars. But unfortunately during the next two months the depreciation of the greenbacks was more rapid than ever before. So great was the fall that the nominal increase was more than offset, and the specie value of the pay reduced to its lowest point. For the month of July sixteen dollars in paper was worth but \$6.19 in specie, less than one half what the pay had been at the lower rate before the issue of the greenbacks.

"After this matters began to mend, at first slowly, then more rapidly. By the end of the year the pay was worth about seven dollars. The following spring brought the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the confederacy. These events exercised a powerful upward influence upon the value of the greenbacks. By May sixteen dollars was equivalent to \$11.80 in specie. But after that there was another, though not a great decline. During the summer when a large part of the army was paid off and mustered out of service, the value of a month's wages averaged about eleven dollars."

#### THE DAY LABOR AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS ON MUNICIPAL WORKS.

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS' testimony should be added to that contained in the articles by Mr. Baxter and Mr. Hooker, which appear elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, concerning the advantages of direct employment of labor over the contract system in municipal works. In the current number of the *Yale Review* Professor Commons describes certain typical cases which seem to show that, "apart from politics, poor relief and fancy wages, apart from extras, litigations and repairs, but including depreciation and added office expenses, the municipality can do all its work connected with streets, such as paving, sweeping, sprinkling, trenching, sewerage and laying water pipe, at a cost by day labor of 5 to 30 per cent. less than by contract; and that allowing for extras, litigation and repairs, the saving is considerably greater."

Professor Commons finds that the cost of inspection, under the contract system, ranges from 1 per cent. of the total cost in pavement contracts to 10 per cent. in deep sewer construction, the average being about 5 per cent. for sewers.

"The inspector must be a man of the same ability as the foreman. In direct employment, however, not only the foreman takes the place of the inspector, but the laborers themselves become inspectors, and the inspection is better done."

Furthermore, the profits of contractors and sub-



contractors are largely saved, and from the superior quality of public work there results a marked saving in the item of repairs and replacement.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN CITIES.

THE Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, contributes to the *March Arena* a suggestive article on the functions and duties of city governments.

The principles of sound administration, in Mr. Quincy's view, are very simple, and they are the same in America as in Europe. "If a large American city wants good government, it must intrust to some one man the full power of executive direction." Mr Quincy is thoroughly convinced of the advantages of single-headed departments in the city government. "The task of directing any important department of a great city calls for ability of a high order. Public opinion must be educated up to the point of demanding that, whatever play may be given to political forces, only men of the requisite qualifications shall be intrusted with high municipal office."

"A very large and important part of modern municipal work is of a purely technical character. The engineer, the landscape gardener, the architect, the physician, and other men of professional training have to be intrusted with it, either as regular officials or through special engagements. It is of the first importance to a large city to have a regular and capable professional force, maintained upon a permanent basis, independent of political changes; and this is perfectly possible even when the party system of government prevails. It is cheaper to have a dual organization, one political and one technical, than to forego the advantages of having trained and experienced experts connected with every branch of work. When outside professional work or advice is required for special pieces of work, the rule that only the best talent is good enough for the city should be constantly laid down and adhered to. The amount of public money that has been largely wasted in our American cities in erecting buildings designed by second or third rate architects is something not pleasant to contemplate. An aroused public opinion can readily control matters of this character.

#### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The question whether such public services as lighting, by gas or electricity, and passenger transportation in the streets, should be intrusted to corporations or performed directly by the municipality, is one which is giving rise to a great deal of discussion in this country, and the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership is unquestionably growing. The fact that franchises and locations in the streets have been so universally given to private corporations in our great cities, and that an enormous amount of capital has been invested in their securities, makes any attempt to inaugurate the

European practice of public ownership, with operation either directly by the city or under a lease from it, exceedingly difficult. But aside from the question of dealing fairly with vested interests, there seems to me to be no reason why an American city should not take up any service of this character which may be recommended by business and financial considerations. There is no principle that stands in the way, for instance, of the municipal ownership and operation of an electric light plant. It is purely a commercial question in each particular case. The electric lighting business in particular, with the present improved dynamos and engines, is one which a properly organized city ought to be able to conduct for itself with some economy and advantage."

To the objection that the civil service of most American cities is still unequal to the strain of enlarged municipal activities, Mr. Quincy replies that the placing of new responsibilities on the municipal administration will have an educating effect on the citizens which will bring them into closer relations with their local government.

"It should also be borne in mind that municipal ownership does not necessarily involve municipal operation. Even the highly organized cities of Europe, with their permanent civil service systems, find it better policy to lease certain franchises for a term of years than to operate directly such branches of public service as street railway systems or gas works. Many who are alarmed at the suggestion that an American city should manage a great and intricate electric railway system, with its hundreds or even thousands of employees, are quite willing to consider fairly, as a question chiefly of finance, the proposition that a city should acquire the ownership of the street railway locations and tracks in its streets, with a view to leasing them on proper terms and conditions for a period of years. It does not follow because municipal operation may be decidedly inexpedient that public ownership and control may not be desirable and beneficial."

#### POWER OF THE CORPORATIONS.

The baleful influence of quasi-public corporations now exerted in city governments is fully appreciated by Mr. Quincy.

"Their influence over nominations and elections, where they choose to exert it, may often be a determining one. Even a corporation holding a municipal franchise that has nothing further to ask of the city, and only desires to be allowed to prosecute its business without interference, is often drawn into municipal politics by the skillfully planned attacks of politicians who have purposes of their own in view. In short, the connection between quasi public corporations and the city is necessarily so close that corporate interests are bound to make themselves powerfully felt at times, both by their command of capital and by their influence over large numbers of employees."

## POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION IN 1896.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Dr. E. Dana Durand summarizes important laws of a strictly political character adopted by the state legislatures during 1896, together with constitutional amendments submitted to popular vote at the November elections.

"The States whose legislation in 1896 was most noteworthy and progressive, especially if judged from the point of view of their own citizens, were probably New Jersey, Louisiana, Ohio and Utah. The Legislature of New Jersey had long been conspicuously corrupt and her statute books teemed with laws not only perverse, but confused and self-contradictory. Last year a step toward better things was signaled by the fact that the bulk of legislation as compared with preceding years was reduced one-half and that common sense improvements in the manner of phrasing and printing the laws were introduced. A complete revision by a special commission of the notoriously loose corporation laws and simplifications of the municipal system, were the most important measures of the year. In Louisiana a municipal reform movement in New Orleans not merely captured the city government, but exercised such an influence in the legislature as to secure a vastly improved charter for the metropolis, as well as a secret ballot law and other progressive acts. The Ohio corrupt practices and land registration laws mark forward steps in legislation from the standpoint of the nation as a whole. Utah, on coming into the Union, adopted (at the November, 1895, election) a constitution which in its wide scope and its minuteness, as well as in its radical spirit, fairly outdoes any of the other elaborate constitutions recently adopted in western states. The fact that long articles are devoted to such subjects as labor, corporations and trusts is typical of the general character of the document. The legislature has passed several interesting laws to carry out the injunctions laid upon it. The new South Carolina constitution, though not so radical, is scarcely less replete with provisions not properly coming under the scope of constitutional law. In Kentucky, the protracted and bitter senatorial contest limited the amount of legislation within exceedingly narrow bounds."

### THE SUFFRAGE.

Out of 57 constitutional amendments voted on only 24 were approved. Most of these dealt with restrictions on the franchise.

"Not only did Utah, by her original constitution, follow the example of her neighbors, Colorado and Wyoming, in granting the ballot to women, but at the November election yet another adjoining state, Idaho, took the same course by a vote of about two to one. California, however, with all her radicalism, rejected woman suffrage; it is claimed that the liquor interests considerably influenced the elec-

tion. The current sessions of the legislature in Nevada and Oregon are to express their approval or disapproval of this same measure, as submitted to them two years ago. In view of the general inclination of the western states toward absolute democracy, the fact is noteworthy that Washington has followed the path marked out by California in 1894, in requiring ability to write one's name and to read the constitution as a qualification for voting. Minnesota has taken a conservative step in another direction and, by a vote in which the large foreign population is said to have generally favored the affirmative, has made citizenship a requirement for suffrage. Formerly aliens who had lived one year in the United States could vote on declaring their intention to become naturalized. Utah also adopted the citizenship qualification. A much shorter step was taken in Texas where the people approved an amendment requiring the declaration of intention to become a citizen, which could previously be made on the very eve of voting, to be filed six months before election. In Montana, however, where citizenship is already required, the proposition to require naturalization three months before election was rejected."

Louisiana and Utah adopted the Australian ballot system, each state requiring the arrangement of candidates' names to be alphabetic under each office. In such a state as Louisiana it would seem that this method would tend to disfranchise illiterates.

### THE NEW ORLEANS CHARTER.

"The new charter of New Orleans, while not entirely readjusting the relation of powers, tends to increase the authority of the mayor. Two important department heads formerly elected by the people are to be appointed by him, with consent of the city council. Certain other officers, formerly chosen by the council, are to be named by the mayor, subject to confirmation. The council no longer has the power of summary removal. The most notable feature of the act is that it embodies, almost word for word, the stringent provisions of the Illinois municipal civil service law, adopted by Chicago in 1895. Another article requires that all ordinances granting franchises shall, after passing the council, be submitted to a board consisting of five chief executive officers, the concurrence of four of whom is necessary to approve the measure. Street railway, lighting and other important franchises must furthermore be offered at auction to the highest bidder. The forward civic movement in New Orleans is also signalized by the establishment of a commission to undertake the immensely difficult task of draining the city. The issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds is authorized."

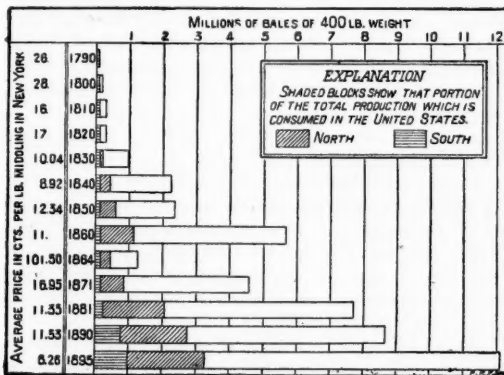
### OTHER MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

"The system of assessments to cover the cost of local improvements, so universally popular in the North, has been somewhat slower in win-

ning its way in the southern states. In Virginia some of the many special municipal charters formerly authorized local assessments, but a law of 1896 first allows all cities and towns to make use of this method. South Carolina last year joined the numerous states which authorize municipalities to erect lighting and water plants. In South Dakota a constitutional amendment was adopted extending the debt limit of all local authorities for the purpose of supplying water for irrigation or domestic use. A rather strict limitation upon the granting of street railway franchises is that established by Louisiana, where a popular vote is requisite in cities and towns of less than 10,000 population."

### THE POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON CULTURE.

**DR. CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr.,** Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and a recognized authority on agricultural conditions in the South, contributes to the *Southern States* of Baltimore for February an important historical and statistical survey of the growth of cotton culture in the United States.



COTTON PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We reproduce a portion of the data used by Dr. Dabney in his article.

"The cotton crop of the South for 1891-92 amounted to 4,273,734,267 pounds. At the average price of 7.64 cents per pound for middling cotton in New York this crop was worth to the United States \$326,513,298. Of this amount 2,786,637,403 pounds were exported, bringing us cash or credit to the amount of \$258,461,241. The somewhat smaller crop of 1889 was worth over \$400,000,000. The total production of cotton since 1790 was worth, at the average price of each year calculated in gold, \$14,998,555,430. The 81,124,190,656 pounds exported from this country since 1795 was worth on the same basis, about \$10,400,000,000. Although climatic conditions practically restrict the cultivation of cotton to a group of states constituting less

than one-fourth the total area of our country, the total value of the annual crop of cotton is exceeded among the cultivated crops of America only by corn, which is grown in every state in the Union, and about one year out of four by wheat, which is grown in almost every state. The effect of cotton upon the commercial and social relations of mankind is, however, too far-reaching for estimation in dollars and cents. By reason of its cheapness and many excellencies, it has become the favorite fibre for the ordinary clothing of all races and conditions of men. It is somewhat less difficult to grasp the figures expressing the exports of cotton from the United States. In 1790 America supplied Great Britain, for example, with less than one-six-hundredth part of the total cotton imports of that country. Fifty years later the Southern states were supplying Great Britain with four-fifths of all the cotton she used. And these states, in spite of the dangerous interruption to their trade caused by the civil war, and in the face of a constantly growing demand, have steadily maintained their position in relation to the cotton consumption of the world. We have never supplied less than 80 per cent. of the cotton required by Great Britain and the United States together, and in 1892 our cotton formed 82 per cent. of that consumed in these two countries."

### POSSIBLE AREA OF CULTIVATION.

Experience has shown that cotton culture is restricted by climatic conditions to that part of the United States lying south of latitude 37 degrees. Excluding from the cotton section Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, California, Arizona and New Mexico, although cotton has been cultivated in each of these states to a limited extent, and excluding also all of Northwestern Texas, which is not adapted to its culture, Dr. Dabney estimates the available cotton-growing area of the country at 550,000 square miles, or nearly one third of the total settled area of the United States in 1890.

"Over 50 per cent. of the 550,000 square miles is in farms, and over 20 per cent. is improved. The interesting fact for our present consideration is that of the total area only about 5 per cent. or one-tenth of the area in farms, and one-fourth of the area of the improved land, is annually cultivated in cotton. Since the present methods of cultivation require, roughly speaking, two and one-half acres to produce a 400-pound bale, the area now in farms in this section would, if all cultivated in cotton, produce over 80,000,000 bales. So far as climatic conditions and soil are concerned, therefore, there is no limit to the amount of cotton that can be produced by this country until the annual crop has become at least ten times what it is at present. This is on the basis of the area now in farms, which is only 50 per cent. of the total area of the cotton states. Since there are no extensive deserts, large swamps or wildernesses in these states it will be entirely feasible, when more farms are needed, to

bring a large portion of the remaining area under cultivation."

#### IS COTTON-GROWING PROFITABLE.

Dr. Dabney replies to the oft-repeated assertion that cotton-planting is an unprofitable business.

"Although this is true to-day of cotton planting by careless methods, it was not true, even of farming by those methods, in the past, and will not be true of cotton-planting in the future if intelligently conducted. The cotton grower of the South has indeed suffered seriously during the recent period of low prices, but this suffering was chiefly owing to the fact that he, like many other farmers in America, was undergoing a change of relations requiring a change of methods. There is every indication that he is learning the new methods rapidly, and will soon be in a position to produce cotton at a fair, if not a large, profit."

Dr. Dabney places his reliance on the possibilities of a system of scientific and intensive cultivation.

"The farmer who has some capital to begin with, and has the intelligence to cultivate only the best and most suitable land, and who does all his work according to the most improved methods, can still grow cotton at a handsome profit."

The same number of the *Southern States* contains an article by Dr. Dabney on the relative value of cottonseed. There is also a brief article on "Cotton-Growing vs. Wheat-Growing."

#### ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION.

"CASSIER'S" for March prints a portion of the remarks made by Nikola Tesla, the inventor, in responding to the toast, "Electricity," at a banquet held in Buffalo in January last to commemorate the introduction into that city of electric power from Niagara Falls.

Naturally Mr. Tesla dwelt on the immense significance of the electrical transmission of power and its attendant problems. "We have to evolve means," he said, "for obtaining energy from stores which are forever inexhaustible, to perfect methods which do not imply consumption and waste of any material whatever."

"Nearly six years ago my confidence had become strong enough to prompt me to an expression of hope in the ultimate solution of this all dominating problem. I have made progress since, and have passed the stage of mere conviction such as is derived from a diligent study of known facts, conclusions and calculations. I now feel sure that the realization of that idea is not far off. But precisely for this reason I feel impelled to point out here an important fact, which I hope will be remembered.

#### ADVANTAGES OF WATERFALLS.

"Having examined for a long time the possibilities of the development I refer to—namely, that of

the operation of engines on any point of the earth by the energy of the medium—I find that even under the theoretically best conditions such a method of obtaining power cannot equal in economy, simplicity and many other features the present method, involving a conversion of the mechanical energy of running water into electrical energy and the transmission of the latter in the form of currents of very high tension to great distances. Provided, therefore, that we can avail ourselves of currents of sufficiently high tension, a waterfall affords us the most advantageous means of getting power from the sun sufficient for all our wants, and this recognition has impressed me strongly with the future importance of the water power, not so much because of its commercial value, though it may be very great, but chiefly because of its bearing upon our safety and welfare.

"I am glad to say that also in this latter direction my efforts have not been unsuccessful, for I have devised means which will allow us the use in power transmission of electro-motive forces much higher than those practicable with ordinary apparatus. In fact, progress in this field has given me fresh hope that I shall see the fulfillment of one of my fondest dreams—namely, the transmission of power from station to station without the employment of any connecting wire. Still, whatever method of transmission be ultimately adopted, nearness to the source of power will remain an important advantage."

#### A YEAR OF THE X RAYS.

PROF. D. W. HERING summarizes in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for March the more important advances that have been made in our knowledge and application of the X rays since the announcement of Professor Röntgen's famous discovery, early in 1896.

As to the essential nature of the rays, Professor Hering states that very little has been added to the facts brought out by Dr. Röntgen in the first instance. A few negative conclusions have been reached, as, for instance, that the rays are not homogeneous, but differ among themselves in their properties, as do the constituent rays of ordinary heterogeneous light.

"Many experiments were made to determine the source from which the rays proceed before it was learned definitely that they emanate from the surface upon which the cathode rays first impinge—a fact that was announced almost simultaneously by several experimenters. It is one of the important points that have been determined, and even this was distinctly intimated by Professor Röntgen in the twelfth section of his original paper.

"In intensity they vary inversely as the square of the distance from their source.

"They electrify some bodies positively and some



negatively, and whatever charge a body may already have they reduce or change it to the charge which they would independently give to the body. Their penetrating power depends upon the length of time they act.

"Thus, gradually, these and many additional isolated facts have been established, and no doubt enough data will be accumulated eventually to permit generalization into laws; but that stage has not yet been reached."

#### THEORIES PROPOUNDED.

Professor Hering names four theories that have been suggested to account for the existence of the rays:

"1. They are ether waves, like ordinary light, but of exceedingly brief period, therefore ultraviolet."

"2. They are streams of material particles."

"3. They are vortices of the intermolecular ether, forced from the cathode when the gas pressure is sufficiently low. Rectilinear propagation, absence of reflection, etc., follow from the properties of vortices."

"4. They are variations of stress in the dielectric surrounding the vacuum tubes."

"Each of these theories is entitled to the Scotch verdict 'Not proven,' though the preponderance of opinion is on the side of the first. Still, it cannot yet be said to be more than opinion."

"Of the hundreds of papers that have been written during the year, the greater number have had reference to some special feature of manipulation, or detail of action of the rays, so that more has been learned of how to work with them than of their essential character. This has led naturally to improved apparatus."

#### THE FLUOROSCOPE.

"The invention and improvement of the fluoroscope constitute an important part of the progress that has been made. The effect of the rays on photographic plates is heightened by similar means. The sensitive plate to be exposed to the rays is itself carefully inclosed in a wrapper so as to shut out every trace of light. If, before thus wrapping up the plate, a fluoroscopic screen is placed with its surface of crystals directly in contact with the photographic film, then where the rays penetrate to this crystalline surface it becomes luminous, and the light immediately affects the sensitive plate except in those spots where the object intercepts the X rays, and where consequently they do not cause fluorescence of the screen. This device has greatly reduced the time needed to obtain a photographic impression."

#### USE OF THE RAYS IN SURGERY.

"The most obvious suggestion of usefulness for the new agent was in surgery. It was so easy to discover any foreign substance in portions of the body, or to perceive the nature of any bony malformation, that it was hoped that surgery had re-

ceived a valuable assistant in these rays. From time to time reports of successful operations based upon such revelations have been made, but the early expectations were exaggerated. Methods of making examinations by these means have been so far simplified as to require no highly specialized knowledge for this purpose, and one would expect that hospitals, at all events, would be provided with an X-ray outfit if there is any advantage in it. Replies from a large number of prominent hospitals in six of the leading cities of America, which were asked concerning their employment of the X rays, showed that of those replying one-third have such outfits; about one-fifth have none, but expect to have one soon; and nearly half of those without such equipment have had examinations made for them. All that have used the rays testify to their helpfulness, some of the physicians being enthusiastic over the method. Enough is told to show that the X ray is already an important aid to diagnosis, and, unless the future experience of the hospitals should be quite disappointing, such apparatus will soon be thought an indispensable feature of their equipment. The interior of the trunk, as well as of the limbs, has been successfully shown, the fluoroscopic revelation being immediate, while for photographic reproduction exposures of varying lengths of time are needed. The hand is the easiest member, requiring from five to thirty seconds, while the trunk requires half an hour or more. In general, it may be said that for pictures showing distinctions of structure the time now required is from one-hundredth to one-fiftieth of that necessary at first. Pictures thus taken are being supplied to schools for the use of classes in anatomy and physiology."

#### THE SHADE OF SOCRATES AND MODERN EDUCATION.

"AN Interview with the Shade of Socrates" is the rather sensational title of an article in the staid and usually unimaginative *Educational Review*. Mr. William Hawley Smith is the reporter of this interview, which is alleged to have been held in the classic precincts of Peoria, Ill.

True to the candor and openness of his nature, the old philosopher is represented as expressing keen admiration of our modern civilization as he saw it in Peoria, and as displeased with those of his pupils who in these days persist in following his former methods. He makes known his regret in the following language:

"Now, as you may have observed, O most excellent William! all these modern affairs interest me greatly, and I have not hesitated to change all my former modes of thought and doctrine in conformity with the truth as I now see it really exists. And the thing that distresses me is that so many of my so called followers still stick to the ways which I have abandoned, even when reason and their own

good sense ought to show them the folly of so doing. And, more than all, do I regret that the men who do this are the very ones who essay to be leaders of the minds of their fellows—your teachers, professors, and those who count themselves the educational chieftains of this age. Many of these are still straining their eyes to learn what I once said, or did, or thought, rather than to learn what they ought to say, or do, or think, now and in the future. Nay, more, many of them are still striving to use my ways of teaching and my modes of study, which are as foreign to the true spirit and needs of this age as my old spendona is out of date by the side of a Winchester rifle!

#### WE SUFFER FOR SOCRATES' IGNORANCE.

"And the thing that grieves me most of all is that so many millions of the youths of this age have to suffer for that which I ignorantly did, and which my disciples still refuse to abandon. Why, are you aware, O William! that a very large part of all that is taught in your public schools to-day is based on my antiquated philosophy; and, worse than that, that the methods of study and the means of acquiring knowledge which I used twenty-three hundred years ago are still the ones chiefly in vogue in these schools, though scarce one of them has a rightful claim to such place under the new dispensation? By all the gods at once," he exclaimed, "it has made me turn in my grave more than occasionally, this untimely condition of things; and can there be no help for it?"

At this point the reporter of the interview ventures to suggest to Socrates that he name some of the changes that he would like to see made in our schools. This the shade consents to do, and his first point is a criticism of what he regards as the undue striving for the direct acquirement of abstract ideas—a distinctively Socratic method of which, he says, he now sees the folly, for these abstract ideas are only to be attained through the concrete. Our schools must "have much to do with materials and the actual doing of things." As it is, children are set tasks of memorizing, but "a memory of words is not the possession of knowledge—no, not even be they ever so well learned and ever so often recited."

Here the interlocutor suggests that this drill in the learning of words tends to develop and strengthen the memory, which is one of the chief of intellectual powers.

#### USELESS MEMORIZING.

"No, by Zeus! it does not," replied Socrates; "at least, not as it is practiced in your schools to-day. On the contrary, it makes a sieve of the mind through which everything runs, in time, leaving nothing but emptiness where there should be abundance! Why, think, O William! how these things are done in your schools. Three-fourths of all the time that your children are pursuing knowledge in the school room, or college, they devote to memorizing words from books; and this means such a

mountain of matter for the mind to carry that it can by no means sustain the load. The result is, it takes on each burden with the purpose of only carrying it till it can get rid of it; and it throws it off its shoulders at the first opportunity. And so it is that the mind is constantly loading and unloading, and yet retains nothing for itself. Why, I have been shocked beyond measure, a thousand times, as I have seen your young men and maidens go through the process of what they call 'cramming for examinations.' For a few days before the test of their attainments they pore over their books, filling themselves with words, even as a toad fills herself with wind, till it would seem that the addition of another iota would burst them. And then they sit down and write for an hour, using what of the pent-up matter within them they may be able to command, in their present distended condition; after which, the ordeal over, they open the safety valve of forgetfulness, and in a week after they are as lank and flabby on the subject, and as unable to stand alone and say their say regarding it, as an empty meal sack is without ability to erect itself, and out of its nothingness to fill the bin."

#### A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Still the old philosopher was not disposed to regard the case as hopeless.

"What you need is to let the light of modern thought shine into your schools with the same clearness that it now throws upon nearly all things else in modern affairs. For, having failed to do this, in the past fifty years, your institutions of learning have now fallen from a first to a second place as an educational means for developing the minds of the children of your populace. As a matter of fact, your railroads, telegraphs, newspapers and magazines do more to educate your common people and their children to-day, and they exercise a larger influence upon the masses, at this moment, than all your schools combined. Now this ought not so to be, for your schools should be so well suited to the needs of all your people that they would ever keep the front rank in the educational forces of your country. But this they never can do until they broaden their ideas as to what constitutes true knowledge and the possession of genuine scholarship. Your teachers must learn that a memory-knowledge of books does not make a scholar, nor is true scholarship for the masses ever to be attained by methods that look toward such an end."

The old man expressed himself in no doubtful language concerning the advantages of popular education in such a country as the United States:

"In the form of government you have undertaken, your success must come, if come it ever does, not from your treatment of the scattered few whom your college education now makes provision for, but from the successful education of your whole populace, on all the lines of life which they may severally pursue."

### PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S REMINISCENCES OF LITERARY MAGNATES.

THE third installment of Prof. Max Müller's literary recollections in the March *Cosmopolis* is a feast of good things. He opens with a vehement blast against dinner parties.

#### AGAINST "SOCIAL GOBBLINGS."

He describes them as "tortures" which have claimed more victims than the fatal hunting field. He craves the abolition of these "social gobblings."

"The Hindus seem to me to show their good taste by retiring while they feed, and reappearing only after they have washed their hands and face. Why should we be so anxious to perform this, no doubt necessary function, before the eyes of our friends? Could not at least the grosser part of feeding be performed in private, and the social gathering begin at the dessert, or, with men, at the wine, so as to have a real *Symposion*, not a *Symphagion*?"

#### ARNOLD AND RUSKIN.

Of Matthew Arnold the writer does not produce much store of private memory. "There was certainly a great charm in Arnold, even though he could be very patronizing."

"Not long before his death he met Browning on the steps of the Athenæum. He felt ill, and in taking leave of Browning he hinted that they might never meet again. Browning was profuse in his protestations, and Arnold, on turning away, said in his airy way: 'Now, one promise, Browning; please, not more than ten lines.' Browning understood, and went away with a solemn smile."

Concerning Ruskin the record is much more eulogistic.

"He was really the most tolerant and agreeable man in society. He could discover beauty where no one else saw it, and make allowance where others saw no excuse. I remember him as diffident as a young girl, full of questions, and grateful for any information. Even on art topics I have watched him listening almost deferentially to others who laid down the law in his presence. His voice was always most winning, and his language simply perfect."

#### THE LATE LAUREATE AS GUEST.

What is told of Tennyson, though in perfectly good humor, will not raise the poet in popular esteem. Once during the long vacation he came suddenly to Oxford and Dr. Müller invited him to dinner and breakfast.

"My wife, a young housekeeper, did her best for our unexpected guest. He was known to be a gourmand, and at dinner he was evidently put out by finding the sauce with the salmon was not the one he preferred. He was pleased, however, with the wing of a chicken, and said it was the only advantage he got from being Poet Laureate, that he generally received the liver-wing of a chicken. The next morning at breakfast we had rather plumed

ourselves on having been able to get a dish of cutlets, and were not a little surprised, when our guest arrived, to see him whip off the cover of the hot dish, and to hear the exclamation: 'Mutton chops! the staple of every bad inn in England.' However, these were but minor matters, though not without importance in the eyes of a young wife to whom Tennyson had been like one of the Immortals."

#### TENNYSON AND TOBACCO.

The writer holds Tennyson to be as typically a Cambridge man as Ruskin was an Oxford man. Here is an amusing anecdote.

"It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whiskey and water, that Tennyson began to thaw, and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then have hardly known him at all. . . . His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time, when I and several friends were staying at his house, the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery, and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. 'Anybody can do that,' he said, 'if he chooses to do it.' When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him 'Well,' he said, 'I shall give up smoking from to-night.' The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, though somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious; the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a disturbed night I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast, all right again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco."

#### BROWNING.

Browning is shown in effective, if undesigned, contrast to the Laureate.

"Browning was full of sympathy, nay of worship, for anything noble and true in literature, ancient or modern. And what was most delightful in him was his ready response, his generosity in pouring out his own thoughts before anybody who shared his sympathies. For real and substantial conversation there was no one his equal, and even in the lighter after-dinner talk he was admirable. . . . He was a far better reader than Tennyson. His voice was natural, sonorous and full of delicate shades; while Tennyson read in so deep a tone that it was like the rumbling and rolling sound of the sea rather than like a human voice."

There are many other charming bits of gossip about great men, for which the reader must turn to the *Cosmopolis*.

## THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

MADAME ADAM writes a very interesting paper in the *Humanitarian* for February, in which she explains the backward position of French women from the point of view of the law, but gives good hopes of improvement.

## WANTED: A MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

She illustrates the difficulties of the law by her own experience. She says:

"Most unhappily married as I was, perhaps I found in a husband, one of whose favorite formulas was that 'society being corrupt, one must increase its corruption in order to favor the outgrowth of a new vegetation,' perhaps, I say, it was in the moral struggle with my husband that I found the energy which impelled me, at the age of twenty-two years, after six years of wedlock, to write my 'Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes.' The first edition was sold out, and my husband, being a lawyer, discovered in the Arsenal of the Laws of the French Code that my essay (*travail*) belonged to him; that he had not only the right of pocketing the profits in the hands of the editor, but that this work being a part of our common possessions, he had the legal right to issue the second edition in his own name; and he actually placed on the cover of the second edition of the 'Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes' his own name. The scandal that arose was great, and he was not a little amused at it, saying that the French law was clear that all property acquired during coverture was controlled by the husband.

"Well, can it be believed, the husband of an authoress in our own day in France still has the right to lay hands on the profits of his wife's writings, and, unless they be divorced, to issue editions in his own name; a separation (*de corps et de biens*) does not avail. It required that an Englishwoman, Madame Schmalk, should marry a Frenchman, before the revision of such a law as this could be undertaken and become possible."

## THE OLD IDEA OF WOMAN.

Notwithstanding this legalized injustice, Madame Adam sees great signs of improvement. When she was a girl "the most serious argument against the emancipation of woman was her constitutional weakness, her need of protection and watchful care, of everthing, in fact, of which physical fragility has need. Michelet interpreted this opinion in describing the charming 'invalide' in his work 'La Femme.' Napoleon I. would have made woman simply a gestating and incubating animal. Under the Second Empire the type of woman accepted was the pleasure-loving woman about the Court, or at the other extreme, the self-effacing invalid."

But all this is changed, and she attributes it chiefly to two causes, neither of which could have been foreseen thirty years ago. The first, oddly enough, was the war, and the emancipation both in

the old world and in the new is another instance of the way in which civilization gets a lift sometimes upon the powder cart. It was the work of the women in America upon the Sanitary Commission which really gave the cause the commanding position which it occupies to-day, and in France the same kind of result followed. Madame Adam says:

"In my opinion the question of the emancipation of the middle-class woman, though no one was aware of it, received its greatest impulse in France during the siege of Paris, wherein she showed herself truly the equal if not the superior of man, by her courage, patriotism, charity and endurance. Women incessantly left their homes on ambulance duty or hospital duty. She played the part which ancient and modern social traditions with one accord assign to woman. Men then learned to talk to her of other things than gossip."

## ON THE BICYCLE.

After the war the chief agency in delivering woman from her bondage has been the bicycle.

"Since the siege French women of the middle class, the class which is now dominant, have awakened from their apathy. They have begun by cricket, lawn-tennis, riding; the mania for sport of every description has inspired our young women with enthusiasm, and in their turn our girls have been brought up in the American and English style; last came the crowning of this initiation into the equal rights of woman--the bicycle."

## HOPE FOR WOMEN OVER FORTY.

Madame Adam is a lady who is getting on in life, and she naturally sympathizes keenly with the movement which challenges the conventional fallacy that a woman counts for nothing after she is forty. Madame Adam says:

"Woman, I have often said and repeat, cannot pretend to possess full intellectual and moral development save at the age where man possesses these qualities himself, say at the age of thirty or five and thirty years. At the period when man is reaching maturity how can it be that woman, should cease to count for anything? It is because woman, having up to the present time been thought of merely from the point of view of man's pleasure and the conservation of the species, was held of no account save for her beauty or her maternal functions."

Another remark she makes that is interesting just now in the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. Speaking of the comparative capacity of men and women Madame Adam says:

"An example which woman can bring forward without fear of contradiction is that of the number of Empresses, Queens and Regents, there has not been one mediocre character, and most of them have been very great sovereigns."



## POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE crisis in the East has brought out several stirring poems during the past month. Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* some verses entitled "For Greece and Crete:"

Storm and shame and fraud and darkness fill the nations  
full with night :

Hope and fear whose eyes yearn eastward have but fire  
and sword in sight :

One alone, whose name is one with glory, sees and seeks  
the light :

Hellas, mother of the spirit, sole supreme in war and  
peace,

Land of light, whose word remembered bids all fear and  
sorrow cease,

Lives again, while freedom lightens eastward yet for  
sons of Greece.

Greece, where only men whose manhood was as god-  
head ever trod,

Bears the blind world witness yet of light wherewith  
her feet are shod :

Freedom, armed of Greece, was always very man and  
very God.

Now the winds of old that filled her sails with triumph,  
when the fleet

Bound for death from Asia fled before them stricken,  
wake to greet

Ships full-winged again for freedom toward the sacred  
shores of Crete.

There was God born man, the song that spake of old  
time said : and there

Man, made even as God by trust that shows him nought  
too dire to dare,

Now may light again the beacon lit when those we wor-  
ship were.

Another of England's poets, William Watson, addresses to little Hellas these lines in the *London Chronicle*:

Little land so great of heart,  
'Midst a world so abject grown—  
Must thou play thy glorious part,  
Hellas, gloriously alone ?  
Shame on Europe's arms, if she  
Leave her noblest work to thee !

While she slept her sleep of death,  
Thou hast dared and thou hast done ;  
Faced the Shape whose dragon breath  
Fouls the splendor of the sun.  
Thine to show the world the way,  
Thine the only deed to-day.

Who are these would bind thy hands ?  
Knaves and dastards, none beside.  
All the just in all the lands  
Hail thee blest and sanctified—  
Curst, who would thy triumph mar,  
Be he Kaiser, be he Czar.

Not since first thy wine-dark wave  
Laughed in multitudinous mirth  
Hath a deed more pure and brave  
Flushed the wintry cheek of Earth.  
There is heard no melody  
Like thy footsteps on the sea.

Oh ! that she were with thee ranged,  
Who, for all her faults, can still,  
In her heart of hearts unchanged,  
Feel the old heroic thrill ;  
She, my land, my loved, mine own !—  
Yet thou art not left alone.

All the Powers that soon or late  
Gain for Man some sacred goal  
Are co-partners in thy fate,  
Are companions of thy soul.  
Unto thee all Earth shall bow ;  
These are Heaven, and these are thou.

The American point of view is obvious in the little poem called "Hands Off !" by Mrs. Katrina Trask, which first appeared, we believe, in the columns of the *New York Times*:

Arise, O mighty Europe, and vindicate your right  
To bear the name of Christendom, to boast you guard  
the light ;

For while the Cross is dragged to dust you sit supinely  
by,

And turn your careless eyes aside while maid and  
matron die.

Alas ! if you are too debased to see your duty plain,  
If martyrs' supplicating hands must stretch to you in  
vain,

When noble Hellas strives, alone, Christ's people to  
make free,

At least—if you will help her not—for Christ's sake, let  
her be.

The American peace sentiment, as called out especially by the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, is fittingly voiced by Harriet Prescott Spofford's lines on "The Truce of God," in a recent number of the *Independent* (New York):

Blow, trumpets, blow heaven-high your swelling strain,  
You who, indeed, shall blow for war no more ;  
Rampart to rampart down the Atlantic shore !  
Sound from old Crown Point and along Champlain,  
And sound where Marion's men fell fierce and fain !  
Where shook the wilderness with your uproar,  
Wherever valor gave you breath to pour,  
Blow now your mighty music out again !

And over Flodden Field and Marston Moor,  
Where Wolfe's, where Clive's, where Marlborough's  
clarions wound,

Call, you great trumpets overseas, nor cease !  
While the dear Mother Land and we endure,  
While day breaks over Honor's camping ground,  
Blow the long reveille of termless peace !

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED

### HARPER'S.

THE April *Harper's* contains an unusually excellent article on Belgium by Miss Clare de Graffenried, which we have quoted from in another department.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis' valuable series of papers on "The Awakening of a Nation," which he ends this month, deals with Porfirio Diaz, the President and the personal awakener of the nation. Mr. Lummis is an immense admirer of Diaz, as indeed is almost every one who comes in contact with him or his works. He regards an important secret of the marvelous career of Diaz that it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the man. Diaz physically impresses one as a lion, "not by bulk or shag, but by look and port, and with no suggestion of the fox or his cousin the wolf.

"A man of five feet eight, erect as the Indian he is disproportionately confounded with, quick as the Iberian he far more nearly is, a fine agreement of unusual physical strength and still more unusual grace, with the true Indian trunk and the muscular European limbs, Diaz is physically one man in twenty thousand. The single infusion of aboriginal blood (and that at the beginning of this century) is an inheritance much more visible in his figure than in his face. The features and expression are essentially of Spain; it is only in full repose that the face recalls that certain hauteur and inscrutableness of the first Americans. But the superb deep chest and capacious barrel, the fortress of vitality, are pretty certainly derived from an out door ancestry. On the other hand, just such legs do not grow upon the Indian, nor upon any athlete who has not made conquest of the horse. This man seems to have taken the best from both types."

Mr. Lummis answers the question which arises always in the discussion of Mexico's future as to what will become of her when Diaz dies. "He has, I think, provided the answer. He has set the feet of his people in the paths of progress. He has given them to know, after fever, how good is the cool draught of peace. He has bound them not more to himself than to one another. And when he steps down from his romantic place he will leave a people apprenticed to self-government—a people not past mistakes, but unlikely to forget the main lesson, with an abundance of able men fit to be called to the head, and willing to wait to be called."

One of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's paragraphs in the "Editor's Study" deals with our theatrical centre, which is, he begins by telling us, in New York City. Formerly Boston and Philadelphia were also centres, and now Chicago is aspiring. But at the present time "the New York verdict on any play, actor or singer is the one that is sought and the one that is widely influential. A scratch company, made up of provincials and half-trained actors, with the New York label, is believed to have a greater chance of success than any other not so labeled." Mr. Warner does not think highly of the quality of this metropolitan dictum. The successful play must be "full of bustle, movement, effects, exaggerations even, rattle, bang, slam, the eye all the time occupied with changes and hustling, with the 'spectacular,' and the ear with things obvious, and that pass without demanding a moment of thought. If the play

demands thought, would the audience like it?" Mr. Warner does not answer the question in words, but very positively in attitude.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams makes a rather heavy presentation of "Paleontological Progress of the Century," and elucidates the three great controversies which geologists have been struggling through.

### THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for April opens with a description of considerable length on "Old Georgetown," in which Mr. John Williamson Palmer treats of the social panorama of the past half of a century. Mr. Palmer has a peculiar sympathy for the picturesque aspects of the rich Southern life of those easier days, which makes his talk about Mount Vernon, its ladies, its gentlemen, its magnificent state and the wild nature of its surroundings, very entertaining indeed. Some old miniatures and portraits of the beauties which played so important a part in this Maryland-Virginia life are used to illustrate the article.

The *Century* gives a very great deal of its space to its Grant features. Chief of these is another chapter of General Horace Porter's serial, "Campaigning with Grant," in which there are many deeply interesting touches on the personal aspects of the great general. General Porter speaks especially of his aversion to inquisitive intrusion. When such came to him, "his lips closed like a vise, and the obtruding party was left to supply all the subsequent conversation. These circumstances proclaimed a man who studied to be uncommunicative, and gave him a reputation for reserve which could not fairly be attributed to him. He was called the 'American Sphinx,' 'Ulysses the Silent,' and the 'Great Unspeakable,' and was popularly supposed to move about with sealed lips. It is true that he had no 'small talk' introduced merely for the sake of talking, and many a one will recollect the embarrassment of a first encounter with him resulting from this fact; but while, like Shakspeare's soldier, he never wore his dagger in his mouth, yet in talking to a small circle of friends upon matters to which he had given special consideration, his conversation was so thoughtful, philosophical and original that he fascinated all who listened to him."

Mr. William A. Coffin introduces in a brief article, "A New American Sculptor," Mr. George Grey Barnard, who won at the salon of the Champ de Mars, in 1894, a very prominent place. Mr. Barnard is an American who studied at the Chicago Art School, but who has been practically unknown in America before his appreciative recognition in Paris. He is thirty-four years old. At thirteen he began to engrave, and soon after to model birds and beasts in clay, his taste taking that direction because he had made exhaustive study, schoolboy fashion, of birds and nature in general, and formed a collection of stuffed specimens 1,200 in number, all mounted by himself and including all kinds of birds and animals, from a humming-bird to a big deer. One can imagine the magnificent training which such preparation as this would give a future sculptor. Mr. Coffin

tells us that Mr. Barnard's work shows a decided preference for force and virility as opposed to so-called beauty. The delicacy and refinement which are far more common than the more virile attributes are not so apparent in Mr. Barnard's figures. They are full of the healthful, living force of nature, splendid vigor and pure artistic power.

This very readable number of the *Century* has a paper of rare charm to lovers of Thackeray, in the record written by Walter Vulpis of Thackeray's stay in Weimar. This was in the summer of 1830, and Thackeray seems to have made himself very comfortable in the good graces of the rather striking society of Weimar, especially Frau Von Goethe, who welcomed him as a splendid addition to her English retinue. The most striking part of the article is the series of reproductions of hitherto unpublished drawings by Thackeray, having as their subject various British types which the novelist drew for the English consul at Weimar. The drawings are somewhat distinctive, owing largely to the subjects, and they would be famous in a volume of "Pickwick Papers."

#### SCRIBNER'S.

THE April *Scribner's* contains a number of very pleasant contributions, but does not centre on any serious discussion, unless, indeed, Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings' subject, "The Art of Travel," may be considered by weary tourists as coming under that head. Mr. Iddings first gives personal hints as to the best ways to make the ocean voyage agreeable, or, at any rate, less disagreeable, hints which are evidently founded on some real and thorough experience. As to the statistics of his subject, he thinks that the number of Americans who travel for pleasure, spending much money in pursuit of that elusive article, is well measured by the number of Americans who visit Paris yearly. The chief of police of that knowing city reports that in the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 the English visitors to Paris varied from 43,000 to 46,000 in a decreasing series; the Americans varied from 39,000 to 42,000 in an increasing series, and the Germans came there in numbers varying from 31,000 in 1893 to 36,000 in 1895. Now Mr. Iddings begins to calculate that compact sum which represents the spendings of Americans in Europe. He says some persons are undoubtedly counted more than once in the police reports, because they arrived in Paris more than once, but the number of Americans registered there is probably not larger than the contingent which go to Europe and keep out of Paris. One class may therefore about offset the other, leaving 42,317 a fair estimate of the number leaving home each year bent on pleasure only. If on the average each of these spends \$1,000 on his trip, the total which would be required to meet their expenses is \$42,317,000, which is a good deal less than \$100,000,000, the sum estimated and accepted in recent discussions on this point. These figures do not include the American Colony in Paris.

Mr. C. D. Gibson has a third installment of "London," as seen by himself, a chapter interesting chiefly, of course, for his charming pictures. He has well demonstrated his versatility by this series of diverse types, and has achieved a success that was not altogether expected by some of his admirers. His pictures of well-known people include the scenes of Hyde Park, the sidewalk artists of the street, the finery of the church parade, the types of park orators and park rowdies. London impresses Mr. Gibson as being very

sad to a foreigner, especially away from the paths of the park. They offer balm and consolation to homesick law students from India and all the crowd of outlaws in the great city. In the early part of the day the parks are occupied by young people; the visitors become older with the day. The nurses and their charges leave, and evening finds an old lady leaning on her husband's arm, walking slowly along their favorite path, while their carriage follows at a little distance. And as night comes on they roll back into the great city among the never-ceasing tread of feet, past the sidewalk artist sitting by his pictures on the pavement, looking anxiously at the passers-by—and the park's day is done—a curtain of darkness falls on the great stage; the peacocks go to roost in its trees, the ducks are undisturbed by wet dogs, and the Serpentine's small fish are no longer in danger of bent pins; and the park, London's kind friend and good physician, is resting."

#### MCCLURE'S.

THE April *McClure's*, like the *Century*, is largely given to Grant. One of the shorter articles is a letter from a captain of the Second United States Cavalry, speaking of Grant's magnificent horsemanship, and telling how, in 1878 in the City of Milan he saw the General mount a beautiful, but vicious horse, that required three men to restrain his plunges. Grant came downstairs dressed in a plain black frock coat and trousers and high silk hat. Notwithstanding this attire, he walked to the waiting horse, who was making frantic efforts to shake himself free from the three stalwart grooms.

"A more restless, wicked-appearing horse I have seldom seen. I was in mortal fear that our General would be speedily thrown and crushed to death by the cruel hoofs. From the sly winks and nudges that passed between these dandyish young officers it looked to me very much as if they had assigned to the General of set purpose a young, untamable horse that had never been ridden. My fears for him were somewhat removed when I saw General Grant's eyes lighten up with admiration as he gazed upon the horse. Whether it was that the General was not well or was merely assuming a sort of helplessness, I have never been able fully to determine; but in mounting he accepted the assistance of two officers (the horse fully occupied the attention of the three grooms), and from an apparent stiffness had some difficulty in getting his right leg over the saddle. So soon as he touched the seat, however, he grasped the reins, his form straightened, and the change in his appearance immediately so impressed those around with his thorough horsemanship that spontaneously a shout of applause went up from the crowd. The horse, after a few futile plunges, discovered that he had his master, and started off in a gentle trot. From that time on horse and rider were as one being."

A pleasant feature of this number of *McClure's* is a series of "True Railroad Stories," told by Cy Warman, the engineer poet. Mr. Warman has to a very rare degree the power of graphic description and a fund of incident that make his engineering tales quite unique in their way.

A curious story is told in a series of "Unpublished Letters by General Sherman," edited by Ella F. Weller. The letters were written to a girl who had, while yet in school, being only sixteen years old, been led into correspondence with an officer in the regular army, a man

whom she had never seen. It began with some friendly rather than amorous correspondence, but still sufficiently intimate and interesting to make the end which was soon put to it by the young girl's father something of a grief to both parties. The officer wrote to the father, soliciting that approval of the correspondence which he had better have asked earlier, but the father was immovable, and all communication between the young people ceased. The young lady became very much agitated for fear her unseen correspondent had died in the Custer massacre, and finally wrote to General Sherman to find out the truth. It is a very pretty picture to see the General's interested, serious, and tender treatment of the strange love affair.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, writes in the April number an introductory essay to a series of papers by great educators on modern college education, its effectiveness and shortcomings. Mr. Walker draws up an elaborate table classifying the divisions of learning which in his opinion ought to be included in the mission of the college. Many of these are not included in the curricula of the modern college. For instance, Mr. Walker thinks that the choice of a profession, so often a haphazard matter with American boys and young men, ought to have some thorough training at its base. He suggests that the college student, who generally selects his career in his academic course, ought to be "compelled to hear lectures by at least two fair-minded men upon each of the professions and upon the various kinds of business life—one arguing in favor of and the other against—so that all sides shall be presented." He thinks that more specific work should be done toward the formation of character.

"Besides the choice of profession, which a young man makes immediately upon leaving college, there is that other choice which is but too often made with equal haste, and which exercises an even greater influence upon his future happiness. The partnership of matrimony carries with it possibilities of life-long happiness, or the opportunities of a hell upon earth. Largely, it is a question of temperament, of previous environment and of inherited tendencies. Beyond these things must be taken into consideration certain physical and psychical phenomena. I do not mean, of course, that any lectures, however wise, will enable a man to exercise dispassionate reason in choosing a wife. But I have no question that they would so far guide him that the present large percentage of unhappy marriages would be materially decreased."

Voice culture, physical exercise, the duties of citizenship are other specific directions in which the modern college is apt to fail.

In a department, there is printed a letter from ex-Postmaster-General James, now President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York City, heartily agreeing with Mr. Walker's proposal to establish an inconvertible government bond as the basis of our currency.

General James says: "I have also read with care the letter of President Williams of the Chemical Bank, upon whose wisdom the bankers of New York have been accustomed for so many years to rely. While agreeing with your proposition in the main, he excepts as to the amount of a government issue of this character. I, myself, think that the conversion of the entire amount of our present indebtedness would not be too much. Not

only would the banks derive a benefit in this case, but the advantage would be extended to the people of the country generally. President Williams' suggestion in regard to the gold reserve to be held by the banks is a most excellent one; although I have great confidence that should the postal savings bank 2 per cent. bond be substituted for the present indebtedness, the value of the bond would be so marked and so constant—in other words, it would be so constantly equal to gold, because of its inherent convenience and its final payment in gold—that the question of gold redemption would almost cease to be a factor in our business life."

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE April *Ladies' Home Journal* shows a continued increase in the mechanical perfection which has been attained in spite of the enormous edition of the magazine and the attendant difficulties of fine printing. Ex-President Harrison contributes an interesting article on "The Social Life of the President," which has clear and full information of the detailed forms of ceremony imposed on our Chief Executive. Concerning the adequacy of the White House income, Ex-President Harrison says:

"I shall not attempt to answer the question, How much of his salary does the President expend? But those who think he can live at his ease after his retirement on the income from his savings should take account of several things: First, that the net income from safe investments does not exceed four per cent.; second, that the amount invested in a home yields no income, and third, that he must have a private secretary, for his mail will be so large that he cannot deal with it himself. A son of one of our most eminent Presidents who had lost all of his means told me that it was pathetic to see his father, who was in ill health, laboring beyond his strength to answer the letters that came to him. But if the President retains a fair measure of health he will take care of himself. If he was ever capable of directing the affairs of the nation he may be trusted to administer his own business; and if he has won the esteem of his fellow citizens and has rightly valued it he will not barter it for riches. To any avocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency he may suitably return."

There is a well-written account of the occasion "When Lafayette Rode into Philadelphia," by Jean F. Hallowell, and of "Jenny Lind's Children," by Ethel M. McKenna.

#### LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the vivacious *pot-pourri* of very short stories and essays as brief, which follow the regular novellette of *Lippincott's* one notices, in the April number, a good description of oyster farming by C. D. Wilson. He informs us that the entire secret of successful oyster culture is to furnish proper bodies for the attachment of the young. Before this art was understood, the natural beds were suffering fearfully from rapacious dredging and the depredations of star fish. The famous French naturalist, Coste, set himself to work to remedy this by scientific methods, an endeavor in which he was preceded by an unknown fisherman operating in the East River, in New York.



"In March, 1858, Coste began the work of replenishing the exhausted beds on the coast of France. In an area depleted by dredging, where the beds had been so completely destroyed that they could not provide spat, six long beds of oysters were planted and bouyed out. The bottoms around these beds were then thoroughly planted with the shells of oysters and other mollusks. Bundles of twigs, six to ten feet long, were then fastened by stone anchors a foot above the bottom to serve as spat collectors. Six months later these bundles were found to be completely covered with spat, and twenty thousand young were counted upon one bundle."

Mr. F. C. Matthews makes a very strenuous "Plea for Our Game;" he recognizes the market gunner to be the chief cause of the sad decrease in our birds and animals. But he is not the only one to blame; "for there is a certain class of so-called sportsmen who on the whole have the right ideas about the preservation of game and about shooting, but who, when the opportunity occurs to kill a hundred or a hundred and fifty birds a day, find it impossible to stop shooting."

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE April *Atlantic* contains an article by E. L. Godkin on our nominating system, which we have reviewed in another department. Mr. Frederick J. Turner, writing on "Dominant Forces in Western Life," defines the Populist as "the American farmer who has kept in advance of the economic and social transformations which have overtaken those who remained behind." "If the reader would see a picture of the Representative Kansan Populist, let him examine the family portraits of the Ohio farmer in the middle of this century." He compares the position of the Northwest of to-day with that in which she found herself in the days of the slavery struggle, when her origins presented to her a "divided duty," for now she holds a mental position between the ancestral East and the filial West.

Charles Miner Thompson considers "Mark Twain as an Interpreter of American Character." Mr. Thompson denies Mark Twain's claim to the title of artist, and shows how his early life shut him off from æsthetic development, and finds in him no great constructive ability, or skill, or great writing. Stronger still, he says, "Neither is Mark Twain a great humorist or a great wit." "Mark Twain has shaken the sides of the round world with laughter; but, after all, has he, in the mass of his writings, uttered any witticism which touches intimately, much less radiantly expresses, some eternal truth of life? Has he ever created any character bearing so plainly a lasting relationship to human nature that it will live on to be hailed brother by future men?" But if Mr. Clemens is shut off from these claims his charm and his success must have had some cause; and what is it? Mr. Thompson says that Mark Twain's life has been so typically American that he could not fail to go straight to the hearts of his countrymen, "attracting them to himself at first through their sense of humor, holding them afterward through their sense of kinship. If a man can thoroughly express the individuality of a nation, he may fairly be called great. We may lament the artist lost, but we may rejoice in the man. He has drawn the national type, interpreted the national character. For that service we may be grateful. And he has taught unobtrusively, but none the less powerfully, the virtues of

common sense and honest manliness. If it comes to a choice, these are better than refinement."

#### THE ARENA.

THE March number of the *Arena* is the first to appear under the editorship of Dr. John Clark Ridpath. Since the retirement of Mr. Flower from the editorial management, in December last, the magazine has been ably directed by Helen H. Gardener, the well-known writer, who will now be Dr. Ridpath's associate. The January and February numbers were exceptionally good, and that for March is even better. We are assured by the management that the *Arena* has not been surrendered to the conservatives, and we are glad to know this, for when the *Arena* loses its radicalism it will cease to be the *Arena*; but converts to radicalism are not made by boring people to death, and we are glad to see that the new editors are putting more of the spice of life into the magazine's contents, and thereby making it more readable.

Dr. Ridpath is by no means a stranger to our readers (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1895), and we take pleasure in welcoming him to the fraternity of magazinists. He brings to his new post abilities of a very high order, and we anticipate for the *Arena* a brilliant future under his guidance. Dr. Ridpath's salutatory, as it were, is a thoughtful article on "Democracy: Its Origins and Prospects," in which he makes plain his belief in the essential equality of the race. "Human society begins in equality; it is organized into inequality." "Nations are made for men; men are not made for nations." The *Arena*, says its new editor, "is intended to be an agency for the preservation of the pure spirit and essence of our institutions. The equality of men is perhaps the fundamental fact in these institutions; and to be a humble advocate in the defense and maintenance of that equality is not unworthily cherished by this organ of public opinion. It is devoted to the progress and betterment of our people, and is an open court to every capable advocate of truth and righteousness."

The opening article of the March number—that by Mayor Quincy of Boston on "The Development of American Cities"—we have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

Dr. A. C. True of the United States Department of Agriculture sets forth the vital importance of efforts to improve the mutual interests of town and country social life, in other words, "to raise the level of farm life and farm product, to more thoroughly organize the great towns, to improve the means of communication between farm and town." These are truly serious problems, and their solution will have a direct bearing on the concentration of population in our great cities.

In a very profound article entitled "The Relation of Biology to Philosophy," the venerable Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California reviews and criticises the theories of Watson and others on evolution from his own distinctive point of view as a Christian evolutionist.

Professor Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University argues in favor of "the desirability and feasibility of the acquisition of some real knowledge of the brain by pre-collegiate scholars." In view of the fact that science itself has thus far acquired so slight a hold on this form of knowledge, it may be said that the ignorance which Dr. Wilder deplores is excusable; but Dr. Wilder believes in making use of such knowledge as we have.

Haryot Holt Cahoon paints a truly disheartening picture of "Women in Gutter Journalism"—one of the darkest phases of recent metropolitan newspaper development. Still we are glad to hear this woman declare that there is legitimate work upon a newspaper for a woman to do—"work that requires no surrender of feminine dignity and self-respect."

M. Camille Flammarion writes on "The Prevision of the Future," recounting certain instances in which future events seem to have been foretold or foreseen through the media of dreams or visions.

A capital character sketch of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, is contributed by Mr. J. W. Russell, who describes the Liberal leader's tactics as almost perfect, and predicts for him a successful administration.

The *Arena* publishes an appeal from a colony of self-supporting artists in France who are just about beginning a social experiment somewhat on the Brook Farm order.

Mr. M. H. Gulesian gives an account of relief measures undertaken for the Armenian refugees who have lately come to the United States.

But space fails us even to mention the interesting features of the March *Arena*. The Hon. John W. Hoyt sets forth the advantages of the proposed national university at Washington; George Ethelbert Walsh describes recent experiments in sheathing the hulls of ships; Dean Gordon offers a more optimistic theory of the results of falling prices than might have been looked for in the *Arena's* pages, and Professor Frank Parsons has at last been switched off from the telegraph monopoly to the question of industrial arbitration. There are also several poems, and a war story of absorbing interest by the widow of General Pickett, the Confederate hero at Gettysburg.

The *Arena's* typography has been improved, as well as its literary quality.

#### THE FORUM.

THE articles on the arbitration treaty, Mr. North's examination of England's industrial position, and the late Professor Blackie's account of modern Greece have all been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

The Hon. Perry Belmont writes on "Taxation: Its Sum, Justification and Methods." His article is largely given up to a criticism of the proposition lately advanced by Comptroller Roberts of New York State for the progressive taxation of inheritances. Mr. Belmont denounces this scheme as socialistic and communistic.

Dr. George F. Shrady summarizes "Recent Triumphs in Medicine and Surgery." Commenting on the fact that the best results in surgery from the X ray have been obtained in cases of dislocated bones, of fractures, and in the discovery of imbedded bullets, Dr. Shrady recalls the circumstances connected with the death of President Garfield. All the devices known at that time were of no avail in locating the bullet in Garfield's body. "It was believed, and was thought to have been proven, that it had taken a downward course and lodged in the right groin; whereas, in reality it traversed the body in an entirely different direction, through the spinal column, and at the autopsy was discovered behind the region of the stomach on the left side. With the Röntgen ray the whereabouts of the truant could doubtless have been accurately determined, and a successful operation for its dislodgement might have been possible."

As regards bodily ailments, Dr. Shrady is sanguine enough to assert that in the light of recent events "we have no right to assume that there is any disease incurable to-day which may not in a near to-morrow be triumphantly vanquished by its remedy."

Mr. James Schouler, the historian, reviews the relations of Mr. Cleveland with the Senate, and concludes that in foreign affairs the concurrence and co-operation of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government are highly necessary, and that neither department may rightfully or prudently ignore the other—surely a safe and rational judgment.

Mr. William Allen White, the young editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, who made himself famous in the campaign of 1896 by the writing of several forcible editorials on Kansas politics, contributes an article on the present and future of his state—in other words, a more dignified form of "What's the matter with Kansas?" Mr. White admits that "for thirty-six years Kansas has been always interesting and seldom right," and he now ventures to express the hope that when she becomes less interesting she will be more frequently right.

Mr. E. V. Smalley raises the question, "What are Normal Times?" He shows that the "boom" times which extended down to 1893 were decidedly abnormal, and that the danger now ahead of us is that there will be increasing disappointment because of the failure of those old "boom" times to come back. The expectations of prosperity now entertained by many are not likely to be realized. While Mr. Smalley looks for improvement, he thinks it will be gradual. Nothing magical, he says, is going to result from a new tariff bill.

The author of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, one of the measures which the last Congress failed to enact into law, sets forth the merits of its provisions.

Mr. Frederic Harrison reviews the two volumes of Gibbon's "Letters" recently published for the first time. These throw light on Gibbon's course during the American Revolution. They show that Gibbon was opposed to the independence of the colonies till he saw that there was no use in continuing the struggle. "Fox, Burke and Chatham honestly condemned Lord North and the American war on just and patriotic grounds. Gibbon supported and approved of the war, till he lost heart, and thought he had better get on with the sack of Rome by the barbarians. Never was able man less of a hero, less of a patriot, less of a statesman," says Mr. Harrison.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM Sir Edwin Arnold's account of the famine in India and Representative Shafroth's article, "When Congress Should Convene," we have quoted elsewhere.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright considers in this number the problem of prison labor, especially in reference to the attempt in New York to solve the economic difficulty arising from the competition of prison-made goods in the general market by restricting the labor of convicts to the manufacture of articles used in state institutions. Colonel Wright points out that the assumption that the state will need a sufficient quantity of such articles to keep all the prisoners employed is unfounded. He thinks, however, that the importance of the economic aspects of the question of convict labor has been overestimated. He demands that more heed be given to the ethical side of the problem, and holds

that thereby, in the long run, the best economic results will be attained. "It is a state's duty," says Colonel Wright, "to treat its moral invalids with the same fairness in recognizing their illness that it shows to its mental and physical invalids. It certainly has no right to expect to make profit out of either. Its whole duty, then, is to approach all three classes, the dependent, the delinquent, and the defective, from the point of view of the physician. Their bodies must be kept in the best condition, and their moral and mental attributes trained and strengthened."

Edmund Gosse relates the history of Coventry Patmore's famous poem, "The Angel in the House," of which some 200,000 copies have been sold during the past forty years in England and America. This poem has had remarkable vicissitudes. The period of its early popularity lasted about ten years and was succeeded by a decade of "desuetude," Edmund Gosse says. Then there came a revival of interest, and in his latter years Patmore saw its sales exceed those of the first era of its success.

Mr. V. H. Lockwood offers many suggestions for the reforming of business corporations by legislation, in the efficacy of which he seems to have an abiding faith. He is convinced that we cannot yet afford to abandon the law of competition and individual liberty, "hence legislatures and courts should continue, as heretofore, to suppress and discourage trusts." It would interest us, by the way, to learn what trusts have ever been thus "suppressed and discouraged" by the courts or the legislatures.

M. Clemenceau continues his exposure of the weaknesses of the French Navy. "The question," he says, "is whether France is to be satisfied with a navy inferior in number and speed—to mention only those two factors in a fight—which admits of pompous promenading and platonic exhibitions, but leaves her unable to face her redoubtable rivals with any chance of success, such as the enormous sacrifices to which the nation has cheerfully consented should assure her."

"A London Police Magistrate," writing on the subject of "Drink and Drunkenness in London," calls attention to the Royal Commission in England, now sitting under the presidency of Viscount Peel, to inquire into the whole subject of liquor and the licensing laws. The scope of this commission's inquiry is quite similar to that of the investigation undertaken by the "Committee of Fifty" in the United States. The commission has already taken a large mass of valuable evidence. The "Police Magistrate" himself thinks that London has comparatively few habitual drunkards.

The legislative aspects of the railway problem, particularly the proposed amendments of the Interstate Commerce law, are discussed by the Hon. Lloyd Bryce, formerly the editor of the *North American*, while Mr. James J. Wait approaches the subject from the commercial point of view. Both writers oppose government ownership and favor regulation by commissions.

The Hon. Edwin Taylor's spirited defense of Kansas contains few crumbs of comfort for the Eastern investor, but then the Eastern investor is not looking for comfort in that quarter. Mr. Taylor says the blame should be put on the Eastern speculators and their lieutenants in the West who pursued the Kansas farmer to solicit an opportunity to place loans on his property, took their commissions, and left the innocent lender "back East" in the lurch.

Dr. C. A. Briggs writes on "Works of the Imagination

in the Old Testament," including in this category the Psalms, the Proverbs, the book of Lamentations, the book of Job, the Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, and the prose books of Jonah, Esther and Ruth.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Mackenzie's article on the "Chartered Company."

#### RECENT ENGLISH THEOLOGICALS.

Dr. Fairbairn writes one of his excellent, thoughtful, suggestive articles on five English theologians—to wit, Lightfoot, Westcott, Hort, Jowett and Hatch. The article is much more appreciative of Jowett than might have been anticipated. Dr. Fairbairn says that if Jowett had not turned from theology to classics he would have done the work for which England was waiting, and, by supplying it with a basis at once Biblical and reasonable, might have saved the Broad Church from the extinction which he lived to see overtake it. These five men, in Dr. Fairbairn's opinion, show that the race of great scholars who are great divines has not yet ceased in England. They have made even the Christian religion more honorable and more credible by the consecration of all their powers to the investigation of her history, the study and elucidation of her literature, and the exposition of her beliefs.

#### THE FOOD OF BIRDS IN WINTER.

Phil Robinson, under an article entitled "The Famine in My Garden," gossips very pleasantly concerning the art and mystery of feeding birds in winter-time. He maintains that the proper way to do so is to deceive the sparrows by feeding them with oatmeal and small crumbs, and then distributing more tasty provisions under the shrubs for the more genteel birds who decline to come and eat on the doorstep or window-sill.

#### MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Herbert Paul writes a pleasant but somewhat caustic article upon the House of Commons and its leader, in which he intimates pretty clearly his own conviction that Mr. Balfour is not exactly an ideal leader in the House of Commons. He feels this so strongly that he proceeds to discuss his possible successor. This, he maintains, can be no other than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to whom he pays a very high tribute.

#### THE MORALS OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

Mr. Robert Donald, in the course of a very useful article on "Life in a French Commune," describes the way in which the peasants actually live in the Côte d'Or. Mr. Donald gives a very different account of the manners and morals of these hard-working peasants from that which is given by Zola in "La Terre." He says:

"Our Curé is very severe, but he has to make the spiritual side of things fit in with mundane interests, which are very strong at certain seasons of the year. For instance, he cuts the sermon and the service short during hay-making and harvest, so that the people may work. Unless he were accommodating in this respect it is possible that his worshipers would diminish. On the other hand, he doesn't encourage such frivolities as dancing. If any of his *enfants de Marie* dance at the village *fête* they can sing no longer in the choir, and their names are removed from the *tableau* of the congregation. He is a severe moral censor, *Monsieur le Curé*. There is no record of illegitimacy at the *mairie*, except

of one offender, who is ostracized, and lives in an isolated house near a wood—looked down upon as much as Scarlet Woman ever was under the sternest Puritanism.”

#### BRITISH MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. H. S. MacLauchlan says in an article entitled “Ten Years of Millionaires:—”

“British millionaires, if we are to take the statistics of wills for our guide, die at the rate of three in a year. During the ten years, 1887-1896, thirty-two millionaire estates were proved for death duty. These estates involved an aggregate personalty of £51,670,000, so that they averaged in value over £1,500,000 sterling. More than one individual American estate is understood to equal this entire amount, but America is free from those delicate distinctions between realty and personalty which have made the declarations for probate in this country in so many cases wholly misleading. Great London property owners like the Duke of Bedford and Viscount Portman, and a mammoth territorial chief like the Duke of Devonshire, died within the period covered by this article. Their names are not to be found among the millionaires. A list of the half-millionaires would not include them. They appear as owners of comparatively small personalities, although they were among the richest men of their time. And even now, when these distinctions have been abolished, and there is no more classification of property for the purposes of duty payment, the value of realty is as much a secret as ever.”

#### THE IRISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. J. Ferguson Walker sets forth the arguments in favor of making a railway across the Irish Channel:

“The nature of the present cross-channel communication is sufficiently indicated by the fact that there are seventeen services daily, and twelve bi-weekly or tri-weekly, with which a channel tunnel would more or less compete.”

There are various routes of which he gives a map, from which it would appear that neither the distance nor the cost present any insuperable obstacles. The following is the table of particulars:

Route.	Sub-marine length. in miles.	Greatest depth of water in feet.	Cost.
Tor Head to Mull of Cantyre....	14	462	£26,500,000
Via the Maidens to Laggan Head.	26	504	9,000,000
Messrs. Barton's bent tunnel....	27½	504	10,000,000
Whitehead to Portpatrick.....	23¾	650	7,000,000
Via Great Copeland (with bridge)	20	650	7,000,000
Donaghadee to Portpatrick.....	22	900	16,000,000

Mr. Walker thinks that the tunnel might be made to pay; but as this is based on an assumption that 2½ per cent. would be sufficient, and even then that state assistance might be looked for, it is evident the commercial advantages of the tunnel are not the strongest argument in its favor. He maintains that if the tunnel were made across from Wigtown to Belfast, the Atlantic ferries would run from Londonderry to Nova Scotia, for people would take the train at London and never change carriages until they reached the ship side of Londonderry, and in four days would be in Nova Scotia.

In *Longman's Magazine* for March there are one or two articles of considerable interest. One is a brief description of the Company of Marblers of Purbeck, which is described under the title of “A Nineteenth Century Craft Guild.”

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Dr. Sun Yat Sen's article on China in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

#### A CURIOUS PHASE OF THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

Ouida has a very long article on the “Genius of D'Annunzio,” a new Italian novelist, who has been much praised in France, and who, from what Ouida says, appears to be by no means a desirable addition to the band of European novelists. His books are dirty, and his morals are nil. Ouida says:

“His teaching is always to preserve the independence of the Ego, to live without attention to formula or usage, to be, both materially and spiritually, that which we were created to be by nature. His morality is of the most primitive kind; or rather, he has none whatever, no more than has a South Sea islander lying in the sun under a cocoanut tree while the surf bathes his naked limbs. It would be absurd to accuse him of immorality because the indulgence of the senses is as natural and as legitimate, in his estimation, as Favetta's song among the golden furze, or the reapers' welcome of the purple wine. Yet by a not rare anomaly, this demand for perfect freedom of the passions is accompanied by a tendency to desire tyranny in political matters. He is disposed to deify force.”

#### HUYSMANS' NEW BOOK.

Gabriel Mourey, writing on the novelist Huysmans, tells us something about his sequel to “En Route,” which is called “La Cathédrale.” Huysmans, in this novel, endeavors to interpret the Cathédrale of Chartres as in “En Route” he endeavored to interpret the inner meaning of Plain Song and of the Trappists.

“A cathedral is a poem in stone drawn from the Bible, the Old and New Testaments and the Apocryphal Gospels, as well as from the whole body of legend, and perhaps the lives of the saints belonging to the country in which it is raised. It is a poem of love and beauty, a sublime work, which we learn to read rather by intuition and spiritual fervor than by head-knowledge or the laborious processes of the understanding. Everything in it has meaning, each stone speaks a deep mysterious language with rules as definite as any human tongue. The end of ‘La Cathédrale’ shows us Dertal setting out for Solesmes, and ‘L'Oblat,’ which will follow next, will be a study of the Benedictine life, and will complete the cycle. M. Huysmans' conclusions come to this: A proud and delicate spirit can find nothing but suffering in the *milieu* created by modern civilization, where physical and moral hideousness hold undisputed sway. The cloister alone offers peace of heart and rest of mind, serenity and happiness; the cloister alone will be the last refuge of art. There such souls will find salvation, not in fasting and mortification, and all the rigorous austerities of the Trappists, but in the gentle, temperate, artistic and comparatively flower-strewn path of a Benedictine monastery.”

#### IN PRAISE OF LORD SALISBURY.

“Diplomaticus,” writing on “Lord Salisbury and the Eastern Question,” declares that Lord Salisbury has always been consistent and wise and right in dealing with the Eastern Question. It must be admitted that Lord Salisbury has a good record as an anti-Turk, with the exception of a fatal moment when he succumbed to the fascinations of Lord Beaconsfield or the temptations of ambition, and consented to be an accomplice in the



crime of the Berlin Congress. In dealing with the problem of the last year or two "Diplomaticus" maintains that Lord Salisbury has succeeded in re-establishing the European concert on the British programme.

"Thus, for the first time in her history, Europe has been brought within sight of a real solution of the Eastern Question. Whether that solution will be successfully reached even now no one can say. The concert of Europe is a lumbering machine, and accidents beset it at every step. The restlessness of Greece has already nearly upset the whole plan. Whatever its fate, however, the credit of having brought Europe so far belongs to Lord Salisbury, and it fitly crowns the humane and patriotic policy he has consistently followed for forty years."

#### THE FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE SULTAN.

"A Turkish Patriot" writes a paper upon "Hysteria in Turkish Finance." It is a very depressing document, as might be imagined. He summarizes it himself as follows:

"The broad lines of my picture are, a deficit of at least £T4,000,000, or about one-third of the present revenue; a floating debt of £T56,000,000, or upward of four and a half years' revenue; utter, blank, hopeless muddle and disorder. I hope that I may have been able to present that almost impossible thing, a clear idea of chaos."

Mr. Edward Dicey puts together into convenient compass extracts from the more notable speeches delivered by Mr. Rhodes in times past in Africa. Mr. J. C. Bailey writes the inevitable article on Gibbon. Mr. S. H. Jeyes discourses on our "Gentlemanly Failures," in which he protests against the excessive prominence of athletics and sports in English education. In the article entitled "Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany," Henriette Jastrow contributes some figures and statistics and information to those who are not already satiated with the contributions that have flooded the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* for months past.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for March, on the whole, is a depressing number, with very little in it to cheer the heart or encourage the soul of man. We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Holt S. Hallett's article on France and China.

#### HOW POOR LADIES LIVE.

Mr. Hankin's paper on "Bank Holidays" is not a very inspiring essay, but it is champagne itself compared with the ghastly series of stories told by Miss Frances Low in her paper on "How Poor Ladies Live." Miss Low has taken pains with her subject. She has obtained many harrowing life-stories which make one feel almost as if one did not care how soon the world came to an end and all the things that are therein. Without reproducing any of her sombre vignettes of genteel wretchedness, we notice that she recommends, first, the establishment of a bureau for middle-class women's work; secondly, to limit the number of workers to those who are compelled to earn their bread, and divert the labor of educated women of means and leisure to channels where their work is urgently wanted for nothing; thirdly, to offer teachers in public schools an opportunity of getting pensions like nurses, and also to allow every teacher every five years three months' leave of absence without loss of salary. That is for the younger generation. For the older generation, she suggests that

all those who have employed governesses should combine to contribute for the support of worn-out governesses; secondly, that they should more generously support governesses' homes already existing; and, thirdly, that they should establish small asylums all over the country, where poor gentlewomen could furnish their rooms and live with a minimum of expense and a maximum of comfort.

#### THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE CRETAN QUESTION.

M. de Pressensé, the foreign editor of the *Temps*, will not be read with pleasure by the enthusiasts of modern Hellas. He thinks that war will break out in the Macedonian frontier in the spring, and is much afraid that the Sick Man of the East will suddenly perish like Edgar Allan Poe's Mr. Vladimir, who, having been mesmerized into a trance in which he remained for several weeks, suddenly rotted away beneath the hands of the operator who was trying to revive him. Upon the bed before the whole company there lay a liquid mass of loathsome and detestable putrescence.

#### HINTS ON CHURCH REFORM.

The Rev. Dr. Jessopp sets forth his views as to the way in which the Church ought to be reformed. It is a very sensible article, and just such a one as Dr. Jessopp might be expected to write; for, although he is a Churchman, there is sound common sense in him, and he is the last man in the world to make a fetish of ancient anachronisms. This is his proposal:

"I would vest the property of all the benefices in England—the houses, the tithes, and the glebe lands—in bodies of trustees who should be managers of that property, they to keep up the repairs, collect the income, and pay the rates and other burdens, not forgetting an *ad valorem* deduction for providing a pension fund or retiring allowance, the net balance to be handed over to the officiating clergyman as his annual stipend."

Of course, any attempt to carry out such a scheme will create a great stir. For this he is prepared. This is his reply to the first observation:

"But would not such a reform as this *ipso facto* abolish the Parson's Freehold? Yes, and therein lies its chief merit. Does it not turn the parish priest into a stipendiary? Yes, it does. A stipendiary of the Church of which he is a minister, a stipendiary whose stipend is paid to him out of an estate which has become the property of the Church, and of which the parson will no longer be able to claim to be the tenant for life."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Melius de Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, in the article "England's Advance North of the Orange River," sets forth with painstaking detail the reasons why the Dutch of the Orange Free State think that they have cause to complain of the action of England. The Duke of Argyll begins an article on "Mr. Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution." Mr. G. W. Russell replies to Mr. Round, and explains to him the difference between the Roman Primitive and Protestant Mass. The difference between Mr. Round and Mr. Russell is much less than might have been imagined from Mr. Round's paper. Mr. Charles Whibley, writing on the "Limits of Biography," deplores the rage for gossip about the dead. Mr. Walter Creyke writes as an expert on "Skating on Artificial Ice." Mr. Middleton has a paper which will be interesting to architects on the deliberate construction of false perspective in ancient buildings.

## THE NEW REVIEW.

THE chief feature of the *New Review* for March is an article entitled "Civil War in South Africa." It is written by Clifton F. Tainton, whose family has been settled in South Africa for many generations. He sets out with patient detail the evidence of the antagonism between the Dutch and the English in South Africa. His paper is useful, first, for the statistics which it gives as to the relative population of the two nations; secondly, for the specific answers which it affords to the mendacious assertions which are made concerning the Boers' concessions; and, thirdly, because it gives the text of the Alien law, and explains exactly where it violates the London Convention. Mr. Tainton sees no short cut out of the present *impasse*.

"The first thing, then, which must be realized regarding these social troubles in South Africa is their permanent and implacable character. No yielding is to be expected; only the slow, sapping forces of modern civilization can remove them. The present dangerous deadlock must therefore continue indefinitely. But one thing is certain: the future of South Africa is not for the Afrikaner; it belongs to the white man."

A related article which immediately follows it is written in French by a French resident in Johannesburg. It sets forth the complaints which the mining community make against the holders of the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal. Mr. Williams, pursuing his inquiries as to the ravages made by the foreigner in the farm yard, owns up that the chief difficulty is to be found in the lack of intelligence in the British agriculturist. Mr. Williams, after parading the extent to which bacon, pork and butter are supplied to English consumers from beyond the sea, while British agriculture is staggering along on its last legs, bursts out as follows:

"The apathy of the British farmer is especially maddening to those of us who advocate state assistance for agriculture. We are constantly having his stupidity thrown in our teeth when we advocate needful measures of protection; and the uphill struggle against Cobdenite prejudice is not lightened by having to sit silent under the retort: 'What is the good of trying to help men who will not help themselves?' We may—and we should—allow something for the hopelessness engendered by the transference of taxation from the successful foreign importer to the unsuccessful home producer; but, having made this allowance, there still remains enough gratuitous and obstinate inertia to spoil the temper of the most benignant among the well-wishers to English agriculture."

Mr. Arthur Morrison, the author of the "Child of the Jago," in an article entitled "What is a Realist?" defends himself and writes smartly against the various critics who have accused him of exaggeration and misrepresentation. It is difficult to resist the conclusion in reading his paper that, after all, the "Child of the Jago," horrible as it was, is not an exaggeration of the actual conditions of life in the worst region of the east of London. Mr. Francis Watt gives a good deal of out-of-the-way information about the Border law, by which the wardens of the Scotch and English marches kept the peace or administered rough justice on the rieviers and raiders on both sides of the Border. Mr. Fox-Bourne, in an article entitled "The Congo Failure," sets forth his reasons for believing that King Leopold has undertaken a task in Central Africa for which he does not possess the means or capacity adequately to discharge.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE March number of the *Westminster Review* is a passable number, as solid as usual.

## AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION WITH AMERICA.

Mr. T. M. Donovan, in an article on "Industrial Expansion in Queensland," says among other things:

"The preserved meat trade is gradually forging ahead. With 850-pound bullocks selling at £4 each, we ought to be in a position to compete successfully with the Chicago Meat Works, where the same class of beast would fetch from £10 to £12. In fact, the prime quality of our meat when tinned is at a disadvantage when compared with the inferior American brand. Our meat when opened, being too fat, does not cut compact like its American rival. We have recently imported one of the best Chicagoan experts, and intend making things hum for our Yankee cousin."

## JOHN BULL IN CARICATURE.

Oliphant Smeaton, in an article on Arbuthnot's John Bull in 1817, says that the national characteristics do not seem to have varied much in nearly two centuries. Though obstinate, short-tempered, hasty, and a bundle of inconsistencies, John Bull would nevertheless be hung, drawn and quartered rather than do what was mean or underhand. Foreign caricaturists fail to catch the right note in sounding which Mr. Tenniel attained so much success.

"Bull is very often wrong, terribly wrong. Once convince him, however, of his lapse from commercial or political rectitude, and he cares not how absolute is his recantation and confession. These were the attributes which were so characteristic of the John Bull of Arbuthnot. They are still the attributes of the John Bull of to-day. Therefore, as we have said, it is more in the sphere of the 'accidental' and transitory than in that of the great moral principles of right and truth which remain unaltered from century to century that any change has taken place."

## ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

Mr. R. T. Lloyd urges upon all English speakers to preserve the most rigid conservatism in pronouncing words in which they are in accord with most other English speakers, and in all other points to accept change only if it brings them into wider accord with other English speakers than before. London appears to be the chief corrupter of our common tongue.

"One may enter a good London restaurant and hear the average well-dressed person discourse as follows:

"'Beesliot day (A beastly hot day). Ah, st'awb'izn k'eem (Ah, strawberries and cream). Ven nice, eysh think (Very nice, I should think). Shleyg vew sam? (Shall I give you some?) St'awbiz vef fine thish yah (Strawberries very fine this year). Ha suthinta drink withem? (Have something to drink with them?) Pawt? She'y? (Port? Sherry?) Sowderenmilk (Soda and milk)' and so forth."

There is a long appreciative notice of William Watson in prose and in verse. It is written by M. C. Hughes. In an article entitled "Made in Other Countries," Mr. G. Gibson urges the importance of establishing a central institute in London for the encouragement of invention. It should be governed by paid experts, who would be able either to accept or reject any article patented. Among other articles are those upon the Conservative complexion of the English Church, and the New Woman.

## CORNHILL.

THE March number is full of brilliant and enjoyable reading. The growth of a popular taste for history, on which the Bishop of London remarks, is evidently one of the things which *Cornhill* means to foster and cater for.

## STORIES OF THE LATE LORD LEIGHTON.

Giovanni Costa, Italian brother-in-arms of the late Lord Leighton, tells many good things about his friend. This is how they first met. There was an artists' picnic out from Rome in 1853, and while the party were breakfasting, their beasts tethered some distance away, "suddenly one of the donkeys kicked over a beehive, and out flew the bees to revenge themselves on the donkeys. There were about a hundred of the poor beasts, but they all unloosed themselves and took to flight, kicking up their heels in the air—all but one little donkey who was unable to free himself, and so the whole swarm fell upon him. The picnic party also broke up and fled, with the exception of one young man with fair, curly hair, dressed in velvet, who, slipping on gloves and tying a handkerchief over his face, ran to liberate the poor little beast. I had started to do the same, but less resolutely, having no gloves; so I met him as he came back, and congratulated him, asking him his name. And in this way I first made the acquaintance of Frederick Leighton, who was then about twenty-three years old."

As a result of the joint studies which grew out of the acquaintance thus begun, "Leighton and I definitely adopted the following method: Take a canvas or panel with the whitest possible preparation and non-absorbent—the drawing of the subject to be done with precision and indelible. On this seek to model in monochrome so strongly that it will bear the local colors painted with exaggeration, and then the gray, which is to be the ground of all the future half-tones; on this paint the lights, for which use only white, red and black, avoiding yellow, and, stabbing (*bottegiando*) with the brush while the color is wet, make the half-tints tell out from the gray beneath, which should be thoroughly dry. When all is dry, finish the picture with scumbles (*spgazzi*), adding yellow to complete the color."

## THE CZAR AS THE QUEEN'S GUEST IN 1844.

The diary of the late Sir Charles Murray's experience as Master of the (Queen's) Household continues to be extremely interesting. This installment describes the visit of the Emperor Nicholas in 1844. The diarist was much impressed by the noble bearing and frank kindness of the Imperial guest. Two incidents may be quoted:

"After preparing a grand state bed for the Emperor we were shown by his first valet a great sack, seven feet long by four broad, which we were requested to fill with clean straw, that being the only bed on which his imperial limbs ever reposed."

To an old attendant who had served him in 1817 the Czar remarked:

"I suppose you think I am a happy man because I am what people call a great man, but I will show you wherein my happiness consists." So saying, the Emperor opened a traveling desk, and showed to the page miniature portraits of the Empress and the Princesses. "There," said he, "there are the sources of all my happiness—my wife and children."

The French were then exceedingly jealous of the English showing such affection for the Czar.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Mary Kingsley gives a racy account of two African days' entertainment, in both cases occasioned by a blister. In the first, by her efforts to apply a blister to the back of a delirious black man's head; in the second, by an unfortunate dog, who had sat on a blister inadvertently until it stuck and drew and caused the poor brute to be suspected of hydrophobia. The Bishop of London writes on picturequeness in history. He welcomes the increasing interest in history. He observes that ancient history becomes more easily picturesque than modern, especially since we have the minute diplomatic record. "The great periods of picturesqueness are those in which personality is most powerful"—Italy in the fifteenth century, and since then France. "History is picturesque at those epochs when national tendencies are expressed in individual characters," and when this fact leads to a literary study of those characters. "English history is not very picturesque." Yet after all "the most picturesque hero is the English people itself." To trace what made it requires "the qualities at once of a scientific explorer and of a consummate artist." Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.C., contributes a fine study of the Irish school of oratory, selecting as its chief representatives Burke, Grattan, Curran, Plunket, O'Connell and Shiel, since whom, he says, "no Irish orator has spoken in the House."

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE March number characteristically maintains the piquancy of a very independent standpoint in matters imperial and international. The *Rhodesian Herald* editor's criticism of Mr. Rhodes' policy claims separate notice.

## WHY GREAT WORKS ARE SO RARE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes a pleasing paper on Gibbon's autobiography, the purpose of which he thus summarizes:

"I have only tried to point an obvious moral; to show what a rare combination of circumstances with character and intellect is required to produce a really monumental work; to show how easy it generally is even for the competent man of genius to mistake his path at starting or be distracted from it by tempting accidents; how necessary may be not only the intervention of fortunate accidents, but even the presence of qualities which, in other relations, must be regarded as defects. Happily for us, the man came when he was wanted, and just such as he was wanted; but after studying his career, we understand better than ever why great works are so rare. . . . It is only when the right player comes, and the right cards are judiciously dealt to him by fortune, that the great successes can be accomplished."

## THE THIN END OF THE HOME RULE WEDGE.

Mr. Bernard Holland, secretary to the Financial Relations Commission, humorously sets forth the two sides of the argument about over-taxed Ireland. He contends, however, that the reply to the Irish claim, which lays stress on the greater proportionate expenditure, really rests on the Home Rule principle:

"It has been my leading purpose to show that the 'expenditure defense' to the Irish claim implies the abandonment of the view taken by the framers of the

Treaty of Union as to the unity of all the Exchequer expenditure of the United Kingdom, and the unity (subject to reductions, if and so far as necessary, in favor of Ireland and Scotland) of all contributions to Exchequer revenue. We shall, in a word, have abandoned the idea of the United Kingdom as a fiscal entity, and have accepted that of England, Scotland and Ireland as a fiscal federation of states, each defraying its own expenditure and contributing to federal expenditure more or less in proportion to its relative resources. I will not undertake to argue that the change is a bad one. Possibly, in the end, a federal system (United Kingdoms instead of United Kingdom) may be found to work best. But I desire to insist upon the fact, usually overlooked, that it is a great change."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. P. Clark of the *New York Evening Post* writes a strong eulogy of Grover Cleveland, whose policy of *fortiter in re* suffered from a lack of the *suaviter in modo*; personal antipathy to whom is said to be the cause of the block of his Arbitration Treaty in the Senate. "It is impossible that a man of such force of character should lapse into obscurity." Sir Frederick Pollock holds up to ridicule Dr. Shadwell's "discovery" of hidden dangers in cycling. Mr. F. J. Faraday, true to the bimetallic creed of the *National*, discourses on "John Bull and Silver." He looks to the United States to inaugurate the desired change. He wishes Bryan had been elected President: for the reopening of the Indian mints would have followed the adoption of free coinage by the United States. Holland is ready to follow suit; so are France and Spain; and Germany has promised. Great Britain, India, and the United States could alone settle the question and dictate the currency system of the world.

The editor says that Senator Wolcott has returned to the United States "after a most successful and encouraging visit to Europe," having ascertained that France, Germany, and Great Britain are willing to co-operate in an international settlement of the silver question.

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE was not much of moment in either number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* last month, though in each there is a general average of excellence. We have already quoted from the article on "Industrial Monopolies in the United States," by M. Paul-Dubois, in the first February number.

M. d'Haussonville begins a series of articles on the Duke of Burgundy, eldest son of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., with a paper on his birth and early childhood. It gives a curious picture of French court life at the end of the seventeenth century, with its scandals and intrigues.

## SPAIN AND CUBA.

Of more "actual" interest is M. Benoist's paper on Cuban insurrections, though to be sure, Crete, the Transvaal and the Rhodes inquiry have rather distracted public attention from Spain's colonial troubles. M. Benoist has gone to the latest published authorities on both sides, and is also indebted for information to several of the principal politicians in Madrid, including the Premier, Señor Canovas. There are no politics in

## THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IN the *Progressive Review*, Mr. Cronwright Schreiner contributes some notes on South Africa, from which it is pleasant to see that Mr. Schreiner has convinced himself that the English people, as a whole, have determined to see justice done, and in a diligent and impartial manner to investigate South African matters. There is not much of anything that is new in this article. Mr. Cronwright Schreiner labors the point about the Jameson Raid, which he says brought about, first, the temporary ruin of the Uitlanders' cause; secondly, the bitter violent estrangement of the Boer states from the Cape Colony; thirdly, it delivered a serious blow at the traditions of English honor in South Africa; fourthly, it indefinitely delayed South African federation, for there can be, and will be, no federation in South Africa as long as Mr. Rhodes has anything to do with public affairs in that country. He ridicules the idea that the Transvaal wishes to come under German control. But we do not need to look further back than the time of Jameson's Raid to see that the Boers were quite ready to welcome German assistance, which would not have been given for nothing. The article concludes by declaring that "well informed of the real character of the South African problem, not merely the English politician and the English student, but the mass of English citizens, may be depended upon to act with rectitude and judgment in South African affairs." The rest of the review is, as usual, extremely solid. It opens with a paper on "What is the Land Question?" and continues with "The Problem of Education," and then it discusses the position of Mr. Chamberlain. It is possible, the writer says, that the Tories may call Mr. Chamberlain to the Premiership and follow his lead in what he will call the policy of social amelioration for England, and a moderate local government reform for Ireland. Mr. Thomas Kirkup discourses on "Freedom and Its Conditions." Mr. W. H. Dawson writes on "The Kaiser and the Social Empire." The Kaiser is sanguine as to his ability to ride the Socialist movement.

Spain nowadays, or rather, no party politics. Conservatives, Liberals, Republicans, Carlists, all alike are absorbed in the colonial question of Cuba and the Philippines, but especially Cuba; all alike are determined that the Pearl of the Antilles, the last relic of the once mighty Empire of Spain in the New World, shall not be wrested from her. Nevertheless the island has never been easy to govern, though it used to be called "The ever-faithful isle of Cuba," an adjective that sounds bitterly ironical to-day. The trouble has arisen primarily from the complete lack of fusion, whether racial, political or religious, with the result that large masses of the inhabitants of Cuba—creoles, mulattoes, and, above all, Chinese—care very little or not at all for Spain. The Spaniards seem to be unable to absorb alien or semi-alien people, and win their hearty allegiance. There has also been a persistent refusal of any measure of self-government for the Cubans, though in defense of Spain it may fairly be argued that the fitness of the Cubans for local autonomy was by no means proved. What will be the end of it all? M. Benoist says that even in 1878 the Cubans were filled with amazement at the quantities of soldiers whom Spain poured into the island. "Are not



the mothers of Spain tired," they asked, "of continually bearing sons who only come here to be killed or to die of disease?" The supply of soldiers, however, goes on, whatever may be the agony of the Spanish matrons. The present Ministers of War and of Marine have sent 220,000 men to Cuba, 1,500 leagues from Spain, and what is more they have sent them all in Spanish ships. When M. Canovas asked for subscriptions, every class in Spain came forward; the bishops even offered the treasure of the churches. But M. Benoist indicates pretty plainly that Spain is already weary of the struggle and would be glad to compromise on almost any terms short of the independence of Cuba. The important and delicate question of United States interference M. Benoist reserves for another article.

M. de la Sizeranne continues his series on John Ruskin with an article on the great critic's thought, which is characterized by a remarkable insight into one of the Englishmen most difficult to understand of this generation.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Valbert's paper on the Duplex bi-centenary celebration is written with the ability which this practiced writer has taught us to expect in everything which comes from his pen, and among other articles in the first February number may be mentioned a review of Tissot's "Life of Christ," by M. de Wyzewa, and an "appreciation" of Ibsen's new play, "John Gabriel Borkman," by the great critic, Jules Lemaitre.

In the second February number of the *Revue*, M. de Pressensé has an article of considerable dimensions on "The Republic and the Crisis of Liberalism." It may be briefly described as an able and singularly impartial historical retrospect, written from that detached and yet sympathetic standpoint which seems accurately to anticipate the verdict of posterity.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his interesting series of articles on "The Reign of Money" with a paper in which he deals with speculation and the Bourse. He defends the Bourse, which has been so loudly denounced, as one of the factors of the national greatness of France. There was a rough truth in the epigram of the *Times* that the Czar Alexander III. had known how to wed the sword of Russia to the Bourse of France. M. Leroy-Beaulieu prefers to think that the Paris Bourse has annexed Russia. The question of financial frauds he leaves for another article.

Among other papers may be mentioned M. Ollivier's continuation of his series on Prince Louis Napoleon, entitled "The Prologue of 1870;" an eloquent plea by M. le Breton for a forgotten novelist, Gatiien Courtlitz, Sieur de Sandras, from whom Dumas drew the material for the character of D'Artagnan; and a curious "appreciation" of M. Alfred Morrison, the author of "A Child of the Jago," by M. de Wyzewa.

#### LA REVUE DE PARIS.

"LA REVUE DE PARIS," though containing much interesting matter, cannot be said, with the exception of Dr. Mosny's paper on the Plague, to have among its contents any article calling for special notice.

#### THE TEA PLANTATIONS OF INDIA.

Prince Henri of Orleans describes the last stage of his Mekong exploration. It is clear that the Prince takes his career as an explorer very seriously, but he gives an amusing account of all the adventures that befell him

and his party. He records some interesting facts concerning Assam tea-growing. There were, three years ago, close on three hundred thousand acres covered with tea-plants. This enormous tract of land was divided into eight hundred and twenty-three estates, employing regularly three hundred thousand laborers, as well as a floating population of a hundred thousand who are called in when necessary. Roughly speaking, ninety-five thousand pounds of tea are the result of all this labor.

#### THE POSITION OF ISLAM.

Another royal personage, Prince Malcolm Khan, contributes a paper on the East, and in these curious pages the writer briefly states what may be called the Islam position. He declares that Europe has always failed in regenerating Turkey because of the utter lack of understanding which the powers have always shown toward Mohammedanism. The Prince admits frankly that every Turkish Mohammedan regards Christendom as the enemy, and, far from welcoming reforms from such a source, considers every suggestion a profanation and a crime. He recalls the fact that, after all, Islam does not claim to be only the religion of the Prophet; according to the Koran, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and Christ Himself were pure Mussulmans. He adds that in the old diplomatic world only one man understood the fundamental differences which make up the force of Islam, and that was the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot. The writer has evidently great belief in the action of Young Turkey, and he wishes to see the Empire of the East reformed, as it were, from the inside. Accordingly, he calls on the Great Powers to assist in every way this new and living party.

#### A PLEA FOR STILL MORE FORTRESSES.

In addition to the article on the plague, noticed elsewhere, the most interesting contribution to the second number of the *Revue de Paris* deals with the eastern frontier of France. It is easy to see that the question of Alsace-Lorraine—in other words, of another Franco-German war—is ever present to the minds of the more thoughtful portion of the French nation, and the writer warns his countrymen that, in the event of an aggression by Germany, Lorraine would be immediately overrun, and he points out to the military authorities the absolute necessity of fortifying the old town of Nancy. He declares that while Germany is perpetually engaged in fortifying her side of the Franco-German frontier, France does little or nothing, and that while Strasbourg and Metz have become not only military centres, but military depots, boasting of permanent resources in the way of victualment, the French army, even if victorious, would starve as long as the enemy held these two important towns. The writer would wish to see Nancy, become the Belfort of Lorraine. He points out the comparatively small cost of fortifications as compared to building warships. It is easy to see that the writer, taking a more reasonable view than do most of his countrymen at the present time, is far more afraid of an attack from Germany than of possible complications with Great Britain.

Other articles consist of an essay on Sainte Beuve, contributed by the critic M. Faguet; a description of Murat's Spanish Campaign (1808); the beginning of an exhaustive history and modern account of Thebes; some notes on French Art from a Russian point of view; and a political article by M. Lavisse, protesting against the part taken by France in the Turkish imbroglio.

## THE NEW BOOKS.

### I. NANSEN'S "FARTHEST NORTH."\*

THE story of the *Fram* and of Nansen's expedition can be told very briefly. Emerson's oft-quoted saying: "Hitch your wagon to a star," is the key to the whole of the *Fram* expedition. Nansen said in his lecture which he delivered in 1890 before the Christiania Geographical Society: "If we pay attention to the actual existent forces of Nature and seek to work with and not against them, we shall find the safest and easiest method of reaching the Pole." In other words, if you want to get to the Pole, the best and simplest method to reach your destination is to find out the current going in that direction, and drift with it. That is a simple but exact explanation of the whole of Nansen's idea.

#### NANSEN'S BRIGHT IDEA.

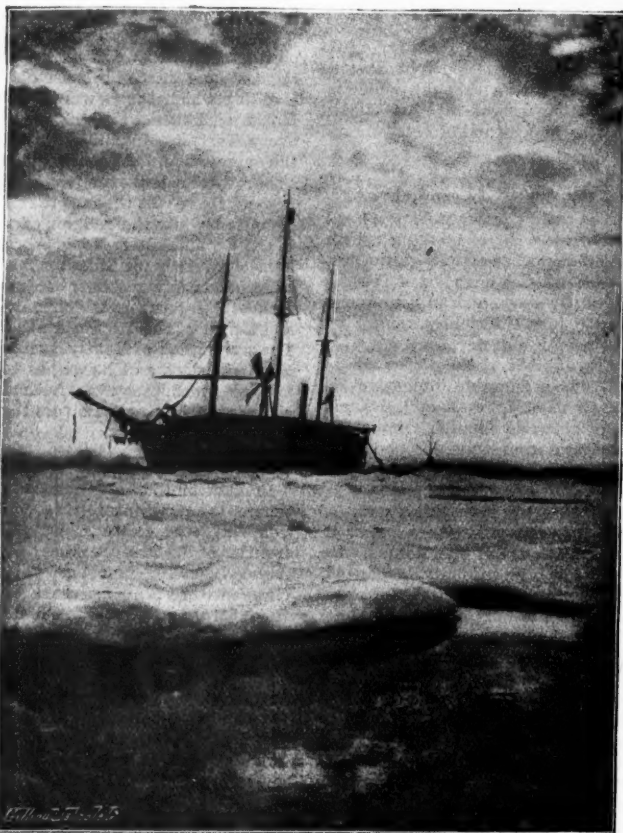
As far back as 1884 it was brought to his knowledge by an article by Professor Mohn that certain articles that must have come from the *Jeannette*, which foundered in the North of Siberia, were found on the South West Coast of Greenland. He conjectured that they must have drifted on a floe right across the Polar sea. Immediately the idea struck Nansen with the force of conviction—here lies the route to the North Pole ready to hand. If a floe could drift right across the unknown region, that drift might be enlisted in the service of exploration. His plan was laid. The whole of the first volume and the latter part of the second of "Farthest North" are devoted to an account of the way in which this plan was verified.

\* "Farthest North:" being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship *Fram*, 1893-96, and of a fifteen months' sleigh journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen, with an appendix by Otto Sverdrup, captain of the *Fram*. About one hundred and twenty full page and numerous text illustrations, sixteen colored plates in *fac simile* from Dr. Nansen's own sketches, etched portrait, photogravures and maps. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 1200. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$10.

#### THE BUILDING OF THE "FRAM."

The first thing to be done was to build a ship strong enough to be wedged into the ice that drifted westward, which would stand all the shocks and strains of the ice-pack. This Nansen declared could be done. The most eminent British and American authorities declared it was impossible. Faith, however, laughs at impossibilities and declares

it shall be done, and Nansen found in Mr. Colin Archer, an expatriated Scot settled at Bergen, a shipbuilder capable of carrying out his ideas. The *Fram* was laid down and specially built for the single purpose of surviving the grip of the winter ice and the drifting pack. She is 402 tons gross, 307 tons net. Her beam is about a third of her length, her sides were made as smooth as possible without projecting edges, the hull had a plump and rounded form; bow, stern and keel were all rounded off so that the ice could not get a grip of her anywhere; the keel was sunk in the planking so that barely three inches protruded, and its edges were rounded. The whole craft was thus able to slip like an eel out of the embraces of the ice. Special arrangements were made for hoisting the rudder and screw



From Nansen's "Farthest North." Copyright, 1897, by Harper & Brothers.  
A SUMMER EVENING, JULY 14, 1894.

upon deck, but the rudder itself was placed so low down in the water as not to be visible.

#### A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK.

The frame timbers were ten and eleven inches thick, and were made out of choice Italian oak that had been seasoned for thirty years. The frames were built in two tiers, connected by bolts; over each joint flat iron bands were placed. The frames were about twenty-one inches wide, and the space between was filled with pitch and sawdust. The outside planking consisted of three layers, two of oak, three inches and four inches thick respectively, while the outside had an iron skin of green

heart varying from six inches at the water-line to three inches at the bottom. Inside the frame timbers were lined with pitch-pine from four to eight inches thick. The *Fram*, therefore, had from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches of solid water-tight wood on each of her sides, and the inside was shored up in every possible way, so that the whole looked like a cobweb of balks, stanchions and braces. All these beams and cross-beams were so arranged as to distribute the force of the external pressure. All were connected together by strong knees and iron fastenings, so that the *Fram* became a nut too hard even for the cracking by the teeth of Polar ice. Possibly the ice might have been too much for her even then, but for her rounded shape, which caused her to slip in and out of the grasp of the ice-pack. The side of the hull was so rounded that a transverse section at the mid-ship frame reminds one forcibly of half a coconut cut in two.

#### HOW THEY KEPT THE COLD OUT.

Inside the ship everything was done to protect the crew from external cold. The ceilings, floors and walls of the saloon were covered with several thick coatings of non-conducting material, the sides of the ship were lined with tarred felt, then came a space with cork padding, next a deal paneling, then a thick layer of felt, next air-tight linoleum, and last of all an inner paneling. The skylight had three panes of glass one within the other, each of the companion-ways was fitted with four solid small doors consisting of several layers of wood with felt between them. She was fitted up with electric light, and they took with them sixteen tons of petroleum and twenty tons of common kerosene.

#### THE "FRAM" FELLOWS.

The crew consisted of twelve men besides Nansen, under the command of Captain Sverdrup, who had accompanied Nansen in his walk across Greenland. Nansen was overwhelmed with hundreds of applications from all parts of the world, but ultimately selected his crew entirely from Scandinavians. Eight of the thirteen of the crew were married, and they had families of more than twenty-two children, yet they all shipped to be away from home for five years.

#### THE START.

They sailed on June 25, 1893. Nansen was sea-sick when she started; and the *Fram*, although a tough boat for ice, was not built for swift sea-sailing. They cruised along the north of Siberia, through the Kara Sea, until they passed more than half the north coast of Siberia, then turning to the North they struck into the ice, to the north of the New Siberian Islands. They had rounded Cape Chelyuskin, the most northernmost point of the Old World, on September 10, 1893.

#### HOW THE ICE PACKS.

The following description of the packing of the ice round the *Fram* will be read with interest:

"The ice is pressing and packing round us with a noise like thunder. It is piling itself up into long walls and heaps high enough to reach a good way up the *Fram's* rigging; in fact, it is trying its very utmost to grind the *Fram* into powder. For when the packing begins in earnest, it seems as though there could be no spot on the earth's surface left unshaken. First you hear a sound like the thundering rumble of an earthquake far away on the great waste; then you hear it in several places, always coming nearer and nearer. The

silent ice world reechoes with thunders; Nature's giants are awakening to the battle. The ice cracks on every side of you, and begins to pile itself up; and all of a sudden you, too, find yourself in the midst of the struggle. There are howlings and thunderings round you; you feel the ice trembling, and hear it rumbling under your feet; there is no peace anywhere. In the semi-darkness you can see it piling and tossing itself up into high ridges nearer and nearer you—floe ten, twelve



DR. NANSEN AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

and fifteen feet thick, broken and flung on the top of each other as if they were featherweights. They are quite near you now, and you jump away to save your life. But the ice splits in front of you, a black gulf opens, and water streams up. You turn in another direction, but there through the dark you can just see a new ridge of moving ice-blocks coming toward you. All around there is thundering and roaring, as of some enormous waterfall, with explosions like cannon salvos. Still nearer you it comes. The floe you are standing on gets smaller and smaller; water pours over it; there can be no escape except by scrambling over the rolling ice-blocks to get to the other side of the pack. But now the disturbance begins to calm down. The noise passes on, and is lost by degrees in the distance. This is what goes on away there in the North month after month and year after year."

#### A DEMONSTRATION BY DRIFTING.

After once having been frozen in there was nothing to be done beyond allowing the current to carry them along. This it did slowly and steadily with occasional divagations, until at last, after the third summer spent in the Arctic seas, they cleared ice on August 13, 1896, and soon after arrived in Norway, without having lost a single one of their crew or having experienced any disaster to the ship.

They struck the ice and were frozen up near the eastern end of North Siberia; they came out three years afterward by Spitzbergen. The result, however, verified conclusively the theory which led Nansen to devise the

expedition. Everything lay in his idea of verifying the theory. After that idea was conceived there was nothing beyond equipping the ship in the manner best qualified to put the theory to the test. This was done. So the expedition really consisted of two things. First, the idea of the drift, and secondly the *Fram*, which, as the result shows, was constructed in the right way and adequately equipped with a competent crew to verify the working hypothesis on which Dr. Nansen started.

#### THE SLEDGE JOURNEY.

However useful the drifting of the *Fram* may have been from the point of scientific observation, it is singularly lacking in the hairbreadth escapes and dire privation which figure conspicuously in most narratives of Arctic exploration. What saved "Farthest North" from being regarded as little better than the story of a picnic in northern latitudes, is the sledge journey which was taken by Dr. Nansen and Johansen in the last year of the *Fram's* voyage.

#### OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE.

On March 13, 1895, Nansen and Johansen left the *Fram* with twenty-eight dogs, three sledges, and two kayaks or Eskimo boats for the purpose of journeying to the North Pole. That journey reminds us at every turn of the famous excursion across the inland ice of Greenland. It was a dire experience and a hard struggle. They toiled northward day after day, using their dogs to draw their sledges, but being perpetually harassed by the great hummocks or hills of ice over which it was necessary to crawl. The lumps of ice, packed together into ridges which were sometimes twenty feet high, crossed and recrossed their road in every direction. Sometimes they were not able to do more than seven or eight miles a day, occasionally they were able to cover twenty; but these were rare indeed. The ice would open up in long fissures of clear water which necessitated long detours. The "going" was very bad. When the sun came out in summer it thawed the surface of the water, and the "going" was very heavy; the dogs began to wear out; the ice became a veritable labyrinth, a network of irregular lines which crossed and recrossed each other as if they were the meshes of a net.

#### NO THOROUGHFARE.

It was their intention to travel fifty days northward, and to reach the Pole if possible; but to their infinite disgust they found that while they traveled and toiled northward, in reality they were making very little progress owing to the drifting of the ice southward. The story is one of monotonous labor under the most adverse circumstances—wretched snow, uneven ice, great lanes of water and villainous weather. The dogs began to wear out and were killed one after the other. At last, on April 6, the conviction grew upon him that it was absolutely no use trying to get any further; the ice grew worse and worse, there was nothing but rubble to travel over; there were lanes, ridges, and endless rough ice looking like an endless moraine of ice-blocks, necessitating the continual lifting of the sledges in a fashion that was enough to tire out giants. On Monday, at latitude 86 degrees 13.6 N., longitude 95 degrees E., they, having reached the most northern point ever attained by any explorer determined to return, beginning their march homeward on April 9, 1895.

#### THE RETURN JOURNEY.

It was four hundred and fifty miles to the nearest land, and it took them from April 8 to the first week in

August, when they succeeded in striking the most northerly islands which lay north of Franz Josef Land. All their dogs were used up, the last solitary survivor being shot before they took to their boats to cross the open water which divided them from the land. It was when they came to land and proceeded to establish their winter quarters that their chief adventures in the way of hunting began.

#### BEAR STORIES.

Johansen on one occasion was very nearly killed by a Polar bear which knocked him down and stood over him. But for the timely intervention of the dogs, Nansen would have had to continue his journey alone; but the bear, while still keeping watch over Johansen, had his attention diverted by the dogs until Nansen succeeded in snatching his rifle and firing a shot which at one and the same moment saved Johansen's life and terminated that of the bear. This incident is notable as being almost the only time when the much-dreaded Polar bear seems to have placed the adventurous explorers in any danger. They came snuffing and browsing round the little hut in which Johansen and Nansen found shelter during the hard winter just as if they were cows snuffing round a byre, but although they stole some blubber and more than once attempted to gain an entry into the hut, they never seem to have shown any serious fight, and were shot down for the most part with very little trouble. On one occasion they shot a she-bear which had made a heavy inroad upon their store of blubber; they skinned her and left her flesh outside for the night. In the morning they found her two cubs had eaten the stomach of their mother which was full of stolen blubber. Later on a savage gaunt he-bear came upon the scene and broke in the skulls of both the little bears in order not to be disturbed in his feast, and then gorged himself with blubber, only to meet his own fate in turn when his whereabouts was discovered.

#### IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Nansen's men had no books to read, for they do not seem to have copied their Lapp companions in Greenland and furnished themselves with either Bible or Testament or any reading matter at all, excepting a table of logarithms and a nautical almanac. The soot from the burning blubber coated them as black as sweeps; but so long as they had sufficient to eat and drink they bore their privations with stoical composure. The foxes worried them a good deal for they thieved everything, even including a ball of twine and a thermometer.

#### THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

The aurora borealis is one of the few things in the Arctic regions which it is worth going there to see. The following is Nansen's description of one of the most brilliant displays which he witnessed during the journey:

"Nothing more wonderfully beautiful can exist than the Arctic night. It is dreamland, painted in the imagination's most delicate tints; it is color etherealized. One shade melts into the other, so that you cannot tell where one ends and the other begins, and yet they are all there. No forms—it is all faint, dreamy color music, a far-away long-drawn-out melody on muted strings. Is not all life's beauty high and delicate, pure like this night? Give it brighter colors and it is no longer so beautiful. The sky is like an enormous cupola, blue at the zenith, shading down into green and then into lilac and violet at the edges. Over the ice-fields there are cold



violet-blue shadows, with lighter pink tints where a ridge here and there catches the last reflection of the vanished day. Up in the blue of the cupola shine the stars, speaking peace, as they always do, those unchanging friends. In the south stands a large red-yellow moon, encircled by a yellow ring and light golden clouds floating on the blue background. Presently the aurora borealis shakes over the vault of heaven its veil of glittering silver—changing now to yellow, now to green, now to red. It spreads, it contracts again, in restless change; next it breaks into waving, many-folded bands of shining silver, over which shoot billows of glittering rays, and then the glory vanishes. Presently it shimmers in tongues of flame over the very zenith; and then again it shoots a bright ray right up from the horizon, until the whole melts away in the moonlight, and it is as though one heard the sigh of a departing spirit. Here and there are left a few waving streamers of light, vague as a foreboding—they are the dust from the aurora's glittering cloak. But now it is growing again; new lightnings shoot up; and the endless game begins afresh. And all the time this utter stillness, impressive as the symphony of infinitude. I have never been able to grasp the fact that this earth will some day be spent and desolate and empty. To what end, in that case, all this beauty, with not a creature to rejoice in it? Now I begin to divine it. This is the coming earth—here are beauty and death. But to what purpose? Ah, what is the purpose of all these spheres? Read the answer if you can in the starry blue firmament."

## HOME AGAIN.

After they had reached land and went into winter quarters they had comparatively little to do after they had built their hut and slaughtered sufficient walruses, seal and bears to provide them with oil, food and fuel. In this hut they remained from August, 1895, until nearly midsummer, 1896, when they met the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, and discovered to their great amazement that the party had wintered waiting for them within one hundred miles of the place where they had erected their winter hut. After that, all was smooth sailing, and Nansen and Johansen returned by steamer, making a very quick passage, only to arrive within a very few days ahead of the *Fram*, which, after she had been quitted by Nansen, had gone on drifting steadily along her own appointed course until she reached the place from whence she was able to gain the open sea near Spitzbergen.

## WHAT NANSEN HAS DONE.

On the scientific value of the discoveries made by these brave explorers there is not much need to dwell. Reduced to their simple elements, what Nansen did may be summarized as follows:

1. Although he failed to reach the North Pole, he got 200 hundred miles further to the north than any one has ever done before.

2. He has proved that there is a steady current that can be relied upon for transport purposes, by which the ice-floes which are frozen and packed together at the east end of Siberia are passed along to the north of Asia and Europe until they reach the eastern coast of Greenland. It is not likely to be of any use for purposes of commerce, although it is not inconceivable that if a vast deposit of valuable ore were discovered in the New Siberian islands it could be brought out into the outer world quicker by shipping it on board transport vessels which could be put on the rail, so to speak, in the drift



DR. NANSEN AND HIS WIFE ON SKI.

pack-ice. After two or three years it would emerge safe and sound at the other end.

3. Nansen has finally exploded one of the favorite delusions of Arctic authorities. They believed that the Arctic ocean was very shallow and extremely cold throughout. Nansen has proved by soundings taken from time to time during the whole of the course of the *Fram's* drifting, that the Arctic sea contains the respectable depth of two thousand odd fathoms, and that the temperature of the lower water is much warmer than any one had any idea of.

As to the rest of his discoveries, of the evidence which he has afforded of the conditions of vegetable and animal life in these extreme northern latitudes, all that need be said is that those who know the value of such things are most enthusiastic concerning the result of Dr. Nansen's labors.

Perhaps the chief value of Nansen's narrative lies in the evidence which it affords of the capacity of the human being to overcome the greatest difficulties, to accommodate itself to the most extreme privations, and to extract health and happiness from regions that have hitherto been given over to desolation and death. And it also shows the power of leadership and the valor of man.

One word more as to "Farthest North." These two copious volumes, in addition to their other merits, are supplied with an admirable and elaborate index, which, unlike most indexes, is printed in clear large type and occupies no fewer than thirty pages.

## II. OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**The English Constitution : A Commentary on Its Nature and Growth.** By Jesse Macy, M.A. Octavo, pp. 557. New York : The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Few writers have done more in recent years to promote a rational study of our own government than has Professor Macy, and the secret of his success in this direction may be found in his comprehension of the essential nature of certain fundamental Anglo-Saxon institutions and of the development of those institutions in American history. The revolution in our methods of instruction in the subject of "civil government," which was largely brought about by the little text-book called

"Our Government," can only be explained as a return to first principles, rediscovered by such clear headed American students and writers as the author of that treatise. This continued effort to lead American students to understand the unity of English and American constitutional history has fitted Professor Macy in a peculiar way to interpret for Americans the nature and growth of the English constitution itself. No one knows better than



PROF. JESSE MACY.

he the limitations of the American student, and probably it is well within bounds to say that no American perceives more accurately the essential features of modern English government which it is important that the American student should understand. Professor Macy begins his book with a comparison of the English and American constitutions, and the American point of view is evident throughout the work. It seems to us that this should make the volume doubly interesting to English readers. Such an interpretation as this American scholar has given of the English form of government has a value to Englishmen not unlike the unique value to Americans of Mr. Bryce's unequalled interpretation of our own institutions from the English point of view. Professor Macy has indeed long enjoyed the close friendship of Mr. Bryce, who acknowledges Mr. Macy's assistance in the preface to the "American Commonwealth." Mr. Macy was recently selected by Mr. Bryce as the American best qualified to assist in the condensation and revision of the "American Commonwealth," for the purposes of a one-volume text-book, this task having within a few months been completed. Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," as condensed by him with Mr. Macy's assistance, makes a volume of about the same size as Mr. Macy's "English Constitution," and the two books taken together constitute, so far as we are aware, the best attainable presentation of the actual governmental systems now in operation in the two great English-speaking countries.

**Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime.** By William P. Trent, M.A. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston : T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Stephens, Toombs and Jefferson Davis are the seven statesmen whom Professor Trent has chosen as types to represent past political conditions in the South. That these are typical figures in the South's past, few would deny; others, it may be said, should have been added to the group, to fill the representation of the various phases of the political life which flour

ished for three generations below Mason and Dixon's line; but these seven were assuredly pre-eminent. Their thought, early and late, dominated the political philosophy of their section, and their practical leadership, in the long run, made history. We are glad to have this survey of the statesmanship of the old South from the point of view of one who represents so truly the best aspirations and purposes of the young men of the new South. It is a book that was worth the writing, and few men were so well fitted as Professor Trent to write it. It matters not how well-disposed toward the task the writer of Northern birth may be, he can never quite understand the environment of the *ante-bellum* Southern statesman, which accounts so largely for many of his errors. Professor Trent has not overlooked these errors, neither has he neglected the causes to which many of them are traceable. He has written candidly, fairly and fully of tendencies and events in our common history which North and South should now be able to review together with mutual tolerance, at least, if not with complete agreement. Americans, north and south, should welcome this Southerner's tribute to the great Southerners of former days; indeed, the genuineness of the author's "Americanism" can hardly be questioned when he dedicates his book to so sturdy and whole-souled an American as Theodore Roosevelt.

**The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain.** By Captain A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., U. S. Navy. Two vols., octavo, pp. 480, 447. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. \$8.

Captain Mahan's chief aim in the preparation of this important biography of Nelson is thus defined in his preface: "Not to mention the attractiveness of the theme in itself, it is essential to the completeness and rounding off of the author's discussion of the influence of sea power that he presents a study, from his point of view, of the one man who, in himself, summed up and embodied the greatness of the possibilities which sea power comprehends, the man for whom genius and opportunity worked together, to make him the personification of the navy of Great Britain, the dominant factor in the periods hitherto treated." Thus the "Life of Nelson" takes its place in the brilliant series upon "Sea Power" with which the American naval captain has electrified the world. It is truly a magnificent achievement in itself, and quite worthy of its author. So many portraits of Nelson are in existence that the publishers must have labored under an embarrassment of riches in selecting those which serve to illustrate these volumes. Five admirable photographs are used, together with many portraits of Nelson's associates, intimates and family, and numerous maps and plans. The publishers have spared no pains to give this work an appropriate dress.

**British India.** By R. W. Frazer, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 417. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The new volume in the "Story of the Nations" series is devoted to a subject which just now is especially prominent in the English speaking world. The famine and the plague have lately drawn increased attention from the United States to India, and this volume, which describes in detail the whole system of British government in India, cannot fail to interest American readers. The writer begins with an account of the earliest East Indian commerce, and describes the rise of the great East India Company, the futile efforts of France to establish an Indian Empire, the work and fame of Clive and Hastings, the final establishment of British supremacy, the great mutiny, and the years of progress since. Much information is given about the various famines of past years. Like the other volumes in the series, "The Story of British India" is well illustrated.

History of Ancient Peoples. By Willis Boughton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 575. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

In this "History of Ancient Peoples," Professor Boughton has endeavored to bring together in a single volume the most important new materials relating to the history of the different nations of antiquity. When it is recalled how much information has resulted from the deciphering of inscriptions and the exploration of buried sites within the past twenty years, it will be evident that such a volume as this has a well marked scope and meets an actual demand. The work is based on a thorough consultation of the best and most recent authorities. It is illustrated largely from cuts which appear in different volumes of the "Story of the Nations" series.

The Mycenaean Age: A Study of the Monuments and Culture of Pre-Homeric Greece. By Dr. Chrestos Tsountas and J. Irving Manatt, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 448. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.

This beautiful volume, with its wealth of illustrations, is a most delightful contribution to our knowledge of ancient art and life. Its sub-title well expresses its scope, for the book is indeed "a study of the monuments and culture of pre-Homeric Greece." Professor Manatt, the brilliant scholar, educator and publicist, who holds the chair of Greek Literature and History in Brown University, besides having many other special qualifications for his task, spent the four years of the Harrison administration in Greece as our United States consul at Athens. In its breadth of interpretation and in its delightful literary quality this book is Professor Manatt's. In much of its archaeological detail it is the work of his collaborator Dr. Chrestos Tsountas, who has spent more than ten years in directing the work of excavation at Mycenae since Dr. Schliemann opened up that wondrous field of exploration. This work is much broader in its scope than the more strictly archaeological reports that Dr. Tsountas has made, and it embodies for the general reader to some extent the results of the most recent work of all the great explorers in the field of Greek archaeology, including the work of Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld. Dr. Dörpfeld, by the way, contributes to this volume a most instructive introductory chapter. Professor Manatt, it is rumored, is likely to be Mr. McKinley's choice for United States Minister to Greece. The American world of scholarship and letters should join in supporting so admirable a selection; for Professor Manatt understands the politics and diplomacy of to-day quite as well as he grasps the art and politics of ancient Greece. He speaks the modern Greek with fluency, and his knowledge of the plucky little kingdom over which King George reigns was well shown by his article on "The Living Greek," contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1895.

Greek Art on Greek Soil. By James M. Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 254. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Professor Hoppin has made a noteworthy effort to study the development of Hellenic art in reference to its environment, and to present the results of this study in an interesting and attractive form. His book contains so much instructive material on the conditions of modern Greek life in its various phases, apart from its narrower theme, that the title hardly does it justice. We commend it to all who care to read an appreciative estimate of the Hellenic people. The first two chapters, devoted to "The Land of Greece," are especially important to an understanding not only of Greek art, but of Greek politics and social life at the present day.

Pickle the Spy; or, the Incognito of Prince Charles. By Andrew Lang. Octavo, pp. 357. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

Charles Edward Stuart, the pretender to the British crown who rallied his forces in Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century, while his father, the so-called James III., was still living, has always been more or less of a mystery to historians of the Jacobite uprisings. Mr. Andrew Lang, by exploiting certain unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum, has been enabled to add very materially

to the world's stock of knowledge concerning this claimant to royal honors, and also to unfold something of the life history of a still more elusive character, the spy who sold the prince's secrets to the government at London. Mr. Lang has made a valuable contribution to English history, as well as to literature.

Life of Cardinal Manning, with a Critical Examination of E. S. Purcell's Mistakes. By Francis de Pressensé. Translated by Francis T. Furey, A.M. 12mo, pp. 214. Philadelphia: John Jos. McVey.

A translation has now appeared of the much discussed "refutation" of Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning," made by Francis de Pressensé. This little book, as we have already noted in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has attracted much attention in England. M. de Pressensé is himself a French Protestant. This fact makes his work the more interesting, both to Catholic and Protestant readers. Nearly a third of the volume is devoted to an account of Manning's life as a Protestant. All who have read what Mr. Stead has described as "Mr. Purcell's Attempt on the Life of Cardinal Manning" should acquaint themselves with the criticisms offered by M. de Pressensé.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. By Frederic H. Wines and John Koren. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This volume contains the first report of an inquiry begun in 1894 under the direction of Charles W. Eliot, Seth Low and James C. Carter, a sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty to investigate the liquor problem in its legislative aspects. Three other sub-committees are at work on the physiological, ethical, and economic aspects of the problem, respectively. The most important types of American liquor legislation have been studied in the states of Maine, Iowa, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. Messrs. Wines and Koren prosecuted their researches in these states with great diligence and intelligence, and the result is an important and scholarly contribution to our knowledge of a subject that has often been obscured by clouds of partisanship and bigotry.

Inebriety: Its Source, Prevention and Cure. By Charles Follen Palmer. 12mo, pp. 109. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

This is a helpful little work, based on a scientific study of the nervous conditions of inebriety. The author considers drunkenness as a disease, but never disregards in his treatise the moral delinquency involved.

The Non-Hereditary of Inebriety. By Leslie E. Keeley, M.D. 12mo, pp. 359. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

This book is chiefly an elaboration of the author's peculiar view that inebriety is a curable disease which is not hereditary. Whatever usefulness the work may have will result from its forcible advocacy of sanitary improvement as a rational basis of efforts for the prevention of drunkenness.

Domestic Service. By Lucy Maynard Salmon. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Miss Salmon's very thorough review of the facts in the situation affords for the first time an adequate basis for a profitable discussion of the various problems connected with domestic service in this country. The search for these facts was begun in 1889, when schedules of questions were prepared for both employers and employees and sent out over the country through graduates of Vassar College. The answers given to these questions were very interesting, and provide data for an intelligent study of domestic service in its economic, social, and ethical phases. Miss Salmon has sifted the essential from the unessential in the mass of information thus obtained, and with these materials as the basis has developed a treatise of unique value.



Rich and Poor. By Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. 12mo, pp. 216. New York : The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Bosanquet divides her discussion into two parts; the first descriptive of the present situation of the poorer classes in England, the second giving helpful suggestions to those who are endeavoring to bridge the chasm between rich and poor, and especially to those engaged in what is technically known as charity organization work. In her account of the governmental institutions under which this work has to be carried on in England American readers will naturally find comparatively little of suggestion, but the principles of poor relief and of charity work in general are, to a great extent, applicable to other than English communities. The discussion of these questions is stimulating, and the whole treatise serves a most useful purpose.

A Bibliography of Municipal Administration and City Conditions. By Robert C. Brooks. Paper, 12mo, pp. 233. New York : Reform Club, 52 William street. 50 cents.

The Reform Club of New York has of late determined to give as much energy to the problems of municipal reform as in times past it has given to tariff reform, monetary reform, civil service reform and ballot reform. Certainly the club has performed a notable service in publishing a municipal bibliography that is by far the most complete, so far as we are aware, that any one has ever compiled. It is the work of Mr. Robert C. Brooks. This compilation appears as Vol. 1, No. 1 in a series of publications under the general title "Municipal Affairs" that the Reform Club promises to issue four times a year.

#### RELIGION.

What all the World's a Seeking ; or, The Vital Law of True Life, True Greatness, Power and Happiness. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston : George H. Ellis. \$1.25.

Mr. Trine's little book is a most wholesome and uplifting contribution to the literature that makes for conduct. What is wanting in our day is not so much the knowledge of duty as the education and inspiration of will power. This little book can be commended to all men and women ; but most of all it is to be recommended as the word of one young man to the young men of the United States in our own day. It suggests Mr. Drummond's books, but it is less an attempt at a scientific or philosophical exposition of the law of spiritual life than a direct personal appeal. It does not address itself to the intellect so much as to the conscience, and its purpose is distinctly practical. It is most fascinatingly written, and deserves the remarkable success it has achieved.

Christ's Temptation and Ours. By the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D. 16mo, pp. 174. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The six Baldwin lectures at the University of Michigan for 1896 were delivered by Bishop Hall of Vermont. They were devoted to the general subject of temptation, human and divine, and are published in accordance with the terms of the trust. The lecturer's point of view and expository skill are known to so wide a circle of readers, especially within the Protestant Episcopal Church, from previous publications, that comment on the present little volume would be quite superfluous.

Immortality and the New Theodicy. By George A. Gordon. 16mo, pp. 190. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

This is an interesting and acutely-reasoned argument for immortality first presented in the form of one of the Ingersoll lectures at Harvard University. Dr. Gordon had already become widely known as a profound student of this subject, through his book on "The Witness to Immortality

in Literature, Philosophy and Life," published four years ago. The Ingersoll Lectureship makes provision for the delivery of one lecture each year at Harvard on "The Immortality of Man." Dr. Gordon, as the title of his essay indicates, considers the question in its relations to the moral government of the universe.

The Larger Life : Sermons and an Essay. By Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy. With an Introduction by the Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Ohio. 12mo, pp. 238. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The sermons contained in this volume are chiefly devoted to a plain and direct exposition of the essential truths of practical religion. The essay on "The New Religion" and the Modern Mind" is a discussion of the philosophy embodied in Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels.

"For Christ's Crown," and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 370. New York : Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

Another volume of sermons by the popular pastor of the Collegiate Church, New York City. The topics are well timed—"The Unspeakable Turk," "The Ascent of Man," "The Conspiracy Against the Liquor Traffic," "Tom Brown of Rugby ; or, Manly Christianity," "The Sunday Newspaper," "Orthodoxy," etc.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Die Deutsche Sprache : German Poems. By Joseph K. Egger. 12mo, pp. 108. Denver : Published by the Author.

This is a little book by a Colorado educator, published in Denver, which undertakes to teach the German language in simple, practical lessons based upon a method quite in harmony with that of Dr. Gouin, whose "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" is well known to readers of this magazine. We heartily commend Professor Egger's modest but useful little work.

Essays Educational. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo, pp. 283. Chicago : D. H. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

A helpful contribution to the history of education, especially valuable for the light which it throws on the activities of the Church of Rome in the field of pedagogics. The lectures which make up the volume were originally delivered at the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain.

Why we Punctuate ; or, Reason vs. Rule in the Use of Marks. By a Journalist. 12mo, pp. 160. Minneapolis, Minn. : The Lancet Publishing Company. \$1.

This little book comes to us from Minneapolis, and its author is a Minneapolis journalist. Special books about punctuation have hitherto been non-existent except for one which is out of print. In certain school treatises on rhetoric some space has been devoted to the subject of punctuation. This little book has unquestionably a mission, and it seems to us that the author has performed his task with exceptional intelligence. We observe that he derives his illustrative passages very largely from the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which he shows a most excellent judgment, for it has been our observation that the *Atlantic Monthly* for years past has been the best and most consistent American exponent of correct usage in all such matters. This book may be said to represent the best American usage of our day, and is to be commended for use by proof-readers, and also for reference in educational institutions.

Cadet Life at West Point. By Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 256. Chicago : Published by the Author.

Lieutenant Reed's book is just the thing needed to put the intending cadet on the track of the information he most wants and finds most difficult to get from official sources. It is written in a pleasing style and well illustrated.



## SCIENCE.

Essays by George John Romanes, M.A. Edited by C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

The many admirers of the late Professor Romanes will be glad to have this collection of his briefer scientific essays, which appeared at different times during the years 1884-91 in such periodicals as the *Nineteenth Century*, the *North American Review*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Forum*.

Glaciers of North America. A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell. Octavo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.90.

It has only recently been learned that North America offers better conditions for the study of glaciers, both active and extinct, than any other continent. Geologists say that North America furnishes examples of all the leading types of glaciers to be found in the Alps or elsewhere in Europe. A few American geologists have lately been exploring portions of Alaska and adjacent parts of Canada, and have discovered some forms of glaciers not represented anywhere, so far as known, on the Eastern Hemisphere. Professor Russell's illustrated monograph is intended as a reading lesson for students of geography and geology, but it contains much material of great interest to the general reader. All who care to know more about their own country and its physical growth will find much food for thought in Professor Russell's excellent treatise.

Elementary Geology. By Ralph S. Tarr. 12mo, pp. 529. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.40.

This book devotes far more attention to the dynamic side of geology than is customary in elementary treatises. The treatment of stratigraphic geology is correspondingly brief. Professor Tarr's reason for this innovation is that an adequate exposition of the stratigraphic aspects of the subject involves too voluminous a statement of facts for a textbook to be used in secondary schools. Dynamic geology, on the other hand, does not require a knowledge of so great a body of fact, and this phase of the science can be more readily illustrated from ordinary observation and experience. The present volume also serves as an adjunct of the author's "Elementary Physical Geography."

The Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare. By Henry N. Ellacombe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Edward Arnold.

This new edition of a book which has heretofore been little known in America is fully illustrated, not only with botanical cuts, but with interesting scenes from Stratford-on-Avon as well. The author has attempted to describe each of the plants mentioned by Shakespeare, and to compile a complete and convenient reference volume on the subject.

## ESSAYS, BELLES LETTRES AND POETRY.

Book and Heart. Essays on Literature and Life. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50

That the race of American essay writers, despite the loss of Lowell, Emerson, and Curtis, is not yet extinct, has been abundantly demonstrated by the Messrs. Harper, whose series of "American Essayists" and "Contemporary Essayists" have been remarkably successful. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Howells, and Mr. Brander Matthews have already contributed to the latter series as well as to the former, and now the publishers present us with a new volume of Colonel Higginson's delightful papers. The keynote of the "Contemporary Essayists" was struck by Mr. Warner in the opening volume. The writers discuss, for the most part, the relations of literature to life. They approach this theme

from various view-points, and they treat it in a way that interests even the cursory reader. Thirty-five of Colonel Higginson's brief papers are included in the present volume, and while their general trend suggests no new departure in either thought or expression, there is a freshness in the utterance and an individuality in the style which those who have followed the writer's work for years past well know and appreciate. Mr. Warner and Mr. Higginson are much alike in sympathies and culture, and yet each has a message of his own which he voices in his own way.

The Works of Lord Byron. Edited by William Ernest Henley. Letters, 1804-1813. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

This new edition of Byron's prose works, the editor states, will be divided into (1) Letters; (2) Journals and Memoranda, and (3) Miscellanies. The first volume contains, in addition to the poet's earlier letters, much important material in the form of notes. The editor has wisely endeavored to convey through these a definite notion of the times in which Byron lived, on the theory that "to know something of Byron, one should know something of the aims and lives and personalities of contemporary men and women, with something of the social and political conditions which made him and his triumph possible."

Lyrics of Lowly Life. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

One of the most popular books of verse this season has been the little volume entitled "Lyrics of Lowly Life," by Paul Laurence Dunbar. The author's portrait and the introduction to the volume furnished by Mr. W. D. Howells partly explain the significance of this little book. Mr. Howells states that Dunbar's father and mother were slaves.



PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

and that he himself was an elevator boy. These facts, however, Mr. Howells says, have not modified his judgment of Dunbar's literary art, but he feels moved to say that Dunbar has made the strongest claim for the negro in English literature that the negro has yet made. After dipping into some of his stanzas, most readers, we think, will agree with Mr. Howells in the opinion that Dunbar "has produced something that, however we may critically disagree about it, we cannot well refuse to enjoy; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art."

**A Year of Shame.** By William Watson. With an introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. 16mo, pp. 75. New York: John Lane. \$1.

Many of the impassioned poems which have been collected in this little volume had already reached the American public through the newspaper press. England's attitude toward the Armenian trouble is the general theme of the poems. Mr. Watson is an intense sympathizer with the Armenians, and his denunciations of Lord Salisbury's policy are pointed and vigorous in the extreme.

**National Epics.** By Kate Milner Rabb. 12mo, pp. 398. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

This is an excellent guide to a knowledge and appreciation of the world's great epic poems. The Hindu, Greek, Roman, Finnish, Saxon, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, English and Persian epics of distinctively national importance are all represented. In each case the story of the poem is briefly told, and this is followed by translations of extracts. There are also bibliographical and critical notes. The compiler has performed a useful service in making accessible in the compass of a single volume so much material for the study of these noble poems.

**The March to the Sea: A Poem.** By S. H. M. Byers. 12mo, pp. 149. Boston: The Arena Company. \$1.25; paper, 50 cents.

One of the lyric poems of the war time was Major S. H. M. Byers' song entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea." It

was in fact this song, sung by thousands of Sherman's soldiers, which has given name to the military exploit which it glorifies. That campaign of Sherman's would have found some name, but it was Major Byers who called it "The March to the Sea." It had the true martial and lyric ring, and deserves its fame. Major Byers wrote it in the midst of the campaign, and his own adventures at that time are highly interesting. He has now given us a long narrative poem, most skillfully constructed, with interludes of song and ballad, covering the whole



MR. S. H. M. BYERS

movement of General Sherman's army, while by virtue of the songs interspersed giving us variety and wide metrical range. The original war song is inserted in this longer poem as one of the lyrical interludes. Thus while the volume as a whole has unity, it avoids monotony. Major Byers has made a genuine contribution to our poetical literature of the civil war. The little volume deserves the wide popularity it is sure to have in many thousands of American homes. Major Byers is an Iowa writer who holds a high rank among Western men of letters, and has served the country well as a consul-general in Switzerland.

#### FICTION.

**On Many Seas: The Life and Exploits of a Yankee Sailor.** By Frederick Benton Williams. Edited by William Stone Booth. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, the real author of the book whose title page bears the name of Frederick Benton Williams, has achieved a remarkable success within a very few months. The book entitled "On Many Seas" was edited by

a friend of the author, Mr. William Stone Booth, who explains, however, in a prefatory note, that his task as editor was confined to cutting out a few portions of Mr. Hamblen's manuscript which would have taken up too much space in print. The book from beginning to end is the work of Mr. Hamblen, who is now an engineer in one of the New York



MR. HERBERT E. HAMBLÉN.

City departments, and had never before prepared a work for the press. His book relates the experience of an American sailor, and is characterized by intense realism as well as by an exceptionally direct and vigorous style. The author seems to have set out with the intention of telling the whole story of his sailor life, without attempt at gloss or extenuation of doings which, judged by the highest standards of our modern civilization, were morally unjustifiable. It is the plain tale of a man whose conduct neither rose above nor fell below the requirements of his surroundings. Mr. Hamblen's point of view throughout the work is that of the man who depends on a common sailor's career for his livelihood, and this gives his account a value quite distinct from that of the chance observer who has seen fore-castle life perhaps for only a brief period, without becoming really a part of it. Naturally, the author makes no pretensions to literary skill, and no small part of the attractiveness of the book is due to the utter absence of any evident striving for literary effect, or any effort to accomplish the end in view by "fine writing." The popularity of the work is one more assurance of the esteem in which the book-reading public still holds the two old-fashioned qualities of downright truthfulness and simplicity.

**Phroso: A Romance.** By Anthony Hope. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.75.

Mr. Anthony Hope's new book "Phroso" lacks none of the elements of romantic interest which made the "Prisoner of Zenda" so popular. It is a good story well told, which holds the reader's attention from beginning to end. The delineation of the character of the Turkish pasha is wonderfully true to life, and may enable some readers to gain a conception of the reason which makes Turkish diplomacy so difficult to cope with. The scene of the story is a small island sixty miles from Rhodes, which is inhabited by a very turbulent population. Napalia is a mere speck in the ocean.

but nevertheless the islanders are immensely proud of it. The story reveals not a little of the spirit of revolt against the power of the Sultan which has animated the struggle of the Cretans, and has made their cause the cause of the Greeks everywhere.

**On the Face of the Waters. A Tale of the Mutiny.** By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

However one may criticise certain obscurities and difficulties in Mrs. Steel's literary style, there can be no question about the remarkable character of this book as an interpretation of the causes which led to the great Sepoy mutiny of 1857. The history of the struggle from the standpoint of its centre at Delhi has, perhaps, never before been so graphically and so accurately presented as in this volume. Mrs. Steel informs us in the preface that she has not allowed the exigencies of novel writing to interfere with the scrupulously truthful presentation of the facts of history. Perhaps if Mrs. Steel had given us two books, one a history as such, and the other a novel based upon history, the results would have been better. Nevertheless, the book is one of permanent importance.

**The Forge in the Forest.** By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.50.

A recent addition to the rapidly growing list of Canadian historical novels is Professor Roberts' tale of "The Forge in the Forest," an Acadian romance. The scene of the story is identical with that of Longfellow's "Evangeline;" the time is a few years previous to the banishment which that poem describes. The French Acadians still possess the land, but in the struggle with the English they are steadily losing ground. The entire story is the supposed "Narrative of the Acadian Ranger, Jean de Mer, Seigneur de Briart; and how he crossed the Black Abbe; and of his Adventures in a Strange Fellowship." The author's style is a constant reminder of Fenimore Cooper at his best; as regards subject matter the comparison is equally valid.

"**Quo Vadis:**" A Narrative of the Time of Nero. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 541. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The high standard in historical fiction set by Ebers in his fascinating series of novels has been reached, if not surpassed, by the Polish writer, Sienkiewicz, in "Quo Vadis"—a work which has attracted an unusual degree of attention in the few months that have intervened since our first announcement of it at the time of publication. "Quo Vadis" is a tale of the devotion of the Christians at Rome in the days of the Emperor Nero. It is a strikingly vivid and brilliant picture of decadent Rome; the grossness and hideousness of Nero's court are revealed by suggestion rather than by detailed description, but in sharp contrast are the noble virtues of the humble Christians who lived and died for the triumph of the faith in those degenerate times, while the hero of the story is a Roman who typifies the best surviving qualities of his race, and in spite of the complexities in his character commands the reader's sympathy and affection.

**Marm Lisa.** By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

One of Mrs. Riggs' most popular stories. Few writers could have equaled her description of the gropings of a child's clouded intellect in the path of light. It is a pathetic little tale, and like all of Mrs. Riggs' books it has a serious purpose, which the writer's art makes no conscious effort to conceal.

**The Orcutt Girls: or, One Term at the Academy.** By Charlotte M. Vaile. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. \$1.50.

This admirable story for girls is, we believe, from the pen of a prominent Denver lady. It appeals to the same

audience that has welcomed Mrs. Barr's books and those of other women writers who have dealt with practical life from the religious standpoint.

**Barker's Luck, and Other Stories.** By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 265. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Another volume of Bret Harte's short stories, of which little need be said except that they exemplify all the well-known qualities which his earlier tales revealed, besides taking on a certain finish and grace of expression which in his first stories was found lacking. His preference in the choice of materials remains unchanged, and in depicting the characters and scenes of the mining camp his skill is at its best.

**Lo-to-Kah.** By Verner Z. Reed. 16mo, pp. 229. New York: Continental Publishing Company. \$1.

The author has succeeded in imparting to this little series of Indian tales a bit of genuine aboriginal flavor. It is the lore of the Ute nation, which seems in most respects quite like that of other Western tribes. The stories will bear reading, and we have no doubt that the modest hope of the author that they may amuse those who care to read them will be more than fulfilled. They are really studies in folklore. The book is cleverly illustrated.

#### MISCELLANY.

**With the Trade Winds: A Jaunt in Venezuela and the West Indies.** By Ira Nelson Morris. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Barring occasional silliness—which may be forgiven when the writer's youth is considered—Mr. Morris' descriptions of those parts of Venezuela and of the West Indies which he saw in the course of his journeyings are entertaining and instructive in their way. There are numerous half-tone illustrations, including a view of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and a portrait of President Crespo.

**The Bookman: An Illustrated Literary Journal.** Vol. IV. September, 1896–February, 1897. Octavo, pp. 590. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The bound volume of the *Bookman* for the half year inclusive of February forms a singularly attractive presentation and summing up of the literary life of the English-speaking world for the past season.

**St. Nicholas Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks.** Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. XXIII. Part I., Nov., 1895, to April, 1896; Part II., May, 1896, to October, 1896. New York: The Century Company. Each part, \$2.

*St. Nicholas* can never be superseded as the American young folks' magazine *par excellence*. In illustration it is better than ever, and we cannot believe that its literary quality could be materially improved by any magazine writers that have yet appeared on this mundane sphere.

**The Century Illustrated Magazine.** Vol. LII. New Series, Vol. XXX. May, 1896, to October, 1896. Octavo, pp. 968. New York: The Century Company. \$3.

The periodical appearance of bound volumes of our illustrated magazines reminds us not only of the flight of time, but also of the immense output of literary and artistic material of the highest excellence which is represented by even six months in the life of one of our standard monthlies. The last completed volume of the *Century* contains 90 full-page pictures, including frontispiece portraits of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joseph Jefferson as "Dr. Pangloss," Napoleon at St. Helena, Hans von Bülow, and 300 other engravings, while the contributed stories and "serious" articles are up to the high average of the magazine in interest, variety and timeliness.

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A Plea for Our Game. Fred. C. Mathews.  
The Gentle Art of the Translator. Caroline W. Latimer.

**McClure's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.  
Alexander Hamilton. Henry Cabot Lodge.  
Life Portraits of Alexander Hamilton.  
Grant's Life in Missouri. Hamlin Garland.  
Some Unpublished Letters by Gen. Sherman. Ella F. Wellmer.

**The Midland Monthly.**—Des Moines. April.  
On the Eastern Edge of the Andes. James H. Keeley.  
Living Homes Under the Sea. Charles Frederick Holder.  
The Valley Beautiful. H. A. Crafts.  
Across Country in a Van.—III. Mary A. Scott.  
Grant's Life in the West.—VII. Col. J. W. Emerson.  
How to Relieve the Poor and Prevent Poverty. Ada K. Terrell.

**New England Magazine.**—Boston. April.  
"The Vacant Chair." Herbert L. Jilson.  
William Morris, The Artist. W. Henry Winslow.  
The Friendship of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. E. P. Powell.  
The English Holland. Henry C. Shelley.  
Spring, Birds of New England. William Everett Cram.  
From Rutland to Marietta.  
Bangor, Maine. Edward Mitchell Blanding.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
William Quiller Orchardson, R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.  
The Art of Travel: Ocean Crossings. Lewis M. Iddings.  
London, as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—London Parks.  
Odysseus and Trelawny. F. B. Sanborn.

## THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

**American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. February.  
Photographer and Artist, from a Briton's Point of View.  
Copyright and Reproduction. Walter Sprange.  
Measuring the Speed of Camera Shutters.

**March.**  
Trimming and Framing. Martin L. Bertram.  
Three-Color Transparencies. H. L. Cameron.  
Fighting with Shadows. W. Trumbull.  
Kite Photography. F. E. Colburn.  
**American Journal of Sociology.**—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.)  
March.

A Day at Hull House. Dorothea Moore.  
A Sketch of Socialistic Thought in England. Charles Zueblin.  
Le Play Method of Social Observation.

**Public Charity and Private Philanthropy in Germany.**—II.  
Individual Telesis. Lester F. Ward.  
**Present Status of Sociology in Germany.**—II. O. Thon

**American Monthly.**—Washington. March.  
An Age of Fable. Mabel W. Soule.  
Washington in Foreign Ports. Kate F. Coe.  
The Treaty of Peace at Paris. Mrs. C. J. Parker.  
French Officers of the American Revolution. Effie L. Epler.

**Annals of the American Academy.**—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) March.  
In Memoriam: Francis Amasa Walker.  
Concentration of Industry and Machinery in the United States. E. Levasseur.



Silver Free Coinage and Legal Tender Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.  
The Quantity Theory. W. A. Scott.  
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1896. E. D. Durand.  
Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.  
The Racial Geography of Europe.—II. W. Z. Ripley.  
The Physiology of Alcohol.—I. C. F. Hodge.  
Principles of Taxation.—VII. David A. Wells.  
"Confessions" of a Normal School Teacher. M. H. Leonard.  
The Malarial Parasite and Other Pathogenic Protozoa. G. M. Sternberg.  
The Stability of Truth. David Starr Jordan.  
A Year of the X-Rays. D. W. Hering.  
The Blaschka Flower Models of the Harvard Museum. M. E. Hale.  
The Cliff-Dweller's Sandal. Otis T. Mason.  
India Rubber and Gutta Percha. Clarke Dooley.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

The Development of American Cities. Josiah Quincy.  
The Solidarity of Town and Farm. A. C. True.  
Relation of Biology to Philosophy. Joseph LeConte.  
Women in Gutter Journalism. Haryot Holt Cahoon.  
Brains for the Young. Burt G. Wilder.  
The Unknown: Prevision of the Future. Camille Flammarion.  
Concerning a National University. John W. Holt.  
Wilfrid Laurier: Character Sketch. J. W. Russell.  
Experiments in Sheathing the Hulls of Ships. George E. Walsh.  
Falling Prices. Dean Gordon.  
The Armenian Refugees. M. H. Gulesian.  
Compulsory Arbitration. Frank Parsons.  
Democracy—Its Origins and Prospects. John Clark Ridpath.  
Art Amateur.—New York. March.

The Anatomy of Animals.  
Plants and Flowers in Decoration.  
China Painting.—II. Anna B. Leonard.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

The Afterglow of Italian Art. M. J. Smith.  
Mural Decorations of the Congressional Library.—V.  
The Study of Modern Art.

Atlanta.—London. March.

Sir Walter Raleigh; a Famous Adventurer. Mrs. Orpen.  
Princely Poetesses. Laura A. Smith.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. February.

Imperial Berlin: A Student's View in 1871. F. F. D. Albert.  
Canada's Colleges. S. R. Tarr.  
A Word About Novels. Margaret Crosby.  
Mérimee as a Critic. Norman Hagood.  
On the Modern Precision of Expression. W. A. Holden.  
Thoreau's Unpaid Occupations. Olivia Thide.  
Admission of Women Students to German Universities. J. A. Ford.  
The Curbing of Astuteness. H. G. Chapman.

March.

The College and the University. J. B. Miller.  
Dartmouth and Webster. J. M. Boyd.  
Specimens of Alumni Wit and Wisdom.

Badminton Magazine.—London. March.

The Future of Fox-Hunting. C. E. A. L. Rumbold.  
The Homing Pigeon. W. Bancroft.  
The Rules of Billiards. With Diagram. A. H. Boyd.  
Old Sporting Prints. Continued. Hedley Peek.  
Tarpon Fishing. Hermoine Murphy Grimshaw.  
The Red-Deer of Norway. H. Seton-Karr.  
The Wild Goats of the Cheviots. Abel Chapman.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

Can Banks Compete for the Transmission of Small Sums of Money with the Post Office?  
British Railways in 1896. Wm. J. Stevens.  
The Bank of England. Continued.  
The McKinley Horoscope. W. R. Lawson.  
Gilbert Lectures on Banking.  
Insurance Legislation as to Married Women.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. February.

Obstacles to International Bimetallism.  
Further Considerations of Our Currency Problems. C. T. Haviland.  
The Bank of England.  
Thirty Years of War Currency. W. C. Cornwell.

March.

Foreign Banking and Finance.  
The Imperial Bank of Germany.

The First Step in Currency Reform.  
Money Without Law.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Elements of the Doctrine of the Atonement. J. S. Candlish.  
Attitudes of Worship in Greece. Arthur Fairbanks.  
Rocks and Revelation. Owen Scott.

March.

The Apocalyptic Teaching of our Lord. Henry Kingman.  
Have We Authentic Portraits of St. Paul? W. H. Bradley.  
The English Bible and English Writers. C. M. Cady.  
The Foreshadowing of the Christ.—IV. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

Gordon's Staff Officer at Khartum.  
Some Plantation Memories. A. G. Bradley.  
Woman in Politics. T. P. W.  
Káfristán and the Káfrs. Major J. Broadfoot.  
Saladin and King Richard: the Eastern Question in the Twelfth Century. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Conder.  
The Goat: His Useful Qualities, and How He Came by Them. Dr. Louis Robinson.  
Recent Naval Biography and Criticism.  
Disraeli Vindicated. Frederick Greenwood.  
The Political Prospect.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February 15.

The American Mercantile Marine Customs Tariff and Regulations of the German South-West African Protectorate.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

What Shall the Tariff Be? J. W. Longley.  
The University of Manitoba. James Lawler.  
Decorative Art. E. W. Huntingford.  
Page from the Early History of New Foundland. Mrs. J. D. Edgar.  
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.  
Reciprocity Trips to Washington. A. H. U. Colquhoun.  
Canadian Poetry—A Word in Vindication. A. B. DeMille.  
Independence and Party Government. Wm. Trant.  
London's Tragic Tower.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

With a Camera in the Clouds. Maurice Farman.  
A Day with the Hounds. B. Fletcher Robinson.  
Remarkable Stories of Ghosts at Home. E. S. Lang Buckland.  
The Poet Laureate at Home. "One of his Friends."  
The Court of Denmark. Mary Spencer Warren.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Twenty-five Years of Engineering Progress. Sir Douglas Fox.  
Some Early American Steam Craft. F. R. Hutton.  
Overhead Trolley Road Construction. Benjamin Willard.  
The Age of Electricity. Nikola Tesla.  
The Sea Mills of Cephalonia. F. W. Crosby, W. O. Crosby.  
Electrically Annealing Armor Plates. C. J. Dougherty.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Public Opinion and Improved Housing. George McDermot.  
A Visit to the Samoan Islands.  
A Recent Attack on the Church. Charleson Shane.  
Dr. Fulton's Answer to the Pope. Jesse Albert Locke.  
The British Evacuation of the Ionian Islands.  
The Revolt from Calvinism in New England.  
The Ethics of Life Insurance.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

Soldiers I Have Met. Rev. E. J. Hardy.  
Bagdad. H. Valentine Geere.  
The Founding of St. Petersburg. Fred. Whishaw.  
John Thompson of Duddington.  
The "Cure" at Carlsbad.  
The Great Siberian Railway. John Geddle.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Homeric Art. Alfred Emerson.  
The Homeric Poems. William C. Lawton.  
The Story of the Uiad. William H. Appleton.  
The Story of the Odyssey. Abby Leach.  
The Women of Homer. Angie C. Chapin.  
The Homeric Age. Martin L. D'ooze.  
Gold and Silver Mining. C. C. Goodwin.  
Silk-Making in France. George D'Avenal.  
From Cleveland to McKinley in the White House. J. W. Hardwick.  
The Science of the Morning Fast.—II. Edward H. Dewey.  
A Visit to Jules Verne and Victorien Sardou. Edmondo de Amicis.  
Popular Amusements in New York. Foster Coates.  
Contemporary Review.—London. March.  
The Chartered Company in South Africa. Rev. John MacKenzie.

The House of Commons and Its Leader. Hebert Paul.  
Some Recent English Theologians; Lightfoot, Westcott, Hort, Jowett, Hatch. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.  
Our War Ships. William Allan.  
The Pronunciation of Greek in England. J. Gennadius.  
The Famine in My Garden. Phil Robinson.  
An Irish Channel Tunnel. With Map. J. Ferguson Walker.  
Life in a French Commune. Robert Donald.  
Ten Years of Millionaires. H. S. MacLauchlan.  
Free Church Unity; the New Movement. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

The Death of Queen Elizabeth: an Anniversary Study. Sidney Lee.  
Picturesqueness in History. Bishop Creighton.  
The Irish School of Oratory. J. F. Taylor.  
Ten Days at Court; the Emperor Nicholas's Visit in June, 1844.  
Two African Days' Entertainments. Miss Mary Kingsley.  
Notes on Lord Leighton. Giovanni Costa.  
The Queen Against Dr. Pritchard; a Famous Trial. J. B. Atlay.

Cosmopolis.—London. March.

John Stuart Mill, 1809-1873. Sir Charles W. Dilke.  
Literary Recollections. Continued. Prof. F. Max Müller.  
Madame Blanc Bentzon as a Romance Writer. Mlle. Y. Blaze de Bury.  
Unpublished Letters by Ivan Tourguéneff.  
The House of Andrea Mantegna at Mantua and His Picture "The Triumph of Caesar" at Hampton Court.  
The Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle, from the Unpublished Correspondence of Cardinal Richelieu. R. de Cisternes.  
The American Universities.  
The History of the Modern State. Rudolph Sohm.  
Turkish Reform After Forty Years. H. Vambéry.  
Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." Alfred F. von Berger.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.

An American Artist in Paris. Maude Andrews.  
In the Ice-King's Realm. J. H. Welch.  
Aboard a Ship of the North Atlantic Squadron. C. Reynolds.  
Complexion Specialists and Their Methods. E. deB. Gudé.

The Dial.—Chicago.

February 16.

Shakespeare in France.  
Fenimore Cooper and Mark Twain. D. L. Mauleby.  
March 1.

The Revaluation of Literature.  
Dialectal Survivals from Chaucer. C. S. Brown.  
Democratic Criticism. O. L. Triggs.

Education.—Boston. March.

Boyhood of Philip Melancthon. E. D. Warfield.  
Checks to Criminal Tendency Needed. J. L. Pickard.  
Public Opinion vs. Educational Progress. E. L. Cowbrick.  
Present State of Child-Study. S. H. Rowe.  
Public Schoolhouses.  
How Common Schools Can Help the Farmer. S. E. Warren.

Educational Review.—London.

February.

Mrs. Sophie Bryant. With Portrait.

March.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick and Newnham. With Portrait.  
Wanted, a Guild of Efficient Private Schools. Rev. J. O. Bevan.  
Professional Examinations for Teachers.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

American Students and the Scottish Universities. R. M. Wanley.  
The Peabody Education Fund. J. L. M. Curry.  
Organization of City School Boards. James C. Boykin.  
The Sentence Diagram. Gertrude Buck.  
The Throat of the Child. Henry J. Mulford.  
An Interview with the Shade of Socrates. W. H. Smith.  
A Normal School in France.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

The Financial Measures Needful to Industrial Stability. J. H. Eckles.  
Mistakes and Improvements in Railroad Construction. G. H. Paine.  
The Positive Value of Quiet and Beautiful Streets. J. W. Howard.  
Comparative Economy in Electric Railway Operation. C. H. Davis.  
Times and Causes of Western Floods. J. L. Greenleaf.

Cure for Corrosion and Scale from Boiler Waters. A. A. Cary.  
Standardizing the Testing of Iron and Steel. P. Kreuzpointner.  
Gold Fields of the Porce River, Colombia. J. D. Garrison.  
Successful Shop Management.—V. Henry Roland.  
Fire-Proof Construction. W. M. Scanlan.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

*Pithecanthropus Erectus*; the "Missing Link" at Last. W. K. Marischal.  
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.  
The "Martha Washington" Case. Lida R. McCabe.  
Some Famous Giants. W. Gordon Smythies.  
Mr. Chamberlain's Garden. Frances H. Low.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

An Open Letter to Arthur James Balfour. "A Most Loyal Supporter."  
A Study of Turkish Finance. "A Turkish Patriot."  
The Genius of Gabriele D'Annunzio. Ouida.  
Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany. Henriette Jas-trow.  
Our Gentlemanly Failures. S. H. Jeyes.  
Justice for the Taxpayer. Hugh Chisholm.  
Joris Karl Huyamans. Gabriel Mourey.  
China's Present and Future. Dr. Sun Yat Sen.  
Edward Gibbon the Man. J. C. Bailey.  
Lord Salisbury and the Eastern Question. "Diplomaticus."  
Mr. Rhodes' Speeches. Edward Dicey.

The Forum.—New York. March.

Taxation: Its Sum, Justification and Methods. P. Belmont.  
The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. T. S. Woolsey.  
Recent Triumphs in Medicine and Surgery. G. F. Shraday.  
The Torrey Bankrupt Bill. Jay L. Torrey.  
American Excavations in Greece: Ikarra, Anthedon, Thisbe, Mr. Cleveland and the Senate. James Schouler.  
Kansas: Its Present and Future. William A. White.  
New Letters of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.  
What Are Normal Times? E. V. Smalley.  
Is England's Industrial Supremacy a Myth? S. N. D. North.  
Modern Greece. John Stuart Blackie.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. March.

Ninety seven Years in the White House. Joanna R. Nicholls.  
The Great Lincoln Inauguration. A. Oakley Hall.  
Vassar College. Blanche A. Jones.  
The Elephants of Kings. Charles F. Holder.  
Some Natives of North Africa. Frederick A. Ober.  
General Robert E. Lee.—II. Edmund Jennings Lee.  
A "Thousand Miles Up the Amazon. Clarence B. Riker.  
A Glimpse of Life in India. E. Blochmann.  
The Central-Continental Metropolis (St. Louis). C. T. Logan.

Free Review.—London. March.

The Church and Evolution. W. T. Husband.  
The Blasphemy Laws. Frederick Verinder.  
Arthur Hugh Clough. Charles F. Newcombe.  
The Saxon and the Celt. Joseph M. Wheeler.  
Imperial Federation and Imperial Policy. Arthur Cross.  
Literature Prescribed by Podanap. E. S. Galbraith.  
"Inverted Humanitarianism." Henry S. Salt and Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

On Behalf of Birds. Robin Birdlove.  
Walter Pater. Rev. Stanley Addleshaw.  
Donna Pietra and Dante. Edmund G. Gardner.  
Bexhill-on-Sea. Dr. Yorke-Davies.  
Sir Cloudesley Shovel. W. A. Fox.  
Separate Creation. W. T. Freeman.  
In Subterranean Caves in Yorkshire. Walter Wood.

Godley's Magazine.—New York. March.

Pastime Photography.  
Dresden Opera. Grace H. Webb.  
Some Handsome Newspaper Women. Helen M. Winslow.  
Modern Art in Piano-Building. Rupert Hughes.  
Among the Ferns. Charles Francis Saunders.  
Standard Time and Time-Tables.  
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years.—III. Grace E. Drew.  
Music in America.—XXII. Rupert Hughes.

Good Words.—London. March.

Winter to Scottish Poetry. Florence MacCunn.  
The Keppelstone Picture Collection. I. M. W.  
The Portraits of William the Silent. Mrs. Lecky.  
In a Hospital Receiving Room. Lucian Sorrel.  
Letters and Letter Writers. Canon Gee.  
Chartres. Sophia Beale.

**Green Bag.**—Boston. March.

Daniel Cady. Edward F. Bullard.  
Beyond a Reasonable Doubt. Charles E. Grinnell.  
An Indian Deed.  
Presidential Lawyers.  
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—III. Edwin E. Bryant.  
The Death Penalty in the United States.

**Gunton's Magazine.**—New York. March.

The New Administration.  
Are Luxuries Wasted Wealth?  
Growth of Sound Financial Opinion.  
How to Attain an Eight-Hour Day. J. H. Jones.  
High Wages and Cheap Production.  
How Not to Reform the Currency.  
Analysis of Cuban Population. Raimundo Cabrera.

**Home and Country.**—New York. March.

A Corner of Andalusia. C. S. Walton.  
Whist and Its Masters.—VIII. R. F. Foster.  
The Inauguration of a President—Past and Present. G. Cranmer.  
Battle Between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. T. J. Mackey.

**The Home Magazine.**—Binghamton, N. Y. March.

Congressional Reporters.—II. John H. White.  
Modern Men of Muscle. F. W. Clark.  
The Dayton Soldiers' Home. M. A. Barney.  
The Increasing Power of the President. F. E. Kennedy.  
The Scientific Preparation of Food. Edward Atkinson.  
An International Waterway. J. A. C. Wright.  
Relations of Hotels to Commercial Travelers. E. M. Tierney.

**Homiletic Review.**—New York. March.

The Reconstructed Pulpit. Joseph Parker.  
Palestine in the Light of Archaeology. A. H. Sayce.  
Harmony of Science and Revelation. G. F. Wright.  
The Coming Revival—How to Secure it. C. H. Payne.  
The Decline of Assyria. J. P. McCurdy.

**The Irrigation Age.**—Chicago. January.

The Art of Irrigation.—XIX. T. S. VanDyke.  
Influence of Forests on Irrigation. B. E. Fernow.  
The Wind-Mill in Irrigation. W. C. Fitzsimmons.

**Journal of Geology.**—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) January-February.

Carboniferous and Permian Formations of Kansas and Nebraska. C. S. Prosser.  
Evidences of Elevation of Southern Coast of Baffin Land. T. L. Watson.

Italian Petrological Sketches.—III. H. S. Washington.  
Mode of Formation of Till. O. H. Hershey.  
The Geology of San Francisco Peninsula. H. W. Fairbanks.

**Journal of the Military Service Institution.**—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Lyceum at Fort Agawam. Capt. Eben Swift.  
Land Mines. Lieut. George L. Anderson.  
Army Uniform. Capt. T. A. Bingham.  
Battle Tactics and Mounted Infantry. Lieut. L. P. Davison.  
Artillery Firing Charts. Lieut. H. A. Reed.  
The Field Outfit of an Infantryman. Lieut. James Ronayne.  
German Artillery and Pioneers.  
What War Means.  
Cover, Screen, and Illusion. Major M. Martin.  
Cavalry Armament. Lieut.-Col. P. Neville.  
Modern Coast Defense Tactics. Capt. J. Stanley.

**Journal of Political Economy.**—Chicago. (Quarterly.) March.

Greenbacks and the Cost of the Civil War. W. C. Mitchell.  
Credit Instruments in Business Transactions. David Kinley.  
The Assessment of Taxes in Chicago. W. H. Whitten.  
Trade-Union Organization in the United States. W. L. M. King.  
England's Dominant Industrial Position. Charles Zueblin.

**Journal of the United States Artillery.**—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.) January-February.

An Experiment with Militia in Heavy Artillery Work. E. M. Weaver.  
Notes on European Sea-Coast Fortifications. A. Hero, Jr.  
Report of Development of a Photo-Retardograph. B. W. Dunn.  
An Alternating Current Range and Position Finder.  
On the Rifling of Cannon. J. M. Ingalls.  
Mounting of 8-inch B. L. Rifles at Fort Wadsworth.

**Kindergarten Magazine.**—Chicago. March.

Why Municipalize Kindergartens?  
What the Federation is Doing for Education. Ellen M. Hentrotin.  
Effect of Child-Study on Teachers. Harriet H. Heller.

**Knowledge.**—London. March.

Fridtjof Nansen's "Farthest North." Harry F. Witherby.  
The Victorian Era in Geography. Dr. Hugh R. Mill.  
The Origin of Some Domestic Animals. R. Lydekker.  
Vegetation and Vegetable Productions of Australasia.  
Life-History of the Common Tiger Beetle. Fred. Enock.

**Ladies' Home Journal.**—Philadelphia. March.

A Day with the President at His Desk. Benjamin Harrison.  
These Wonderful Bodies of Ours. W. G. Jordan.  
When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated. Stephen Fiske.  
This Country of Ours.—XV. Benjamin Harrison.

**Longman's Magazine.**—London. March.

Anne Murray. Lady Verney.  
A Nineteenth-Century Craft-Guild on Purbeck Island.  
Private Schools; Ancient and Modern. Eric Parker.  
Milk Dangers and Remedies. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

**The Looker-On.**—New York. March.

Edwin Booth's "Becket." J. D. Champlin.  
The Present Tendency of Music. W. J. Henderson.  
Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction: Julius Caesar. W. H. Fleming.

**Lucifer.**—London. February 15.

The Phædo of Plato. W. C. Ward.  
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament. F. H. Bowring.  
The Equinox Cycle, and Its Relation to the Mahā Yuga. David Gostling.  
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.  
Theosophy and Science. Continued. Prof. John Mackenzie.  
Saint Martin; the Unknown Philosopher. Concluded. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.

**Ludgate.**—London. February.

Black and White Artists of To-day. Continued.  
Sunny Algiers.  
Bookplates of Some Notable People. W. H. K. Wright.  
Dartmoor Prison; a Convict's Health Resort. A. S. Hurd.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. March.

Through the Swamps to Benin.  
Thackeray's Philosophy.  
The Story of Cressida.  
The Sicilian Peasant.  
Pantomime in Paris.  
El Dorado.

**Menorah Monthly.**—New York. March.

The Mission of Judaism. M. Ellinger.  
Homicide.

**Metaphysical Magazine.**—New York. March.

The Divine Paradox. Hudor Genoue.  
The Sphinx and "Being."—XX. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.  
What Survives in Man? A. L. Mearkle.  
The End, or Good. J. C. Lipes.  
Affinity of Souls. Marie L. Bird.  
A Pivotal Philosophy. C. B. Newcomb.  
Our Place in Life. L. K. Reed.

**Midland Monthly.**—Des Moines, Iowa. March.

Japanese Farming. H. H. Guy.  
Across Country in a Van.—II. Mary A. Scott.  
The Widow of Stephen A. Douglas and Her Washington Home.  
Grant's Life in the West.—VI. Col. J. W. Emerson.  
Björnsterne Björnson. J. C. Bay.  
Federated Climates of Washington. Jennie Simpson-Moore.  
John Brown and His Iowa Friends.—IV. B. F. Gue.

**The Missionary Herald.**—Boston. March.

The Administration of the American Board.  
Some Results of Relief Work in Turkey.

**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. March.

Prominent Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century.  
Christian Work for Our Foreign Population. A. F. Schauffer.  
The Story of the New York City Mission. W. T. Elsing.  
Work Among the Chinese in New York. Charlotte C. Hall.  
Polygamous Applicants.—II. D. L. Gifford.  
Christianity in the West Indies. D. W. Bland.  
The Waning Interest in Foreign Missions. R. S. Storrs.

**Month.**—London. March.

Reparation to Cranmer. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.  
The Willy Jesuit: an Historical Study. The Editor.  
Religio Peccatoris. F. Banfield.  
The Convent of the Blind Sisters of St. Paul. Paris. S. M. Antepedia in Medieval Churches. Rev. H. Thurston.  
Wild Life in the Park: Rus in Urbe. "Ruricola."

## Music.—Chicago.

February.

The Singing Boys of Luca Della Robbia. Florence Everham.  
The Task of Musical Science. Richard Wallaschek.  
Robert Franz. Anne K. Whitney.  
Shakespeare and Music. Ira G. Tompkins.  
Hearing Music. Richard Welton.  
The Modern Orchestra.—IV. A. C. G. Weld.  
Franz Schubert. Maurice Aronson.

March.

Modern Musical Conductors. Walter R. Knupfer.  
Opera in English at Castle Square. J. K. Murray.  
A Word as to Orchestration. John Philip Sousa.  
Hearing Music. Richard Welton.  
Consonance and Dissonance. Bertram C. Henry.  
Shakespeare and Music. Ira G. Tompkins.  
Popular Cradle Songs. E. de Schoultz-Adiewsky.

The National Magazine.—Boston. March.

In the Florida Resort-Land. Arthur W. Tarbell.  
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.  
The Tennessee Centennial Exposition. C. H. Sebastian.  
The Surviving Leaders of the Confederacy. Frank A. Newton.

National Review.—London. March.

Some Home Truths About Rhodesia. W. E. Fairbridge.  
The Defense of London. Spenser Wilkinson.  
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    Gold Fields of the Porce River, Colombia, EngM.  
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    See also contents of MisH ; MisR.  
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    Mores and Manners of Seventy Years—III., G.  
    Mormonism To-Day, David Uter, NW.  
    Morning Fast, The Science of the—II., E. H. Dewey, Chaut.  
    Music : See contents of Mus.  
    Music in America—XXII., Rupert Hughes, G.  
    Municipal Government in San Francisco—III., J. H. Stallard, OM.  
Names : Naming the Indians, Frank Terry, RR.  
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    Nelson, Pictures from the Life of, Clark Russell, EL.  
    Nelson at Trafalgar, Alfred T. Mahan, CM.  
    New England in Kansas, W. H. Carruth, NEM.  
    New Foundland, Page from the Early History of, CanM.  
    Normal Times, What are? E. V. Smalley, F.  
    Novels, A Word About, Margaret Crosby, BA, Feb.  
    Nurses, Men as, WR.  
    Odyssey, The Story of the, Abby Leach, Chaut.  
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    Oxford Union, Reminiscences of the, B. R. Wise, NatR.  
    Pantomime in Paris, Mac.  
    Palestine in the Light of Archaeology, A. H. Sayce, HomR.  
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    Pauperism, Problems of, J. T. Baybee, WR.  
    Peabody Education Fund, J. L. M. Curry, EdRA.  
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    Photography : See also contents of AP ; PA ; PB ; PT ; WPM.  
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    Photography, Quick, Alfred, John Nicol, O.  
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    Pigeons : The Homing Pigeon, W. Bancroft, Bad.  
    Plantation Memories, Some, A. G. Bradley, Black.  
    Poem, The History of a, Edmund Gosse, NAR.  
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    Poetry, Canadian—A Word in Vindication, A. B. DeMille, CanM.  
    Policemen of the World, Str, Feb.  
    Prison Labor, Carroll D. Wright, NAR.  
    Prosperity, The First Essential for, John Brisben Walker, Cos.  
    Quantity Theory, The, W. A. Scott, AAPs.  
    Racial Geography of Europe—II., W. Z. Ripley, APS.  
    Railways :  
        The Great Siberian Railway, John Geddie, CJ.  
        The Railway Problem, Lloyd Bryce, J. J. Wait, NAR.  
        British Railways in 1896, W. J. Stevens, BankL.  
        Modern Express Passenger Engines, H. Russell, PMM.  
        Overhead Trolley Road Construction, B. Willard, CasM.  
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    Raleigh, Sir Walter, a Famous Adventurer, Ata.  
    Reciprocity Trips to Washington, A. H. U. Colquhoun, CanM.  
    Reform and Public Charities, Homer Folks, Out.  
    Rhodesia, Some Home Truths About, W. E. Fairbridge, NatR.  
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    Rosary and the Holy Eucharist, J. M. Monsabre, R.  
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    St. Kitts, A Winter Trip to, William M. Chauvenet, Cos.  
    St. Louis : A Central Continental Metropolis, C. T. Logan, FrL.  
    St. Petersburg, The Founding of, F. Wishaw, CJ.

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 Soldiers I have Met, E. J. Hardy, CJ.  
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 Its Sum, Justification and Methods, P. Belmont, F.  
 The Tax Inquisitor System in Ohio, E. A. Angell, YR.  
 Principles of Taxation—VII., David A. Wells, APS.  
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 Telegraphing Without Wires, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.  
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 Thoreau's Unpaid Occupations, Olivia Thide, BA, Feb.  
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 Victoria : Her Majesty Queen Victoria, W. T. Stead, RR.  
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 Violins, Facts and Fancies About, T. B. Connery, Cos.  
 Walker, Francis Amasa—in Memoriam, R. P. Falkner, AAPs.  
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 The New Woman and Her Relation to the New Man, WR.  
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 X-Rays, A Year of, D. W. Hering, APS.  
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 Yesterdays, Cheerful, Thomas W. Higginson, AM.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	Mus.	Musie.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	Exp.	Expositor.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AREC.	Architectural Record.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AL.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	Out.	Outlook.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	L.H.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	L.H.	Leisure Hour.	Rosary.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	Sanitarian.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MI.	Monthly.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
			Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]



## NATURE'S ALCHEMY DEFIES THE CHEMIST.

FROM SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.



*Truth* recently published a racy item about the crossroads temperance orator who, in the course of his remarks, said: "Now, what was it the rich man in Hades called for? Was it whisky? No! Was

it brandy? No! Was it rum? No! It was water, water! Now, what does that show?"

The reply came: "Shows where all you tee-total fellows go to!"

The orator did not specify what kind of water his friend shouted for, but it is presumed to have been the same as that referred to in the following:

A Milwaukee paper not long since printed an amusing item about a servant who happened to be alone in the house when a fire broke out in the basement. He had the presence of mind to understand that a small fire could often be quenched with a little water. Better yet, his master had a fresh stock of Londonderry, charged to a turn with carbonic acid gas. Without stopping to measure the cost, James began hurling lithia grenades at the fire; as the bottles broke, large volumes of gas escaped, and, to his surprise, almost instantly extinguished the flame.

This was a singular experience for James, who had only seen this particular water used to "squench" the fire in the ardent spirits, or to remove that heaviness in the stomach in the morning, for which it was a favorite with his master, and even now he is not able to tell what it is in the water that puts out a fire more quickly than plain, wet water.

This reminds us that there are others. The most renowned chemists have been searching for a decade after the mysteries in that water. They have boiled it, submitted it to the microscope, the spectroscope, and the X rays, in the vain attempt to learn just why the analyses they make do not prove satisfactory when they come to the test.

By this we mean to say that while this famous spring easily supplies millions of bottles annually of a water which is regarded as remarkably potent for many of our ailments, no chemist has produced a bottle worth dispensing. A for-



tune awaits him who can reproduce this great gift of nature; but, like the mythical bag of gold in the rainbow, it seems just out of reach. Alchemy can reduce a diamond to vapor and tell its precise elements, but it cannot reconstruct it. This is equally true of a crystal drop of Londonderry water. To go a step farther, neither can the physician explain all the mysteries that lurk in this particular water.

Nothing in the history of mineral waters has so stirred up the medical faculty. There seems to be a subtle something in it which is beyond the reach of chemists that adapts it exactly to the use of man in the cure of rheumatism, and

in this mystery dwells its fascination. It is the most common thing imaginable to meet in one's daily rounds men of business who can relate many instances where it has done very strange cures.

Not long since the writer met a business man on the street, who related that he had decided to go to Hot Springs for a chronic rheumatism. He took Londonderry Lithia by the advice of a doctor, and in a fortnight was entirely cured.

It is, and should be, a source of satisfaction to the doctors that they can suggest a simple and at the same time effective remedy for this most perplexing and almost universal malady. It is also a delight to the patient to be ordered to use such a palatable medicine. This fact explains in part the unparalleled success of the water. The patient will take it faithfully, and after once beginning, being sure to note a relief from pain in a short time, pursues the treatment with religious zeal.

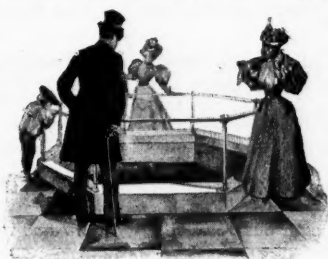
The writer called upon one of the best known physicians for some theory by which to explain some of these rapid cures. The doctor, while admitting that there was no remedy known to the profession which gave promise of any considerable success, would not venture an opinion upon the working curative force in this celebrated water. "Nature's ways are so subtle," said the informant, "that it were mockery to try to fathom them. I ask a chemist to analyze that water and bring me the same thing compounded in his laboratory. I try it—bosh! I get no such results as I get from the original. Why? Simply because the chemist is deceived. He gets a few ingredients, but there are some added in the great laboratory of nature, which he knows not how to detect. Here, then, I look for the explanation of the peculiar power of this water. Without knowing what it is that dances and shoots through the body with the speed of lightning, it would still be possible to know the elements in this water and not be able to say which was the antidote. But as no one either knows the disease in its essence or the precise methods of Londonderry Lithia water, it may be as well to simply admit the fact and spend one's time reasoning upon a more promising subject."

The doctor doubtless spoke by the card, and we, therefore, take up a few points which may be of interest to the reader. We do so voluntarily, because there are many people in all the walks of life who never stop to ask questions. They accept everything as a matter of fact, and never wonder why it is so. For instance, there are hundreds of thousands who know the flavor and the power of Londonderry Lithia to control disease, who never gave a thought to anything connected with it. They drink it because they



like it or because it is good for them. They never ask why it is good for them; "the doctor said so," and that ended it. There is another class who always wish to know more about matters that come to their attention. Many who use spring waters go to the springs because formerly that was the only way by which to obtain the different waters in their original strength and purity. This habit has developed so many hotels and sanitariums in the immediate vicinity of springs that an unexpected danger has arisen in the contamination of the soil, which is to a greater or less extent inevitable, and hence a suggestion of the danger that water, reaching the springs through this soil, may not be pure. The art of bottling water so that it may not lose any of its value medicinally or take on any impurity in the process is the outgrowth of the same study and watchful care that have refused to listen to any propositions for the erection of any hotel, boarding house, or private residence within a radius of nearly a mile of the Londonderry Lithia Springs. So this latter class may

not go to the Londonderry Springs to drink the water, but the Spring may go to them, carrying



"LONDONDERRY SPRING."

in its original purity all its marvelous richness in the peculiar element found to exist alone in its native soil. They are too busy to watch the water as it bubbles from its niche in the solid rock, to wander through the maze of delicate machinery employed in rushing the water into bottles, into wrappers, into cases and into cars, at the rate of from two to five carloads per day, but they can pause for a moment and reflect upon what has been written in the foregoing and follow the writer a step further into the realm of uric acid.

What about this uric acid, that is such a bane to humans, plaguing them so without provocation, and playing havoc with their happiness? It even threatens their lives on occasions, and will not be content to play its legitimate rôle unless it is subdued by Londonderry water—drowned into a condition of proper subserviency, as it were. We must go to some high authority to get information about this malevolent influence that invades our blood; so here is what Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, late Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, the eminent specialist, has to say:

"In cases of rheumatism, whether articular or muscular, I recommend my patients to make free use of the Londonderry Lithia Water, and I regard it as the best water that is to be obtained for such cases."

This is also the opinion of G. Frank Lydston, M.D., of Chicago, who is known to every American physician as the eminent Professor of

Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city:

"I take great pleasure in indorsing the claims of the Londonderry Lithia Water. It is, in my opinion, the best of the natural waters as an anti-lithic—as a remedy in calculous affections and the uric-acid diathesis. I have used it largely in my practice, in which I meet with numerous cases requiring such waters. I have used it with excellent results in my own person. Personally I find the non-carbonated water to be preferred."

That fixes the one fact you wanted settled—this water works where there is uric acid. We could quote enough scientific proof of this to fill this volume.

A century is a long time, yet for nearly two centuries the good people in the old town of Londonderry have depended upon this water to cure most of their ailments. Uncle Avery and his faithful wife have lived for seventy-five years within sight of the spring, and no one can pass a pleasanter hour than in listening to their legends and stories of the old "Birch Tree," for this was the name of the old spring during the days when fighting General Stark was wont to drink from it to cure his rheumatism, and later when it became a favorite of Horace Greeley, who passed a part of his youth in the old town of Londonderry.

The story of this particular premier, this monarch of all the table waters that ministers to good health while it quenches thirst (and puts out fires), that adds a charm while it removes the sting from the cup that cheers, that is smiled upon at the feast, and greeted in the chamber of ill health, that does good so pleasantly and so mysteriously, that has, in short, become a household favorite in many lands, and a hospital favorite throughout the world, because of its power to drive out uric acid, is not to be told in this short article.

There are scientific facts worthy of mention, with opinions from many of the ablest physicians, but these are all obtainable of the company whose good fortune it is to own this delightful water. Their address is Nashua, N. H.

# WHY A FIRST-CLASS WHEEL COSTS \$100.

BY SEDGWICK ROGERS.

TO every man, when he has made up his mind to buy a bicycle, there comes first a sense of utter bewilderment at the number of apparently high grade wheels offered for his choice ; and next that everlasting

employed solely in the manufacture of bicycles. Every part of the wheel, frames, tires, saddles, ball bearings—everything, down to the minutest detail, is here made up directly from the raw material.

The Overman works is one of the few factories in the country where absolutely nothing is taken for granted. Every single piece of the Overman wheel, the famous VICTOR, is the product of this factory.

As we begin our tour of inspection, and range from one department to another, I am struck not merely with the extreme division of labor, but the perfection of the organization. No army corps, it would seem, could be organized with more scientific precision, with more rigid discipline.

This great plant, from beginning to end, is the creation, and is under the personal management of its founder, Mr. A. H. Overman, who is one of the pioneers of the bicycle industry in America.

The Overman wheel works has, indeed, a unique record. It was the first factory in America to build a "safety" similar to the present type ; it was the first to reduce the price of the old high wheel bicycles to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the first to establish a price of one hundred and thirty-five for safeties ; it



MR. A. H. OVERMAN.

question : Must I pay one hundred dollars for a really first-class wheel ?

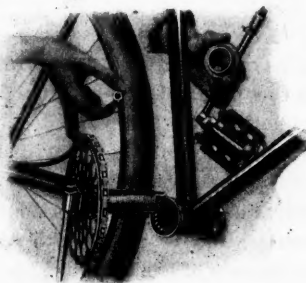
That at least was my own experience, and it has, I doubt not, been the experience literally of hundreds of thousands of others. And though I have ridden for several years, and examined no end of machines, it was not until the other day that I was able to answer these questions in my own mind.

But I have now had an opportunity to follow the course of construction of a bicycle from the raw materials to the finished product. I have been taken through cellars filled with long lines of steel tubing and huge piles of steel ingots ; I have visited rooms filled with bales of rubber "biscuits," and others hung with leathern hides, and others piled high with thin slabs of carefully selected woods ; I have seen these ingots and this tubing grow into frames and handle bars and sprockets and spokes and pedals ; the wood into rims, the rubber into tires, the leather into saddles ; and I have seen these perfected parts, after passing through an almost incredible number of processes and undergoing countless inspections, finally brought together and assembled into a completed wheel.

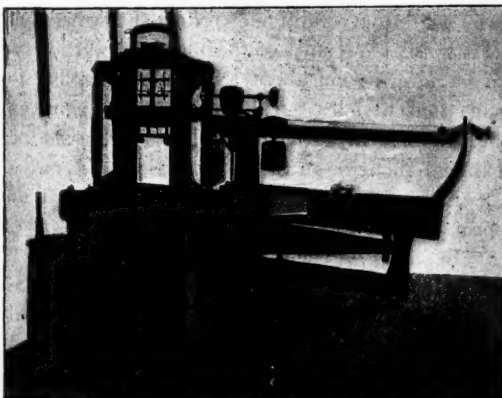
All this I saw within the walls of a single factory.

I was in the city of Springfield, Mass., and receiving an invitation to go through the works of the Overman Wheel Company near by, I perfunctorily accepted.

The huge factory occupies a superb site on the brow of a bluff commanding the valley of the Connecticut for miles, and with several mountain peaks spacing the horizon's edge. Here some fifteen hundred men are



VICTOR CRANK SHAFT AND BEARING. Showing the extreme simplicity and consequent strength of the construction.



THE EXTENSOMETER OR STRAIN-TESTER.

This wonderful machine is graduated down to one ten-thousandth of an inch, and will measure the strain of the rider's foot on the pedal crank.



was the first factory in the world to build the entire bicycle from tire to saddle, from rims to post, from balls to grips; it was the first to abandon "castings," and the first to make bicycles all of forged steel; and it was upon the wheel turned out from this factory, the perfected Victor, that the first world's record on bicycles was made.

It was nearly twenty years ago when as a young man Mr. Overman began his experiments with the old velocipede, and it is now fifteen years since the Overman Wheel Company was established in Chicopee Falls. In 1886 Mr. Overman went to England and found there the new "safety" type, which had just been evolved by English mechanics. He came back with one of these queer-looking, heavy, clumsy machines, set his strong, inventive, practical mind to work upon it, and the next year his improved machine was upon the market, the first, as I have said, in the United States.

Step by step, item by item, the new type, which now appears so antiquated, grew into the beautiful and, as it seems to me, now that I have witnessed the process of its construction, the truly marvelous machine we now have—the 1897 Victor.

Mr. Overman's motto—evidenced indeed in every part of his manufactory—is: "Quality, Quality, Quality!"

"Nothing," he insists in his forceful way, "is too good for the Victor." And now that I have been from top to bottom of his factory, and have seen how this work and that might be skimmed—a man laid off here, a different material used there, with the result of saving five, or perhaps ten dollars upon every wheel turned out, and a consequent enormous enhancement of profits—it would amount in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars;—and now that I have seen, with my own eyes, how nothing is skimmed, how nothing is scanted, I realize that this is not an idle boast. The man who makes it means it.

The vital parts of a bicycle, it hardly needs the telling, are the joints and connections. Here is where the essential strain and jar come. These joints and connections may be cast, or forged.

The only reason that castings are used is that the forgings cost about five times as much. This difference amounts to a large sum where hundreds or, as at the Overman works, thousands of bicycles are turned out each year.

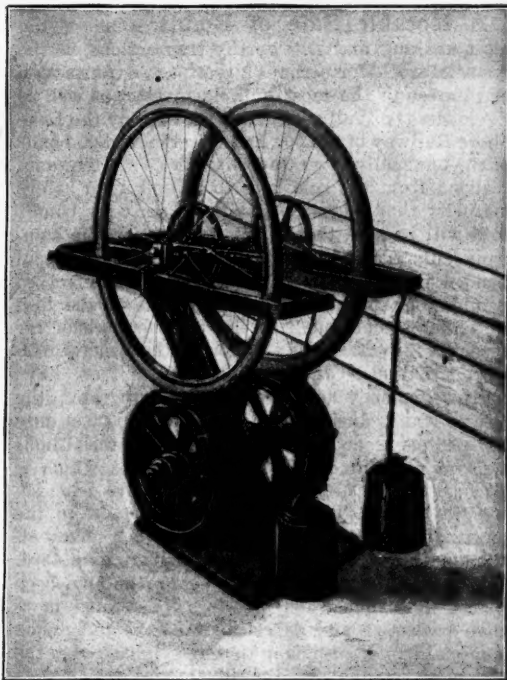
"Crucible steel, drop forged connections and oil tempered parts"—these are the keynotes of Victor quality and construction. This is the "Victor grade." Says Mr. Overman proudly: "In the Victor, the nickel, paint and enamel cover no flaws, conceal no castings, and no case hardened cones."

Before it can be used every consignment of stock is exhaustively tested for its elasticity, its tensile strength, its torsion and bending qualities; and if the stock does not meet the most exacting requirements it is flatly rejected.

Were we to follow the products of the forge room in detail, we should see the different parts taken in hand by workmen after workmen, through room after room, filed and polished, and tested by gauges of the most minute accuracy, planed and bored and finally brought to the nickeling room, where, after being treated in electrical baths, to first a layer of copper and then a surface of nickel, they come forth to be again further polished and finally handed, glistening and gauge perfect, to the assembling room.

When one realizes what a comparatively simple machine the bicycle of to-day is and its relatively small number of parts, one's credulity is stretched to a breaking strain to be told that every wheel turned out from this factory has been submitted to twenty-three hundred distinct gauge tests. This is but one of the many items that answer the question why it is that a first class bicycle costs one hundred dollars. The marvel of it all is that a machine of such extraordinary perfection could be sold for such a sum.

The lesson one learns from a first hand view of the process of bicycle making is that it is not merely unsafe—it is both a danger and a folly to risk one's life upon a wheel which, weighing no more than twenty-five or thirty pounds, does not have the guarantee of some reputable firm that it is made only of the best materials,



THE "BOUNCER."

This machine answers to the wear of a rough road, and when a pair of tires are set in it reveals their exact durability.

is of unquestioned strength, and has no weak and flimsy points of construction.

My last word to the impending purchaser is to warn him to buy no wheel which is not guaranteed to contain no castings, no sheet metal frames, no lap-brazed joints, no case hardened cones or balls. The Overman Wheel Company insures the rider of the Victor in the sum of \$5,000 against any personal injury which may occur on account of such material or construction in its bicycles. I cannot think of any possible way that a company could better evidence its good faith and insure public confidence in the reliability of its product.

# The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

**A Notable Sale of Bonds.**—One of the most striking and noteworthy transactions in the financial world for perhaps a year past, a transaction of interest to the most humble investor as well as the leaders of Wall street, was the sale by the Lake Shore Railway of \$50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds at the unusually low rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The sum realized from the sale goes to refund at or before maturity the present outstanding 7 per cent. bonds, so it will be seen that by this transaction the company cuts the interest charge upon its principal bonded debt just in half. The amount involved would alone stamp the undertaking as of the first rank, but aside from this the transaction is of far reaching importance as a factor in the general railroad situation. Other railroads, it is true, have borrowed money at the same very low rate; the Pennsylvania during 1895 floated \$5,000,000 at only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and as far back as 1886 the Illinois Central negotiated a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. issue, which is now quoted in London at slightly above par; so, too, the Boston Terminal mortgage bonds, to the amount of \$6,000,000, bear only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., although they are of short term, maturing in 1898. But the Lake Shore issue is so large, and has been placed at a time when investors are so much more than backward and American railways under such a special ban of suspicion, that it emphasizes in the strongest possible way the advantages which may accrue through honest, capable and conservative management. It may be said to establish a new standard for the credit of American railways. The rate of interest the bonds bear, while regarded in this country as extremely low, is not so regarded in European countries; and the fact that the Lake Shore is able to secure such a rate puts it on a level with the best managed corporations on the other side of the water. In one respect, indeed, the management of this property is unique, and that is its policy of charging all betterments and other outlays to operating expenses, so that nothing has been added to the constructive and equipment account for thirteen years. This, notwithstanding the fact that the outlay on improvement has always been heavy. But aside from evidencing the confidence established by such methods, the sale of the Lake

Shore bonds reveals to the general public what has long been known to bankers and financial men on the inside, that there is a minimum rate,—a very low rate, which corporations and enterprises of the very highest standing may secure, practically at any time. Such investments are regarded as absolutely secure. It follows, therefore, that where a higher rate of interest is paid there goes with the investment a certain element of risk, direct or indirect, which may be regarded in general as increasing directly with the increase of the interest rate. In other words, the investor should understand that at the present time securities regarded as absolutely safe bring only such and such a rate, and if he desires a greater return he must at the same time accept an enhanced risk.

## **The Pennsylvania's Annual Report.**—

The yearly analysis of the business done by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is of wide general interest for many reasons. This railway is, in point of income, the greatest business enterprise upon this earth. Its gross earnings usually equal the sum derived by the United States Government from those tariff duties over which our political battles are principally fought. Moreover, the Pennsylvania is the great coal, iron and steel carrying railroad of the United States and its earnings, therefore, afford a very accurate reflection of the business conditions of the country. The depression of 1896 is notably evidenced in the Pennsylvania's coal trade. The aggregate coal and coke shipments over the Pennsylvania Railroad Division during the year were only 23,000,000 tons as against nearly 27,000,000 in 1895,—a decline of more than 13 per cent. Again, the decline in the production of pig iron from 217,000 tons per week in November, 1895, to only 112,000 tons for the same period of 1896 cut heavily into this road's traffic. The result was that the aggregate gross earnings were lowered from \$130,000,000 in 1895 to \$123,000,000 in 1896, and the aggregate net earnings from \$39,000,000 to \$35,000,000. That is to say, there was a loss of 6½ million dollars in the gross earnings and 4½ million dollars in the net earnings. The tonnage movement one mile showed a decrease of over a billion tons, the total having fallen from 14,202,000,000 tons to 13,-

197,000,000. It speaks for the splendid management of this vast corporation that in the face of declining traffic and revenues it was still able to earn its 5 per cent. dividends, with a considerable surplus left over, and this, too, in the face of over a million and a half expended in grade improvements. Nevertheless, the latter item was small compared with recent years, the expenditure on capital account a few years ago reaching to over \$21,000,000, keeping many industries active and giving employment to thousands of men. With business dull and earnings falling off the management had no alternative but to strictly limit the outlays. It gives a vivid idea of the magnitude of this road's business to learn that the balance sheet for December 31 last showed current debts of \$18,000,000, off-set by cash assets of \$20,000,000, of which above \$10,000,000 was in actual cash.

**The Boom in Steel.**—The outbreak of the war in the steel industry between the allied Carnegie-Rockefeller interests and other members of the once successful steel-rail pool seems already to have borne fruit in an enormous amount of new business, which cannot but have the most important effect upon the general trade situation. It is estimated that since the break in steel prices between a million and a half and two million tons of steel have been ordered from American mills, including, it is astonishing to relate, more than 100,000 tons for export, some of which actually goes to England. It is probable that the average price paid for steel rails ruled in these orders around \$18, which would indicate that above \$30,000,000 worth of rails and steel had been ordered. And it is safe to say that these orders carry with them the requirements for the outlay of at least \$5,000,000 more in spikes, ties and other new material. All this cannot but serve, to many, to point a moral at the influence of "trusts." With the exception of a moderate boom in iron and steel in the summer of 1895, this vitally important industry has been in a state of stagnation for several years. Much of this may be ascribed to the prevalent general depression, but there were other and perhaps more important causes. Despite the fact that it is freely admitted that large contracts for rails of uniform size may be taken at a profit for little more than \$1 over the price of steel billets, during the past ten years the "pool" has been able to hold quotations at from \$5 to \$13 a ton over the latter. And inasmuch as the production of the mills united in the pool for this period has been more than 7,000,000 tons it will be seen that their profits have been something colossal. During the summer of 1895 rail prices advanced from \$22 to \$28, and notwithstanding the fact that with the ensuing reaction the price of billets fell from \$20 a ton to about \$15, the high price of rails has been maintained. Bessemer pig iron, too, which went as high as \$13 a ton, receded so that at the close of the year it was down to \$10. The railways refused to supply any save

## New England Loan

—: AND :—

## Trust Company,

34 Nassau Street, New York.

**Capital and Profits, - - \$950,000**

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.  
W. W. WITMER, Vice-President.  
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

### DIRECTORS:

HENRY D. LYMAN,	R. B. FERRIS,
F. K. HIPPLE,	HENRY WHELEN,
H. J. PIERCE,	G. W. MARQUARDT,
JOHN WYMAN,	E. D. SAMSON,
D. O. ESHEAUGH,	W. W. WITMER,
	W. F. BARTLETT.

A large number of Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges, Trustees, Guardians, and private individuals have invested with the Company for years, and not one of these investors has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in the Company's securities.

*The Company offers its own six per cent. Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.*

**WE PAY POST-AGE** All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

### The Best Forms of Life Insurance Contracts Placed.

*Life and Endowment Policies Bought and Sold.  
Loans Negotiated on Life Insurance Policies.*

**HENRY HALE, . 120 Broadway, New York.**

## AN IDEAL INVESTMENT.

**Of special interest to doctors.**

An excellent opportunity for recuperation of the health of the investor is offered in an ideal location, altitude and climate for the cure of pulmonary complaints. The region has splendid natural resources—abounding in opportunity for out door sport. A Hot Spring (temperature 140 degrees) having a volume of 5,000 gallons per hour. Its waters are peculiarly helpful to sufferers from Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Trouble.

The property includes over 1,000 Acres, the Hot Spring, 120,000 gallons per day; a Cold Spring, 240,000 gallons per day; and a Cold Spring on land adjoining, 240,000 gallons per day.

Owner will not sell, but wishes to get a partner or a loan for further development of property. Ample security. Fulllest investigation courted. Write for particulars and reputable references.

Address L 41, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

# 33d Annual

## STATEMENT

OF THE

# TRAVELERS

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1863. (Stock.) Life and Accident Insurance.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1897.

**Paid-Up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000.00**

### ASSETS.

Real Estate.....	\$1,953,750.09
Cash on hand and in Bank .....	1,462,133.26
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate.....	5,377,156.02
Interest accrued but not due.....	203,121.89
Loans on collateral security.....	714,150.00
Loans on this Company's Policies.....	936,342.31
Deferred Life Premiums.....	291,935.47
Premiums due and unreported on Life Policies.....	255,503.67
State, county and municipal bonds.....	3,361,078.92
Railroad stocks and bonds.....	3,767,171.00
Bank stocks.....	1,084,966.00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds.....	1,489,370.00
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$20,896,684.63</b>

### LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 per cent., Life Department.....	\$15,561,585.00
Reserve for Re-insurance, Accident Dept.....	1,311,974.40
Present value of matured Installment Policies.....	354,570.90
Special reserve for Contingent Liabilities.....	286,651.98
Losses unadjusted and not due, and all other Liabilities.....	405,478.89
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$17,920,260.27</b>

**Surplus to Policy-holders..... \$2,976,424.36**

### STATISTICS TO DATE.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number Life Policies written.....	<b>90,479</b>
Life Insurance in force.....	<b>\$88,243,267.00</b>
New Life Insurance written in 1896.....	<b>11,941,012.00</b>
Insurance issued under the Annuity Plan is entered at the commuted value thereof as required by law.	
Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	<b>1,228,077.90</b>
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	<b>11,914,765.18</b>

#### ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number Accident Policies written.....	<b>2,338,186</b>
Number Accident Claims paid in 1896.....	<b>14,163</b>
Whole number Accident Claims paid.....	<b>292,379</b>
Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	<b>\$1,373,936.96</b>
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	<b>\$19,828,189.13</b>

Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	<b>\$2,602,014.86</b>
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	<b>\$31,742,954.31</b>

JOHN E. MORRIS, Acting Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.

J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, Counsel.

the most pressing necessities for rails, and the rail-making companies turned their attention to manufacturing other forms of steel. Within the last few months, however, the Chicago, Scranton and Pittsburgh mills began to accuse each other of cutting prices, with the result that the Carnegie people went into the open market with a rate of \$25. This formally broke the "pool," and the price then went down with a rush, to as low as \$15 a ton, or \$13 below what it had been for a year and a half previous. Meanwhile, it seems possible that the break will have the effect of carrying American rails as competitors into all the markets of the world. The union of the Carnegie manufacturing interests with the Rockefeller ore and lake vessel interests, places this combination in a position not only to compete with any domestic, but probably with any foreign steel rail-making industry; and as evidence of this Carnegie has opened offices in London, Liverpool and elsewhere with the intention of bidding upon all large contracts. Notwithstanding the levy of a high protective tariff on rails imported into this country, it is a well-known fact that steel rails and similar products may be made in the interior of the United States, at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, cheaper than in any country of Europe; and were the great lakes open to the sea so that lake-built vessels carrying this important product could reach the seaboard as cheaply as they now reach from one end of the lakes to the other, there seems hardly a shadow of doubt that America would control the steel industry of the world.

### Savings Banks and the Business Depression.

—A statistical tabulation of curious and unusual interest has been made by the Massachusetts Bureau as to the effect of the prevalent business depression upon the general earnings, and more especially upon the savings of the mass of the people. Probably nothing could more accurately indicate the latter than the condition of the savings banks; and it is a remarkable fact that, beginning with 1890, the latter have made a steady and uniform advance, as though there had been no such thing as a Baring failure, the panic of '93, or a free silver campaign. The total assets of the savings banks of Massachusetts in 1890 were 372 millions. These were increased to 390 millions the year following, to 415 millions in 1892, to 424 millions in the year of the panic, to 442 millions in the year after the panic and to 466 millions at the close of 1895, where the account stops. Moreover, the whole number of open accounts in the savings banks of the state also showed a steady gain right through the "hard times," from 1,083,000 in 1890 to 1,302,000 in 1895. This was a total gain for the five years of over 20 per cent., while the population in the same period gained only 11 per cent. Put in another way, there were 484 open accounts at the bank to every thousand of the population in 1890, while in 1895 this proportion had been increased to 520 open accounts for every 1,000. Similarly the total amount on



# THE PRUDENTIAL

Issues Life Insurance Policies for CHILDREN, WOMEN, and MEN

Ages, 1 to 70 — \$15 to \$50,000

Under

## PROFIT-SHARING POLICIES

Premiums payable Weekly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, Yearly.

...HAS...

Life

Insurance

in force

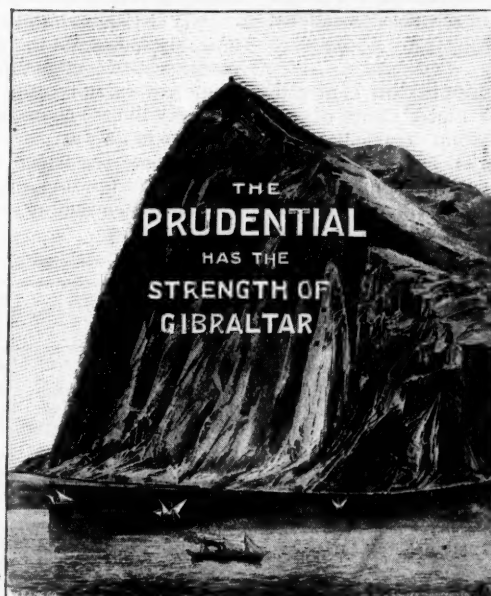
**\$320,453,483**

under

nearly

**2,500,000**

policies



...HAS...

Assets,

**\$19,541,827**

Income,

**\$14,158,445**

Surplus,

**\$4,034,116**

Claims Paid,

over

**\$28,000,000**

### FIVE YEARS' STEADY SWEEP ONWARD.

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 Years.
Assets . . . . .	\$6,889,674	\$19,541,827	\$12,652,153
Surplus . . . . .	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income . . . . .	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force . . . . .	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
Interest Earnings . . . . .	290,348	825,801	535,452

**\$1,260 of Assets for Every \$1,000 of Liabilities.**

**THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA**

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Home Office: Newark, N. J.

deposit showed a continuous increase for the five years, amounting in all to \$85,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent. of the whole, and more than double the gain in population. Likewise the average of deposits per capita of population shows a clear increase. The inference seems to be that the people, as a rule, were more frightened than hurt, and that whatever may have been the instances of individual hardship, and doubtless these were many, they have as a whole, gone right along laying up money through each year of the depression. Whether the state of Massachusetts may be regarded as representative of the whole Union, can, in the absence of similarly definite statistics, be only a matter of opinion. But there can be little doubt that the brunt of the depression has fallen upon the promoter, the speculator, and mushroom enterprises in general, and that there has been nothing like the amount of actual hardship and deprivation among the people generally, which the hysteria of the more sensational reports has led us to believe.

### The Joint Traffic Association Upheld.

—The decision of the United States Court of Appeals that the celebrated "Joint Traffic" agreement is not illegal, rendered last month, was notable enough in its way. The pooling law contains two provisions, one making illegal entering into a contract or agreement to divide the profits of

pooling, and the other prohibiting the division of such profits. Mr. Carter contended that the joint traffic agreement does not create a contract with an enforceable right; and further that under the agreement there is no "division of profits from pooling," though admitting that exactly the same result is reached by means of "differential" freight rates. Having thus disposed of the interstate commerce act, Mr. Carter dealt with the Sherman anti-trust law, showing clearly that it was not meant to apply to railroads at all. The matter is chiefly notable in that, by affirming the validity of such legal quibbles as this, the court simply declared that if a corporation wishes to nullify a dubious law, it has only to employ attorneys sufficiently resourceful and acute to find a way to do the thing prohibited, while not violating the letter of the statute. The Joint Traffic Association, it may be noted, consisting as it does of some 40 of the largest and most heavily capitalized railways in the United States, probably represents the largest aggregation of corporate wealth ever gathered under the control of a single governing board. This control is, to be sure, of a very limited character, but it is none the less effective in its way, and none the less does it meet the purpose for which it was designed. The decision of the Court of Appeals is not, of course, final, and the case goes now to the consideration of the Supreme bench.

**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM**  
TOILET POWDER



**Sample FREE.**

It's approved by the highest Medical authorities for the use of infants and adults. Positive relief for all affections of the skin. Get MENNEN'S.

*Refuse Substitutions, which are liable to do harm.*

Sold by druggists, or mailed for 25c.

**GERHARD MENNEN CO., NEWARK, N. J.**

Mention REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

**"FOUR TRACK SERIES"**

**19 INTERESTING BOOKS**

**PRACTICAL BOOKS OF TRAVEL FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL & CONTAINING PRACTICALLY ALL THE INFORMATION THAT IT IS PRACTICABLE TO PRINT IN THIS FORM**

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# Packer's Tar Soap

DEODORANT, ANTISEPTIC. EMOLLIENT.

"Of great value in  
**The Nursery."**

—*The Sanitarian*, New York.

"Excellent for  
**Chapping and Chafing."**

—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila.

"A luxury for  
**Bath and Shampoo."**

—*Med. Standard*, Chicago.

# VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

"I used Vin Mariani  
many years, and consider  
it a valuable stimulant."

**Sir Morell Mackenzie.**

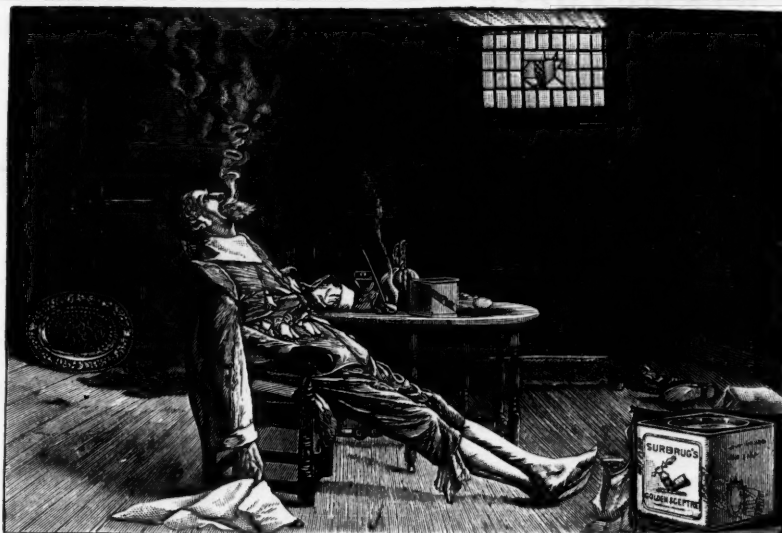
AT DRUGGISTS & FANCY GROCERS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS.

Sent free, if this paper is mentioned,  
Descriptive Book, Portraits and Autographs  
of Celebrities.

MARIANI & CO.,

PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann.  
LONDON: 239 Oxford Street.

59 West 15th St., New York.



Will  
Not  
Bite  
or  
Dry  
the  
Tongue  
or  
Throat.

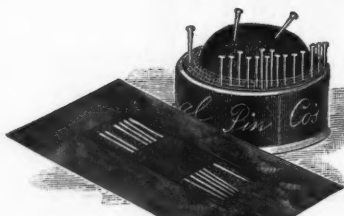
## SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE.

If you are a Pipe-Smoker, we want YOU to try GOLDEN SCEPTRE—all the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of 10c. a sample to any address. **SURBRUG, 159 Fulton St., New York City.** Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., \$1.30; ¼ lb., 40c. Postage paid. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

# SEEDS & PLANTS

## Points in Housekeeping.



There are other "points" in housekeeping quite as useful to the housewife as those of pins and needles. Nearly a million "sharp" housewives, who use it, know

**SILVER  
ELECTRO-SILICON  
POLISH**

has all the points of a perfect silver cleaner—no wearing, no scratching, and for brilliancy it has no equal. **No other Silver Polish has all these points of perfection.**

Box POSTPAID 15 cts. In stamps.  
All leading grocers sell it.

Trial quantity for the asking—"see the point," it costs you nothing.

THE ELECTRO SILICON COMPANY, 30 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.



## FOR MANY YEARS

Well-Posted Buyers have made our Nurseries their source of supply for

**New and Rare Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Rhododendrons, New Fruit, and Hardy Perennial Plants,**

And in consequence, few if any nurseries equal ours for variety, quality, and extent. All buyers can get from us plans for arrangement of their grounds. Write for our beautiful catalogue and information.

**SHADY HILL NURSERY CO., 102 State St., Boston, Mass.**

## OUR NEW 1897 FLOWER SEED OFFER.

### A Magnificent Collection of **FLOWER SEEDS** **306 VARIETIES, FREE!**



An Unparalleled Offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House! **THE LADIES' WORLD** is a large, 24-page, 56-column illustrated Magazine for ladies and the family circle, with elegant cover printed in colors. It is devoted to Stories, Poems, Ladies' Fancy Work, Home Decoration, Housekeeping, Fashions, Hygiene, Juvenile Reading, Floriculture, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' magazine into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only **Twenty Cents** in silver or stamps, we will send **The Ladies' World** for **Six Months**, and to each subscriber we will also send, **Free and post-paid**, a magnificent

Collection of Flower Seeds, 306 Varieties, as follows:

- 1 Packet **Single Dahlia**. Remarkable for great variety and brilliancy of coloring, large size and fine form. Blooms from June to October.
- 1 packet **Cosmos (mixed)**, comprising all the beautiful colors and shades, from purest white to deep crimson. The flowers are large, beautifully formed, and borne in great numbers in the fall.
- 1 packet **Nigella**, the most delightfully fragrant of all flowers, easily grown and invaluable for cutting. A universal and popular favorite.
- 1 packet **Dischidiot Gourd**. An ornamental climber of rapid growth, producing large yellow flowers and long green fruit, the inside of which, when dried, can be used as a sponge or dishcloth.



1 packet **Eckford Sweet Peas**. Fifty named varieties, including the most recent introductions, such as **Alice Eckford**, **Captivation**, **Crown Jewel**, etc.

1 packet **Comet Aster (mixed)**. A superb new variety, with large double flowers, having incurved petals, resembling finest chrysanthemums. The mixture includes **Snow-White**, **Rose**, and many other beautiful colors.

And **Three Hundred Other Varieties**, including **Fireball**, **Dianthus**, **Venus Looking Glass**, **Phlox Drummondii**, **Finest Poppy**, **Gaillardia**, **Lobb's Nasturtiums**, **Ice Plant**, **Thunbergia**, **Candytuft**, **French Balsam**, **German Stock**, **Crimson Eye Hibiscus**, **Lilliput Marigold**, **Salpiglossis**, **Forget-Me-Not**, **Mourning Bride**, **Choice Pansies**, **Verbenas**, **Chrysanthemums**, **Finest Asters**, **Cypress Vine**, **Digitalis**, **Crimson Flax**, **Striped Petunia**, **Godelia**, etc., etc.

Remember, twenty cents pays for the Magazine for Six Months, and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds (306 varieties), put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No matter how many flower seeds you have purchased for this season, you cannot afford to miss this wonderful offer. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of the seeds if you are not entirely satisfied. This offer is reliable. Do not confound it with the catch-penny schemes of unscrupulous persons. We have been established over 20 years, and refer to the Commercial Agencies as to our responsibility. Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for \$1.00. Address,  
**S. H. MOORE & CO., 23 City Hall Place, New York.**



Comet Aster

## Trees and Shrubs. Parsons & Sons Co.

Ltd.

Kissena Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

### CONARD'S SURPASSING Seeds

\$100 Dollars in cash prizes for largest flowers grown from our new **Gold Medal Pansies**, pkts. 8 cts. **Japanese Morning Glories**, pkts. 8 cts. **Giant Petunias**, pkts. 12 cts. **Prize Verbenas**, pkts. 8 cts. \$25 Dollars in five prizes for each variety. Competition open to all. Directions with every pkt., the 4 pkts. for 35 cts. Catalog 400 choicest Flowers FREE. **ALFRED F. CONARD, Box 14, West Grove, Pa.**

An Elegant garden of the best named varieties of

## SWEET PEAS!

We will send one-quarter pound to any address, postpaid, for **TEN CENTS** in stamps.  
**Hillside Nurseries, Somerville, Mass.**

## Wild Ferns and Flowers

The most beautiful that grow in all countries. I grow and test them in this climate, and sell the hardest. Hardy orchids, ferns, vines, climbers, lilies, shrubs, trees. Plants for sun and shade, for bog and rock-work, border plants, etc. Surprisingly low prices for the quality and kind of stock.

My Illustrated catalogue describes about 700 kinds, tells where to plant and how to grow them. Mailed for 2c. stamp.

**F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.**



# PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

The busy, active brain requires some nerve-sustaining element as food.

## VITALIZED PHOSPHITES



Contains the essential elements to feed, nourish, and sustain in activity all bodily functions. Used 30 years with best results by thousands of diligent brain workers for the *prevention* as well as *cure* of mental or nervous exhaustion.

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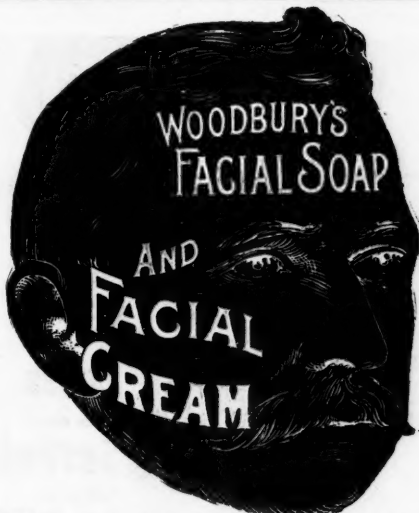
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A sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream, with illustrated book on Beauty and treatment of the skin, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Address all letters to 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

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Mrs. STELLA LEWIS, of Dunkirk, O., says: "It reduced me 64 pounds, and I feel better now than I have for years."

If so, why not reduce your weight and be comfortable. Obesity is a disease and predisposes to Heart trouble, Paralysis, Liver diseases, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, etc., and is not only dangerous but extremely annoying to people of refined taste. It's a mistake not to do anything to reduce your weight, if it is greater than it ought to be. We do not care how many reduction remedies you may have taken without success, we have a treatment that will reduce weight, as thousands can testify. It is simple, safe and pleasant to take and not expensive either. The following are a few of the thousands who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use.

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Mr. C. E. Perdue, Springfield, Ill.	135 Lbs.
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We will give \$100.00 in Gold to anyone who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine.

**DON'T** do anything or take anything until you hear from us: we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE REMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost and other valuable information. To any reader of *The Review of Reviews* who will write to us at once, we will send full particulars and a few days'

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# BICYCLES

## THE STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF BICYCLES.

THE enthusiastic bicyclist who has just removed the last speck of dust from his glossy wheel subsequent to his first successful trial of it would probably resent most indignantly the assertion that the bicycle can be an extremely awkward thing to handle. To its own proper functions it is suited with unsurpassable ingenuity, but, as the Irishman said of the elephant, "'tis better adapted to carryin' than bein' carried." Few riders have not experienced in some degree the difficulties attendant upon diverting the wheel from its peculiar sphere of action. Inevitably and immediately the question arises as to where it shall be kept; if the landlady, or whoever be the presiding goddess, is very good-natured and the front hall is wide, the problem will seem for a time satisfactorily solved. But one day some one is in a hurry—a seven-inch crank often stretches out for an almost incredible distance on such occasions—and it is a toss-up between torn clothing, or scraped shins, and an overturned machine with the concomitant lamp, bell or cyclometer smashings which are so exasperating. Cellars are even more deceitful receptacles, owing to the unexpectedness with which the attack is made under cover of the gloom, and cooks willing to have their kitchens so littered up are too precious by far to make it advisable to take advantage of such clemency. Men have been known to grow desperate under a stress of such conditions and declare the pleasure of riding a poor compensation for irritations so insidious; but this was, of course, when the weather precluded wheeling. It is reported that alleviation is at hand for such sufferers this winter, and that several of the great storage companies, succumbing in their turn to the inevitable bicycle, will make special preparations for taking care of wheels this winter, storing and oiling them for a very small charge during the months when streets and roads are not rideable. There comes from London the report that a company has recently been floated there which, with a capital of \$1,500,000, has a far more comprehensive plan of campaign than any one has yet attempted. It aims at establishing various branch offices throughout the city where wheels shall be cleaned, repaired, sold, or stored when not in use. For an annual payment of \$6.50 subscribers are entitled to a variety of privileges. Men come regularly to their dwellings to clean and examine their mounts; they themselves are insured for \$500 against death and for half that amount against serious injury while wheeling; if they have

(Continued on page 60.)



## GALES...

EQUAL TO THE BEST, \$80.00

ENTIRELY REMODELED, NEW IDEAS,  
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SPLIT CRANKS. ARCH CROWN FORKS.  
PATENT HUBS. EXQUISITE FINISH.

## DUANE CYCLES.

UNSURPASSED AT THE PRICE.

20 x 24 inch, \$40.00. 26 inch, \$45.00.  
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FINEST JUVENILES MADE.

24 inch, \$40.00. 26 inch, \$50.00.

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BUILT  
LIKE A  
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SEND  
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**34,388**  
miles on a  
**Sterling**  
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Agencies in all  
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**STERLING**  
CYCLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILLS.



# Rambler BICYCLES

\$80<sup>00</sup> POPULAR LIST PRICE \$80<sup>00</sup>

## "WHAT 3 PEOPLE SAID!"

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"From all I hear your early and honest announcement of a **proper** and **popular** list price --\$80.-- is highly appreciated by intelligent people in all classes. The '97 Rambler is better than ever."

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"With a **better** Rambler than you have ever turned out before, and a **fair** list price --the same to everybody--selling Ramblers is a 'cinch'! People **trust** your 18 years' 'experience.'"

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"They must have cheapened their goods to make an \$80. list price, or else they intend to continue selling Ramblers to everybody at the same price that I will have to ask of a few."

### THE KEY:

- No. 1. IS A RIDER AND KNOWS RAMBLERS!  
No. 2. IS AN AGENT AND HAS KNOWN RAMBLERS FOR YEARS!  
No. 3. IS A COMPETITOR WHO PRETENDS NOT TO KNOW RAMBLERS----BUT DOES!

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Ask any Rambler agent for the Unique Rambler Booklet.

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CHICAGO, 85 Madison St. BOSTON, 174 Columbus Ave. WASHINGTON, 1325 14th St., N. W. NEW YORK, 945 8th Ave. BROOKLYN, 342 Flatbush Ave. DETROIT, 201 Woodward Ave. CINCINNATI, 516 Main St. BUFFALO, 509 Main St. COVENTRY and LONDON, ENGLAND.

# BICYCLES

not yet learned how to ride an instructor is at their disposal; and, finally, whenever they contemplate a period of cycling inactivity they may store their machines at one of the company's depots. These are great conveniences to have at one's disposal, but there will be found a large proportion of wheelmen who would as soon store their boots as their bicycles. Such zealots may be observed pedaling up Madison avenue in three inches of snow and ice, or scorching through thunder showers, or racing while the ambulance gongs every few minutes announce some new case of heat prostration. These fanatics are not in search of any such facilities as we have been discussing; but the multitude of ordinary, busy folk, who have given in as far as they can to the fascinations of the bicycle, will welcome all improvements along these lines.

There have been a number of rather curious developments in this connection. We are assured that no new residence at Bar Harbor is now complete without a "bicycle room," and many hotels have been forced to make similar provision for their guests. The churches, too, have not been by any means exempt. Bicycle sermons are no longer novelties, and a zealous clergyman's dramatic picturing of all the sinners in his congregation as mounted on brakeless wheels and spinning down a relentless grade to the Nether Gulf, recently created only a mild ripple of surprise. But the religious proselytizers have gone further, advertising checking rooms for wheels at the churches and holding special open air services for cyclists with more fervor than success.

If the problem of storage be perplexing, that of transportation is infinitely more so. There is not ordinarily much trouble about a short trip by rail; the machine is checked through to its destination for a small charge, or for nothing where there happens to be a state law to that effect. But there have been not a few travelers whose cyclometers, lamps and the like have been ruined in transit, and often this has been due, not to carelessness on the part of the baggage men, but to the impossibility of stowing away a number of wheels along with trunks and parcels in the limited space at their disposal. Those who have tried to put a bicycle into a buggy will appreciate the situation at once. Some of the railways have made a bid for wheelmen's patronage by constructing special cars, generally arranged to hold the wheels upside down against the roof. This saves enameling and the like, but lamps still suffer, since the oil diffuses itself over reflector, lens and everything else. There is a fortune lying around for the man who will invent a bicycle, staunch, yet capable of being folded into reasonable compass. Some ludicrously awkward arrangements are to be seen at present. Delivery messengers thrust themselves through the frame in some intricate manner which enables them to ride around with the machine to be

(Continued on page 62.)



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on a superb

## "Easy Running GENDRON"

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If not, you have missed  
the greatest pleasure in  
life.

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are better than most  
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Send for book of reasons why  
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"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH  
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# WORCESTER CYCLES

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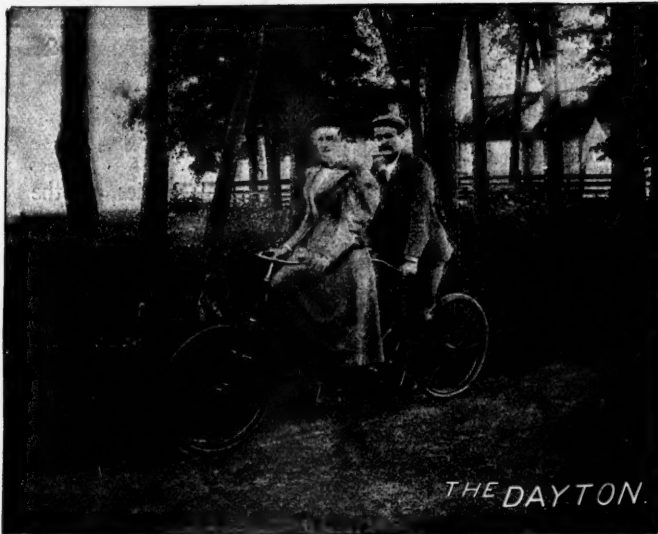
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was used constantly  
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The perfection of their mount perfects  
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THE CONGDON & CARPENTER CO., 159 Tremont St., BOSTON, and PROVIDENCE, R. I.

# BICYCLES

delivered on their shoulders; cabmen sometimes, by turning the wheel upside down under their feet, manage to include it in their freight, and an enterprising individual was observed one afternoon on a New York cable car supporting his bicycle on end on the rear bumper, himself on the platform. Some of the cable and trolley cars now have an ingenious arm-like device which enables them to carry two machines at each end, which is very good as far as it goes, and the Brooklyn elevated roads run special cars for the accommodation of the wheeling public. Despite the success of this venture there has been no similar step taken in New York City yet, and the only way of conveying cycles on these cars is by taking the machines to pieces—a system which does not meet with much favor.

The steamship lines have not yet been forced to make any special provision for wheels. One of the largest south-bound lines has only an average of fifteen or twenty machines on board on each trip, which can be stored away anywhere; one of the big Boston lines, which conveys forty or fifty on each trip, and a transatlantic line handling about as many during the spring rush, are both in the same situation—the traffic is not yet great enough to necessitate any specially arranged facilities.

The express companies have also been comparatively unaffected by the great volume of bicycle traffic, since nearly all the machines sent through them are boxed. The rates on an unboxed wheel are nearly double those on the same one boarded up, so the thousand bicycles a day which one of the largest concerns ships do not give much trouble.

At the Grand Central Station, in New York, however, where, in addition to a plethora of baggage, the baggage men must handle from three to four hundred wheels a day during the summer, there has recently been introduced a novel and effective method of keeping room enough to "live in." Racks for a hundred and fifty bicycles have been constructed on the roof of the baggage room, and as soon as a bicycle comes in it is hoisted up to this level by a rope and pulley, thus doing away with the former crush and crowding and the consequent damage to machines.

This consideration naturally leads us to the question of the transportation company's responsibility in case of injury to a bicycle in transit. In France, although the only charge for carriage is two cents for a receipt, a wheelwoman was awarded \$50 damages not long ago in a suit, although the bicycle was not crated and the road obliged cyclists to sign an absolute release. Our own courts have not yet put forth any very definite dictum on the subject, but it is safe to say that due diligence and care would have to be proven on the part of the transportation company to exonerate them. The man who wishes to take no risks, however, and is proud of his spotless enamel and nickel will do well to purchase a "bicycle trunk," which, though somewhat bulky, is certainly very effective.

**A  
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AMONG  
JEWELS.**

In appearance a jewel may be perfect—in reality, imperfect. It is so with a bicycle. Paint covers a multitude of sins, but will not insure safety against flaws or imperfections.

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plate on a Howard Cycle is a guarantee of Howard perfection, backed by an old and honorable firm.

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Men's and Women's Models.

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in bicycle mechanics, or the superficial observer can both see the distinctive good points of the

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